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ABSTRACT

The result of extensive research by the Southern Rural Development Center Functional Network on Citizen Participation in Rural Development, this bibliography contains 2,310 citations on citizen participation, 530 of which carry an annotation or abstract. Materials come from computerized information services, published bibliographies, and books or articles. Citizen participation is here defined as individual or group activities of ordinary citizens in their efforts to influence public policy, decision making, and implementation. Primary emphasis is on administrative, sponsored, and voluntary participation, with little attention to political participation. Both rural and urban participation and agricultural and nonagricultural agencies are included so that rural development users may benefit from urban experience and research. Though a few entries from the 30's appear, most are from the 60's and 70's; there is an addendum of 50 items found after December 1976. Citations are arranged alphabetically by author and identified by a code number through which entries are classified into 31 functional areas at the end of the bibliography. Largest categories are general and theoretical materials on citizen participation, and citizen participation in neighborhoods, community development, poverty programs and the poor, education and health care. (RS)

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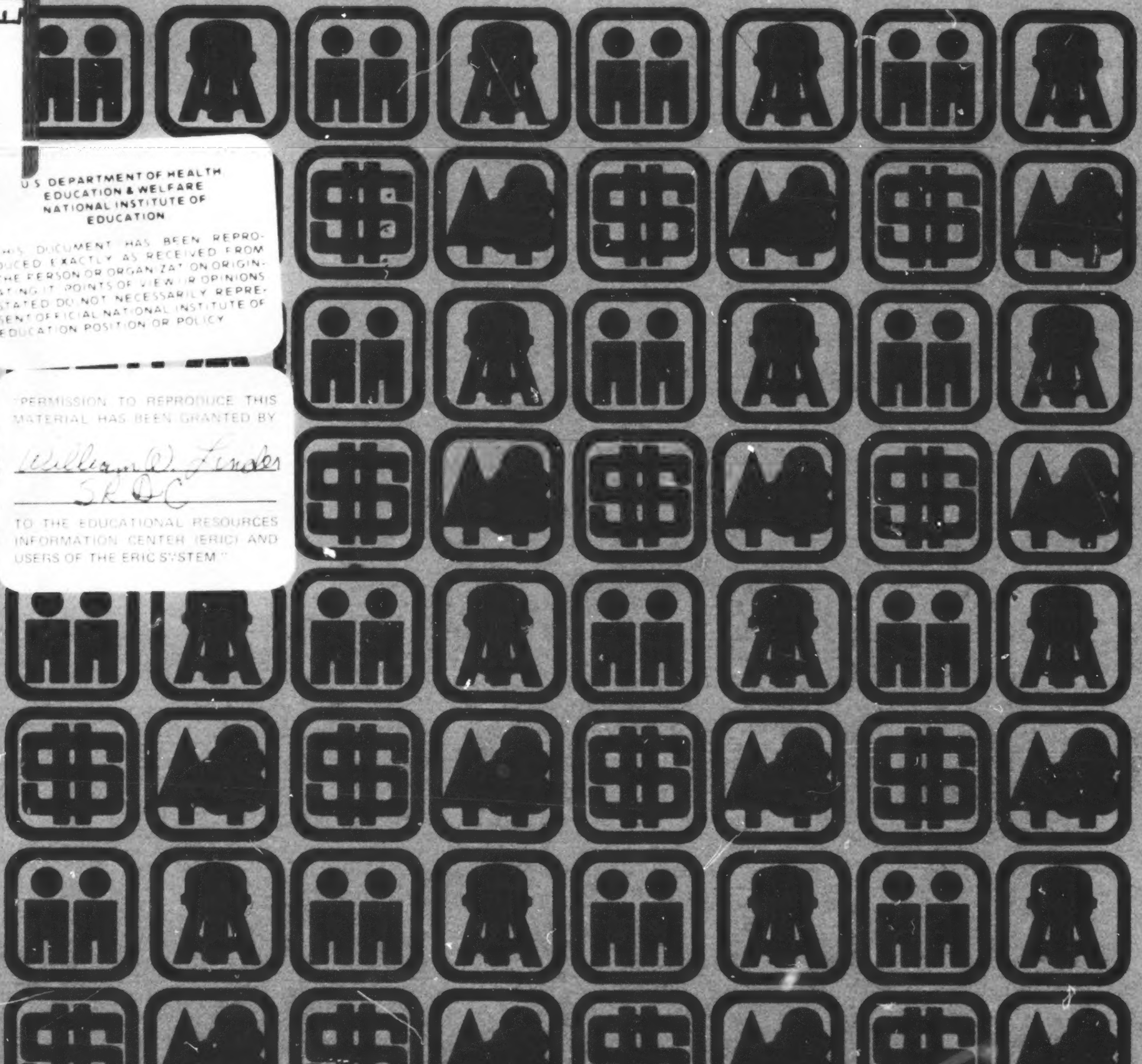

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Rural Development Bibliography Series No. 6

Southern Rural Development Center

FOREWORD

This bibliography represents the results of extensive research by the SRDC Functional Network on Citizen Participation in Rural Development. Headed by Donald E. Voth and William S. Bonner of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, the network has been in operation since the fall of 1975, examining available research literature for a comprehensive overview of this topic.

The Functional Network developed by the SRDC brings regional participation to the task of developing a base of knowledge for rural development programs and activities. Citizen Participation is a sub-area of the four major areas of rural development identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture: Community Services and Facilities, People Building, Economic Improvement, and Environmental Improvement. A Network focuses its attention on a limited area in order to produce practical results and recommendations.

Messrs. Voth and Bonner serve as the SRDC Center Associates in charge of the Network. Its members represent many organizations and institutions across the South. These professionals and educators contribute a diversity of points of view.

Eight other Functional Networks have been formed in this effort to inventory the current state of knowledge in high-priority areas of rural development. Organized by the SRDC and funded through CSRS, the bibliographies they have prepared are being published by the SRDC as the first of a series of publications--information sheets, research reports, professional information documents. In addition, Network members will participate in workshops to disseminate and interpret their information to rural development practitioners in the region.

The Southern Rural Development Center, one of four such centers in the nation, focuses on specific rural development problems of the region. It serves the thirteen southern states and Puerto Rico by developing knowledge essential to rural development and by providing technical consultation where needed.

The SRDC is jointly sponsored by Mississippi State University and Alcorn State University. Its clientele is the Research and Extension staffs of the 27 land-grant institutions with rural development or community resource development responsibilities.

William W. Linder

William W. Linder
Director

A Bibliography

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Donald E. Voth
William S. Bonner
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville
Co-Associates

SRDC Functional Network

David C. Ruesink	Texas A & M University
Janice Whitener	Appalachian State University
David Houston	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
James Dawson	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University

This bibliography is the product of an SRDC Functional Network with chairmanship at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. A contractual agreement between the SRDC, the University of Arkansas, and the Cooperative State Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture provided for this participation and cooperation.

This is one of a series of bibliographies prepared by research Functional Networks for the Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State, Mississippi.

SRDC Bibliography Series #6

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CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction to the Bibliography

by

Donald E. Voth, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville

This bibliography contains 2310 citations on citizen participation, 530 of which are accompanied by an annotation or an abstract. Most of these citations refer to published materials, however some refer to on-going research which had not yet been published when the original citation was prepared. The citations have been arranged in alphabetical order and identified by a code number in the left margin. At the end of the bibliography the citations are listed by their code numbers within thirty-eight functional areas. Following the citations which begin with the letter "Z" there is a short addenda section which includes items identified after the body of the bibliography had already been prepared. These are identified with a code number beginning with "AD".

Although the size of this bibliography may seem to belie it, the Functional Network on Citizen Participation in Rural Development began its task by delimiting the subject. Citizen participation was very broadly defined as the individual or group activities of people in their role as ordinary citizens through which they hope to have an influence upon public policy, decision-making, and implementation. Primary emphasis was placed upon administrative or sponsored participation, and upon voluntary participation; political participation was de-emphasized, if not eliminated entirely. This is because political participation has received detailed treatment by political scientists and because persons in local and state agencies and in the Cooperative Extension Service, who are regarded as the primary consumers of this research, will find relatively few opportunities to use generalizations about political participation *per se*.

Within the areas of citizen participation identified above, materials dealing with both rural and urban participation and participation in both agricultural and non-agricultural agencies were included. This is because persons working in rural development can benefit from the insights gained from urban experience and research.

The general strategy for developing the bibliography included several steps. First, general searches were made for materials on citizen participation, citizen involvement, etc. Second, functional areas were identified as they emerged from the literature which was being collected. Finally, in the process of attempting to synthesize the research within functional areas, additional searches were made for specific functional areas. In the first step the procedure tended to be exclusive, that is, items were only included if it was quite clear that they dealt primarily with citizen participation. In the last step the procedure was much more inclusive within those functional areas that had been identified. Consequently there are quite a number of items within functional areas such as health care, for example, for which the relationship to citizen participation is not obvious from the titles.

When functional areas were identified it became apparent that little was being located on citizen participation in rural areas, and in U. S. Department of Agricultural agencies. At this point journals such as *Rural Sociology*, *The Journal of Extension*, the

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, etc. were scrutinized carefully to identify more of these materials. Unfortunately, not very much more was located in this way partly because the terms "citizen participation" and "citizen involvement" are not as likely to be used in these contexts and partly because there has simply been less interest in citizen involvement in these contexts than in Federal agencies which deal with urban areas.

Three types of sources were used to obtain materials: computerized information services, published bibliographies, and books or articles. The following computerized information services were used:

1. Comprehensive Dissertation Query Service, Xerox University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106. This search covers only doctoral dissertations. Abstracts are available from Dissertation Abstracts International.
2. National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH), National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, NEMH. 5600 Fisher's Lane, Rockville, Maryland. This includes both published works and descriptions of research in progress.
3. Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE), Room 300, 1730 M. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20036. This includes both published works and descriptions of research in progress.
4. Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). There are 16 different specialized centers. The University of Arkansas copy of ERICTAPES (Computer tapes containing ERIC reports and articles) was searched locally.
5. Current Research Information System (CRIS), Cooperative State Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. This includes only on-going or recently completed research.
6. The Cataloguing and Indexing system (CAIN) of the National Agricultural Library, United States Dept. of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, 20705.

A search was also requested and obtained from the Defense Department, but it did not provide any useful items not already identified.

It is impossible to list all of the bibliographies, or all of the books or articles from which bibliographical information was derived. However, several major sources should be mentioned:

1. Council of Planning Librarians (CPL), Exchange Bibliographies, Mrs. Mary Vance (ed.), Post Office Box 229, Monticello, Illinois, 61856. Fourteen of these bibliographies were searched.

2. Halchanski, J. C., Citizen Participation in Planning: A Comprehensive Bibliography. Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, 1974.

3. Parkum, Virginia C., Citizen Participation: a Bibliography of Theory and Practice, with Special Emphasis on Comprehensive Health Planning. Pennsylvania Department of Health, Division of Comprehensive Health Planning, P.O. Box 90, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1973 (Revised, 1974).

4. Pike, Mary L., Citizen Participation in Community Development: A Selected Bibliography. National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Washington, D. C., 1975 (NAHRO pub. No. N571).

5. Polchow, Alfred, et al., Methodology and Effectiveness of Administrative Public Involvement: Abstracts and Bibliography. Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah, 1975.

6. Public Administration Review, Vol. 32 (1972), entire volume. The volume contains the following issues which have articles with important bibliographies relevant to citizen participation:

   Number 3 (May/June, 1972), "A Symposium: Neighborhoods and Citizen Involvement."

   Special Issue, September, 1972, "Citizen Action in Model Cities and CAP Programs: Case Studies and Evaluation."

   Special Issue, October, 1972, "Curriculum Essays on Citizens. Politics, and Administration in Urban Neighborhoods."

7. Yin, Robert K., et al., Citizen Organizations: Increasing Client Control Over Services, The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1973.

8. Yin, Robert K., and Douglas Yates, Street-Level Governments. D. C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Mass., 1975.

Preliminary efforts at identifying materials were carried out during the summer of 1975. The computerized bibliographic searches were performed during the fall of 1975 and the first few months of 1976. Bibliographies and bibliographic sources in books and articles were being searched constantly during the fall of 1975 and throughout 1976. The final items, in the form of the 50 addenda items at the end of the bibliography, were added after most of the bibliography had been composed and typed in December of 1976. Obviously a bibliography such as this becomes obsolete as soon as the last item is added. The editors are maintaining a file of new materials as they become available but there are, at present, no plans for up-dating the entire bibliography.

As was indicated above, 530 of the citations are accompanied by an annotation or an abstract. Sixty-eight of these were written by network staff; the remainder were taken, by permission where necessary, from other sources. For those taken from other sources the source is identified in parentheses at the end of the abstract or annotation. Many of these abstracts or annotations (98) were taken from the various Exchange Bibliographies of the Council of Planning Libraries (CPL). These are identified by number and by author or authors of the particular bibliography (eg. "CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown"). Ninety-eight abstracts were taken from Polchow, et al., 1975 (see item P062), 45 were taken from Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE), 32 were taken from Pierce and Doerksen, 1976 (see item P050), 27 were taken from Rural Sociology, 22 were taken from the National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH) search, etc. A large number are simply quoted from the document itself. In all cases the source of the abstract or annotation is indicated.

Because of the diverse sources of annotations and abstracts they vary substantially in style and content--and in some cases the prose is less than perfect. Nevertheless, they do give the user of the bibliography some information about the content of the particular citations.

The selection of items for annotation and abstraction was unsystematic, determined by several factors. Existing annotations and abstracts were used when they were available. Those abstracted by the project staff were selected either because they were regarded of general importance or because they appeared to have particular significance to citizen participation in rural areas or for rural people.

In addition to the persons mentioned in the Foreword, Carron Reddick, Lona Benedict, Robert K. Middleton, and Ginny Jackson, all variously associated with the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville made important contributions to this bibliography. Carron Reddick performed important logistical tasks for the project, Lona Benedict scrutinized and synthesized a substantial amount of literature dealing with local government and planning, and wrote many of the abstracts, Robert K. Middleton participated in several network meetings, and Ginny Jackson collected some of the original materials and served as an insightful critic of some network products. Important contributions were also made by Hans B. C. Spiegel, City University of New York, Howard Tankersley, Extension Service, USDA, Austin Bennett, Cooperative Extension Service, University of

Maine, and Paul Jehlik, Cooperative State Research Service, USDA. All four of these persons served as formal or informal consultants to the project.

We wish to thank the following publishers, agencies, and individuals for permission to quote abstracts from their publications (specific sources are identified after the abstracts in the bibliography):

Journal of the American Institute of Planners
American Sociological Review
Ann Arbor Science Publishers
Glen M. Broom
Roger N. Clark
Columbia Law Review
Coastal Zone Management Journal
Desmond Connor
Council of Planning Librarians
Martha G. Curry
Federal Highway Administration
Institute of Governmental Research
International City Management Association
Journal of the Community Development Society
Journal of Extension
Journal of Forestry
Journal of Housing
Journal of Soil and Water Conservation
Larry R. Meiller
National Urban League
National Technical Information Service
New Mexico State University, Agricultural Experiment Station
Oregon State Univeristy, Water Resources Research Institute
Organizational Behavior and Human Performance
Public Administration Review
Rand Corporation
Rural Sociology
Smithsonian Science Information Exchange
Transportation Research Board
U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources
Utah State University, Department of Forestry and Outdoor Recreation
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Water Resources Research Center
Washington State University, Water Research Center

Access to Cited Materials

It is recognized that many potential users of this bibliography may not have immediate access to major librarires and other sources of the materials cited. Therefore, for those who do not, and those who may not be aware of means of obtaining them, some suggestions may be useful.

1. Books
    a. To purchase: Write to the publisher or contact a major bookseller who has catalogs of books in print which are available from major publishers. The exact address of the publisher can ordinarily be obtained from any local library. In addition, people with access to major libraries may be able to provide single photo-copies of portions of books at nominal cost.
    b. To borrow: Contact your Extension Community Resource Development Specialist staff or the Department of Agricultural Econcmics of your state university college(s) of agricultural for assistance. Local assistance can be obtained through your county Cooperative Extension Service office.
2. Bulletins, monographs, and other publications of universities and other public research organizations
    a. Write or call the author or publishing organization. Single copies are often provided free or at nominal

cost. The city in which the organization is located is usually a sufficient address. Local offices of U. S. Government organization (e.g. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, etc.) can frequently supply exact addresses of the issuing organizations.

b. Contact an Extension Community Resource Development Specialist, your Cooperative Extension Service local office, or the Department of Agricultural Economics of your state university college(s) of agriculture for assistance. Each has either direct or indirect access to a major library and can photo-copy available out-of-print materials at nominal cost.

c. Contact your Area or Economic Development District office for assistance. Such organizations usually maintain at least one person responsible for industrial development problems and may be able to assist.

d. Contact your state government Department of Commerce, or other organization which has responsibility for research, technical assistance and promotion of industry. Such organizations usually have connections with other governmental organizations related to their field, and can often obtain copies free.

3. Articles in Journals or Periodicals

(Example: Aberbach, J. D. and J. L. Walker, "Citizen Desires, Policy Outcomes and Community Control," Urban Affairs Quarterly, 8 (No. 1, September, 1972), pp. 55-57.

Usually journal articles must be read or photo-copied from the holdings of libraries or a reprint must be obtained from the author or his supporting organization.

   a. Write to the author or his organization and request a reprint or photo-copy.

   b. Contact your Extension Community Resource Development Specialist staff or Department of Agricultural Economics of your state university college(s) of agriculture for assistance. Most major journals and periodicals are in the holdings of university libraries.

4. Theses, dissertations, unpublished manuscripts or special reports for internal uses

   a. Write to the author or the issuing organization. All but theses and dissertations must usually be obtained directly from authors or issuing organizations.

   b. For theses or dissertations, order from: University Microfilms, Xerox University Microfilms, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104. Cost is nominal. However, not all universities cooperate in this program. If not available, contact the author or the relevant department of the degree-granting institution.

A Bibliography

Citizen Participation in Rural Development

A001 Abbott, E., Citizen-Government Communication in the Creation of Town Sanitary Districts in Wisconsin. Ph.D. dissertation (in preparation), The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

A002 Aberbach, J. D. and J. L. Walker, "Citizen Desires, Policy Outcomes and Community Control," Urban Affairs Quarterly, 8 (No. 1, September 1972), pp. 55-57.

A003 Aberbach, Joel D. and Jack L. Walker, "The Provisions of Services and the Perceptions of System Responsiveness: Do Public Dollars Matter? - The Attitudes of Blacks and Whites Toward City Services: Implications for Public Policy," in John P. Crecine, (ed.), Financing the Metropolis - Public Policy in Urban Economies. Vol. 4, Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1970, pp. 519-538.

A004 Abrahamson, Julia, A Neighborhood Finds Itself. Harper, New York, 1959.

A005 Abrahamson, Julia, "Who Volunteers and Why?," Adult Leadership, 3 (November 1954), pp. 14-16, 36.

A006 Abrams, Herbert K. and Robert Snyder, "A Health Center Seeks to Bridge the Gap Between Hospital and Neighborhood," Modern Hospital, 110 (May 1968), pp. 96-101, 112.

A007 Abrams, Robert, "A Plan for Borough and Neighborhood Government in New York City: A Proposal for Community Consideration," Office of the Bronx Borough President, New York City, New York, October 1970.

A008 Abt Associates, A Study and Provision of Technical Assistance Through Simulation for More Effective Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Program. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1970.

A009 Abt Associates, A Study of the Neighborhood Center Pilot Program, Volume 2. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969. (A study of Boston; Chattanooga; Chicago; and Minneapolis).

A010 Abt Associates, An Evaluation of the Special Impact Program. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1972. (Volumes III and IV are case studies of St. Louis; Durham, North Carolina; Roanoke, Virginia; Washington, D. C.; Chicago; Detroit; New York; Harlem Bedford-Stuyvestant; Rochester; and Columbus, Ohio.)

A011 Abt Associates, The Neighborhood Pilot Center Program. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969.

A012 Ackerson, Nels J. and Lawrence H. Sharf, "Community Development Corporations: Operations and Financing," Harvard Law Review, 83 (May 1970), pp. 1558-671.

An in-depth article about practical aspects of community development corporations including community participation, community service funding, federal programs, venture capital, debt financing, managerial assistance, training assistance, franchising and turnkey arrangements. Four Community Development Corporations are highlighted: Zion Investment Associates, Action Industries, Hough Area Development Corporation and East Central Citizens Organization. Twenty-four other Community Development Corporations were interviewed to form the basis for the article. (CPL #293 by Florence Contant)

A013 Adams, J. K., Citizen Participation in Water Quality Related Land Use Decisions. Conservation Clearinghouse Federation, Redwood City, California 94062, 1974 to 1975.

The purpose of this effort is to: [sic] 1) Institutional processes for controlling land use and water quality. 2) Impending changes in these institutions. 3) Opportunities for citizen involvement in existing institutions and in the process of changing them. (SSIE #AO-22043)

A014 Adams, James, "Cincinnati's Hub Center," City, 6 (March-April, 1972), pp. 58-59.

A015 Adde, Leo, Nine Cities--The Anatomy of Downtown Renewal; A Retrospective Review of Nine Cities in which Panel Studies Were Made by ULI. The Urban Land Institute, Washington, D. C., 1969, p. 247.

An evaluation of the impact of the various Panels' recommendations. Although mainly predicated on the idea that citizen action is the most valid "mover" in the renewal of central cities, two of the major points made are that fragmentation and restraint of local government is often one of the largest underlying causes of urban decay, and that lack of comprehensive planning is another serious problem area. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr).

A016 Adrian, Charles R., (ed.), Social Science and Community Action. Institute for Community Development and Services, Continuing Education Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 1960.

A017 Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Alternative Approaches to Governmental Reorganization in Metropolitan Areas. Washington, D.C., June 1962.

A018 Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, General Revenue Sharing: An ACIR Re-evaluation. Washington, D.C. 20575, October 1974.

A019 Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, The Grass Roots Movement? Washington, D.C., January 1972.

A020 Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, The New Grass Roots Government? Decentralization and Citizen Participation in Urban Areas. Washington, D.C., 1972.

A021 Advisory Committee on Decentralization, Final Report, Submitted to the Board of Education of New York. Bank Street College of Education, New York, 1968.

A022 AFL-CIO, A Guide to the HUD Community Development Program. Department of Urban Affairs, 815 16th Street, N.W., Room 803, Washington D.C. 20006, 1975. Also from Journal of Housing, 32 (No. 4, 1975), p. 201.

"This guide is an effort to explain ... the Community Development Block Grant Program. ... It briefly describes what the program is all about and suggests some of the things that your union, or its individual members, may want to do to participate in the program. Citizens of your community will be influencing how money is spent: community development activities will create new job opportunities; and the enforcement of labor protections provided in the Law will have to be watched carefully. Your union can be involved in all of these activities." (Journal of Housing, 1975)

A023 African-American Teachers Association, "Mandate for Community Action in School Crisis," Urban Crisis Monitor, 1 (November 22, 1968), pp. 35-37.

A024 Agger, Robert E., The Dynamics of Local Political Participation. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oregon, 1954.

A025 Agger, Robert E., and Marshall N. Goldstein, Who Will Rule the Schools? Duxbury Press, Belmont, California, 1970.

A026 Agger, Robert E. and V. Ostrom, "Political Participation in a Small Community," in H. Eulau, et al., (eds.), Political Behavior. Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1956.

A027 Ahola, Allen Arthur, A Study of the Relationship Between the Community School Concept and Selected Public Attitudes. 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (ED047279).

A028 Aiken, Michael, "Community Power and Community Mobilization," (in "Special Issue: Evaluating the War on Poverty"), Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. 385 (September 1969), pp. 76-88.

A029 Aiken, Michael and Robert R. Alford, "Community Structure and Innovation: The Case of Urban Renewal," in John Walton and Donald E. Carns, (eds.), Cities in Change, Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, 1973, pp. 369-388. (Also available in the American Sociological Review, 35 (August 1970), pp. 650-665.)

A030 Aiken, Michael and Robert R. Alford, "Community Structure and Innovation: The Case of Public Housing," American Political Science Review, 64 (September 1970), pp. 843-64.

A031 Aiken, Michael and Robert Alford, Community Structure and Mobilization: The Case of the War on Poverty. Institute for Research on Poverty, Madison, Wisconsin, 1968.

A032 Aiken, Michael and Paul E. Mott (eds.), The Structure of Community Power. Random House, New York, 1970.

A033 Akponwei, Patrick Sapele, Citizen Participation in the Health Care Delivery Aspects of the Indianapolis Model Cities Program. Dissertation Abstracts International, Ann Arbor, Michigan, n.d.

Identification of: 1) Methods by which citizens who held membership on the Model Cities Health Task Force Committee in Indianapolis, Indiana, could become a more effective force in shaping the destiny of its clientele; 2) factors that contributed to stable participation; and 3) guidelines for soliciting broadbased participation in model neighborhood health care programs was pursued. Significant findings were: 1) the existence of a satisfactory structural pattern of levels of administration, 2) dissatisfaction on the part of some citizens about their participation at the decision-making level of neighborhood programs, 3) development of apathy on the part of some citizens to neighborhood programs, 4) poor horizontal and vertical communication lines on programs, and 5) lack of identification of selfless leadership at community levels. Five conclusions and two recommendations are given. (Journal abstract modified) (NIMH #158986)

A034 Albrecht, Stan L., "Environmental Social Movements and Countermovements: An Overview and an Illustration," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1 (No. 4, 1972), pp. 2-11.

A035 Aleshire, Robert A., "Organizing for Neighborhood Management: Drawing on the Federal Experience," Public Management, 53 (January 1971), pp. 7-9.

A036 Aleshire, Robert A., "Planning and Citizen Participation: Costs, Benefits and Approaches," The Urban Affairs Quarterly, June 1970.

The author considers two different models for the citizen participation in planning; citizen participation within a planning framework and planning within a citizen participation framework. The former is regarded as the most common, whereas the latter, to be implemented, would require significant changes in political structure, in spite of the fact that much American ideology is consistent with it. The author's model of planning within a citizen participation framework is hierarchical, starting with community sub-groups which are combined into larger aggregates. Planning, then, proceeds from the bottom up. In addition to his emphasis upon neighborhood bases for participation, the author advocates a national commitment to citizen participation, perhaps in the form of an ethical code for decision-making or a citizens bill of rights.

A037 Aleshire, Robert A., "Power to the People: An Assessment of the Community Action and Model Cities Experience," Public Administration Review, 32 (Special Issue, September 1972), pp. 428-443.

The purpose of this paper is to assess the costs and benefits of citizen participation processes in the Model Cities and Community Action programs. A basic premise is stated at the beginning: in a democratic system of government, the power to govern originally came from the people, and they have the continuing right to withdraw or reorganize that power when they wish.

After a brief history of sponsored citizen participation, the author discusses the costs of participation. Major costs cited are as follows:

1. Meaningful citizen participation requires time and effort, and will increase the consumption of salaries, extend the time period involved, and may increase the negative connotation of the planning process.

2. The present federal government structure is unsuited to administer an effective citizen participation program. The system would require major restructuring to accommodate citizen participation.

3. The open process of citizen participation spotlights public institutions' inability to solve social problems.

4. Citizen participation puts a strain on leaders of local institutions as well as those within target neighborhoods.

Benefits discussed included:

1. Citizen participation helps citizens establish a sense of community with which they can identify and over which they can exercise meaningful influence.

2. Citizen participation in the Community Action program resulted in new approaches to delivering social services, such as decentralization and individualized service.

3. Institutional causes of poverty were challenged seriously.

A038 Alexander, Frank D., *Office of Extension Studies, New York Cooperative Extension: A Case Study*. March 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (#ED34948).

A039 Alexander, Frank D., "The Problem of Locality-Group Classification," *Rural Sociology*, 17 (1952), pp. 236-244.

A040 Alford, Robert R., *Bureaucracy and Participation: Political Cultures in Four Wisconsin Cities*. Rand McNally, Chicago, 1969.

A041 Alford, Robert R. and Harry M. Scoble, "Community Leadership, Education, and Political Behavior," *American Sociological Review*, 33 (April 1968), pp. 259-272.

A042 Alinsky, Saul D., "Behind the Mask," *American Child*, 47 (November 1965), pp. 7-9.

A043 Alinsky, Saul D., *Citizen Participation and Community Organization in Planning and Urban Renewal*. A paper presented before the Chicago Chapter of National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, The Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, January 29, 1962.

A044 Alinsky, Saul D., From Citizen Apathy to Participation. A paper presented at the Sixth Annual Fall Conference, Association of Community Councils of Chicago, The Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, October 19, 1957.

A045 Alinsky, Saul D., "Native Leadership," in Hans B. C. Spiegel, (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Volume 1 N.T.L. Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D.C., 1968.

A046 Alinsky, Saul D., Principles of Citizen Action. Verbatim report of notes of lecture presented before the State Conference of the Washington Association for Social Welfare, Tacoma, Washington, May 27, 1963.

A047 Alinsky, Saul D., Reveille for Radicals. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1946.

This controversial early work by a prominent expert and activist in community organization influenced a number of post-war American social movements. Alinsky argues that the most important need of the poor is to acquire power and that their only available route to power is through the indigenous leadership of a "People's Organization." In fighting for their rights as citizens, the poor should use such a mass organization to induce conflict by "rubbing raw the sores of resentment." (Yin, et al., 1973)

A048 Alinsky, Saul D., Rules for Radicals: A Practical Primer for Realistic Radicals. Random House, Inc., New York, 1971.

Alinsky turns his organizing attention in this work, published twenty-five years after Reveille for Radicals and shortly before his death, to the middle class. In trying to define the book's purpose, Alinsky wrote,

> There are people who say that it is not revolution, but evolution, that brings about change--but evolution is simply the term used by non-participants to denote a particular sequence of revolutions as they synthesize into a specific major social change. In this book I propose certain general observations, propositions, and concepts of the mechanics of mass movements and the various stages of the cycle of action and reaction in revolution. This

is not an ideological book except insofar as argument for change, rather than for the status quo, can be called an ideology. ...

Reveille for Radicals and *Rules for Radicals* together illustrate the adaptability of Alinsky's thinking to different social movements, classes, and times. (Yin, et al., 1973)

A049 Alinsky, Saul D., "The War on Poverty: Political Pornography," *Journal of Social Issues*, 21 (January 1965), pp. 41-47.

This article and "Behind the Mask" are essentially the same: "The poverty program is a macabre masquerade, and the mask is growing to fit the face, and the face is one of political pornography." They constitute a blistering attack on Community Action, arguing that a permanently effective neighborhood organization of poor people is impossible unless the organization has control over its own funds, and that the planners of Community Action have devised it as a subtle means of preserving the status quo. (CPL 277 by Ruth E. Brown)

A050 Allport, G., *Participation and Social Encounter*. Beacon Press, New York, 1960.

A051 Allport, Gordon, "The Psychology of Participation," *Psychological Review*, 52 (May 1945), pp. 117-132.

A052 Almond, Gabriel and Sidney Verba, *The Civic Culture*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1963.

A053 Allutto, Joseph A. and James A. Belasco, "A Typology for Participation in Organizational Decision Making," *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 17 (March 1972).

A study of 454 faculty members in two school districts. The variable "decisional participation" is conceptualized as the difference between the number of decisions in which an individual desires to participate and the number of decisions in which he actually participates.

A054 Alperovitz, Gar, "Are Community Corporations the Answer?" in Hans B.C. Spiegel (ed.), *Citizen Participation in Urban Development. Volume II--Case Studies and Programs*. NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D.C., 1969. pp. 62-72.

Concept of community control in action exemplified by "Neighborhood Corporation," in Columbus, Ohio ghetto. Anyone in area can become a member--one man, one vote basis, regular meetings and elections. Also, describes examples of local control with capacity to make profit. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

A055 Alpert, Burt and Patricia Smith, "How Participation Works," *Journal of Social Issues*, 5 (Winter 1949), pp. 3-13.

A056 Alsworth, Philip L. and Roger Woock, "Ocean Hill-Brownsville: Urban Conflict and the Schools," *Urban Education*, 4 (No. 1, April 1969), pp. 25-40.

A057 Altshuler, Alan A., *The City Planning Process: A Political Analysis*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1969.

A058 Altshuler, Alan A., *Community Control: The Black Demand for Participation in Large American Cities*. Pegasus, New York, 1970.

A059 Altshuler, Alan A., "The Goals of Comprehensive Planning," *Journal of American Institute of Planners*, 31 (August 1965), pp. 186-197.

A060 American Country Life Association, *A Caucas of Leadership with Independent Roles for Rural Development*. Arlington, Virginia, July 1970.

A061 American Friends Service Committee, *Texas Consumer Participation and Planning Project Progress Report Summary*. Houston, Texas, 1969.

A062 American Institute of Planners, Michigan Chapter, *Local Planning Commissioner's Handbook*. Second edition, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 1964.

A063 American Public Health Association, "Community Participation and Control in Health Affairs," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (January 1970), pp. 180-181.

A064 American Public Health Association, Opportunities, Challenges and Problems in Consumer Participation in Health Planning. Papers of the Public Health Education Section of the American Health Association, Annual Meeting (November, 1968), Detroit, Michigan.

A065 American Rehabilitation Foundation, A Comprehensive Health Planning Game. Report Number B-1. Health Services Research Center, Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 1967.

A066 American Rehabilitation Foundation, Researching a Growing Force for Social Change: Citizen Involvement in the 70's. Report Number 5, Health Services Research Center, Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 1969.

A067 American Society of Planning Officials, Expenditures, Staff, and Salaries of Local Planning Agencies. Report No. 232 Prepared by Piero Faraci, ASPO, Chicago, March 1968.

A068 American Society of Planning Officials, Motion Picture Films on Planning, Housing and Related Subject--A Bibliography. ASPO, Chicago, Illinois, 1966.

A069 American Society of Planning Officials, Planning Advisory Service, Administration and Management in a Planning Office. Report No. 211, prepared by Dennis O'Harrow, ASPO, Chicago, Illinois, June 1966.

A070 American Society of Planning Officials, The Planning Commission--Its Composition and Function. Report No. 195, prepared by Thomas J. Davies, ASPO, Chicago, Illinois, 1965.

A071 American Society of Planning Officials, *Planning Law: Some Proposals for Change*. Report No. 215, prepared by Richard F. Counts, Jr., ASPO, Chicago, Illinois, October 1966.

A072 American Society of Planning Officials, "Women and Blacks in Planning," *ASPO Planning Advisory Service*. Memo No. M-10, (entire issue), 1972.

A073 Amir, Shaul, "Highway Location and Public Opposition," *Environment and Behavior*, 4 (No. 4, December 1972), p. 413.

"His study revealed that in 1972, local resistance to interstate highway program plans had brought to a standstill some 133 miles of road construction. Additionally, in San Francisco, New York, New Orleans and Milwaukee, highway projects which planners considered essential had been permanently dropped in response to strong local resistance." (Broom, 1976, p. 7)

A074 Amis, William D. and Samuel E. Stern, "A Critical Examination of Theory and Functions of Voluntary Associations," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 3 (No. 3-4, 1974), pp. 91-99.

A075 *An Analysis of Participation in Contemporary Society.*. Institution for Labor Studies, West Virginia University, Appalachian Center, Morgantown, West Virginia, March 1967.

A076 *An Evaluation of School-Community Advisory Councils*. 1972. May be obtained from ERIC (ED091823).

A077 Anderson, C. Arnold and Bryce Ryan, "Social Participation Differences Among Tenure Classes in a Prosperous Commercialized Farming Area," *Rural Sociology*, 8 (1943), pp. 218-290.

A078 Anderson, C. Arnold, "The Pattern of Social Activities in a High Participation Group," *Rural Sociology*, 4 (1939), pp. 463-464.

A079 Anderson, D. M., et al., "Citizen Influence in Health Services Programs," *American Journal of Public Health*, 61 (August 1971), pp. 1518-1523.

A080 Anderson, Donna and Markay Kerr, Citizen Influence in Health Service Programs. A paper presented at the American Public Health Association Annual Conference, Houston, Texas, October 29, 1970.

A081 Anderson, Helen J., How to Launch a Community College. May be obtained from ERIC (ED019934). Published in December 1967.

A082 Anderson, John Bradley, Associations Between Participation in Community Mental Health Planning and Adherence to Community Mental Health Ideology: A Study of Citizen Participation in Two Community Mental Health Center Planning Projects. Ph. D. dissertation, Dissertation Abstracts International, Ann Arbor, Michigan, n.d.

The positive association of participation in community mental health planning to adherence to community mental health ideology was discovered. Subjects were 252 participants in two community mental health center planning projects conducted between Spring 1971 and Spring 1972 in Franklin County, Ohio. Adherence to community mental health ideology does not increase with participation in planning, but was positively associated with residential mobility, employment in the field of mental health, years of education, annual family income, and previous involvement in community planning activities. Those who participate in planning have the strongest orientation toward constructs associated with the community mental health movement. (Journal abstract modified) (NIMH 172537)

A083 Anderson, R.T. and G. Anderson, "Voluntary Associations and Urbanism," American Journal of Sociology, 65 (1959), pp. 265-273.

A084 Anderson, W. A., "Social Participation and Religious Affiliation in Rural Areas," Rural Sociology, 9 (1944), pp. 242-250.

A085 Anderson, W. A., "The Family and Individual Social Participation," American Sociological Review, 8 (1943), pp. 420-424.

A086 Anderson, W. A., "Types of Participating Families," Rural Sociology, 11 (1946) pp. 355-361.

A087 Andrews, Wade, et al., The Social Well-Being and Quality of Life in Water Resources Planning and Development. Proceedings of the Conference, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, July 10-12, 1973.

A088 Anshien, Carol M., et al., Public Access Report. January 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED0796960).

A089 "Anthropics: Public Participation in Decision Making," Ekistics, (entire issue), August 1972.

A090 Anton, Thomas, "Power, Pluralism, and Local Politics," Administrative Science Quarterly, 7 (1963) pp. 448-457.

A091 Appleby, T., "Citizen Participation in the '70's: The Need to Turn to Politics," City, 5 (No. 3, May/June), pp. 52-55.

A092 Argyris, Chris, Integrating the Individual and the Organization. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1964.

A093 Army Corps of Engineers, Public Participation in Water Resources Planning. EC 1165-2-100, Office of Chief of Engineers, May 28, 1971.

This is a lengthy (121 pages) discussion of water resources planning and the role of public participation and communication with the public in water resources planning. The various techniques and the advantages and disadvantages are discussed.

A094 Arnold, John E., "People Involvement: Participation to Restore Confidence," Public Management, 53 (September 1971), p. 11.

A095 Arnstein, Sherry R., "Eight Rungs on the Ladder of Citizen Participation," in Edgar S. Cahn and Barry A. Passett, (eds), Citizen Participation: Effective Community Change. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1971, pp. 69-91.

A096 Arnstein, Sherry, "Ladder of Citizen Participaiton," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 35 (No. 4, July 1969), pp. 216-224.

This article develops a useful typology of citizen participation, drawing examples from three federal programs: urban renewal, antipoverty, and model cities. Arnstein defines eight levels of participation, corresponding to different degrees of influence permitted citizens. The bottom two rungs or levels, which the author groups together as "nonparticipation," are manipulation and therapy. The next three rungs, which Arnstein labels "degrees of tokenism," are informing, consultation, and placation. Arnstein argues that only the top three rungs permit degrees of citizen power," and they are partnership, delegated power, and citizen control. Each rung is illustrated; for example, Arnstein cites most Citizen Advisory Committees (CACs) as cases of manipulation, and the Harlem Commonwealth Council as an instance of citizen control. (Yin, et al., 1973)

A097 Arnstein, Sherry, "Maximum Feasible Manipulation"; "City Hall Staff"; "The View from City Hall," Public Administration Review, 32 (September 1972), pp. 377-402.

This is a three-part article describing the citizen participation process in the Philadelphia Model Cities program. Each piece was written from a different point of view: the citizens' group, city hall staff, and a presumed outside observer.

The citizens' account (by Sherry Arnstein) depicts a series of events in chronological order, beginning in 1966 with preparation for the Model Cities grant and ending in 1969 with an unresolved lawsuit by the citizens against the city and Housing and Urban Development. The basis of the suit lay in what the citizens saw as a systematic effort to stifle their participatory role in the Model Cities program.

A chronological account of the same events, the staff's viewpoint reflects bureaucratic concerns with meeting deadlines, efficiency, and adequacy of resources to achieve goals. Agitation by citizens' groups for more say-so in the program was seen as a deliberate attempt to sabotage the goals of the program.

The third article, by an outside observer, analyzes the issues and predicts the future of citizen participation in that city. He sees the cause of all the problems as two-fold: the "basic insecurity" of City Hall and the unwillingness of the citizens' group to work within the system. A third party was also implicated: The Department of Housing and Urban Development, in its arbitrary changes in national citizen participation policy. He concludes by noting a significant benefit of the Philadelphia experience: the education and training of citizens to work in community action programs and deal effectively with local governments.

A098 Arnstein, Sherry, et al., "Whom Does the Advocate Planner Serve?" Social Policy, 1 (July-August), pp. 33-41.

A099 Arnstein, Sherry and Dan Fox, Developments, Dynamics, and Dilemmas. Internal staff memorandum on Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Program, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, August 1968.

A100 Aronowitz, S., "The Dialectics of Community Control," Social Policy, 1 (No. 1, May/June), pp. 47-51.

A101 Ascher, C. S., "Citizen Participation: Report of an East-West Dialogue," Studies in Comparative Local Government, 1 (No. 1, Summer, 1967), pp. 51-59.

A102 Ascher, Charles S., The Participation of Private Individuals in Administrative Tasks. Paper delivered at International Academy of Comparative Law, Pescara, Italy, 1970.

A103 Ash, Joan, Planning with People, U.S.A. Ministry of Housing and Local Government, London, England, 1965.

A104 Ashford, D. L. and R. Hoover, An Analytical Research Project by Educators, School Administrators, and Community Organizations on School Governance. Sandhills Community College, Undergraduate School, Southern Pines, North Carolina 28387, 1973 to 1974.

The concern of this proposal is the use and structuring of power, authority and legal control in education settings.

Its focus is groups of schools which have governance structures which include community, administrators, parents, teachers and students in meaningful roles in the decision-making processes. They will be studied and analyzed to determine their characteristics--those which could be generalized to other situations and those which are peculiar to the specific model and its environment. The general objectives of this proposal design are as follows: (1) to analyze the role of governance as an intervening variable upon the various educational constituencies; (2) to comparatively define those governance characteristics which seek to maximize citizen participation, enhance equality of educational access; (3) to provide a means for evaluating the effects of differential participation; (4) to improve the awareness of the consumers of education; (5) to increase the alternatives for improving the learner's repertoire of competencies through a strategy for positive socio-political change. This NUC proposal would have the NUC's educational leaders, locally and nationally, with the NUC's local coalitions and school systems, investigate the current and planned activities in school governance. Specialists in governance research will be used as consultants. The resulting reports will be used as a continuing mechanism for communities interested and involved in expanding the role of citizen participation in the decision-making processes of school systems. The characteristics of the particular models selected will be determined through a process of site visits and comparative analyses. (SSIE #AT-740711)

A105 Association of Washington Cities, Citizen Action in Government. Governmental Research Bureau, Washington (State) University, Seattle, Washington, July 1966.

A106 Austin, David M., "The Black Civic Volunteer Leader: A New Era in Voluntarism," The Volunteer in America, Harriet Lowenstein Goldstein Series, Issue No. 5, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, 1970.

A107 Austin, David, Citizen Participation and Participation of the Poor: A Comparison of Administrative Discertion by Federal Agencies in the Application of Two Roles. Harvard University, May 20, 1966 (Mimeo).

A108 Austin, David M., Organizing for Neighborhood Improvement or Social Change. A Descriptive Study of the Action Methods and Action Issues of Black Resident Associations Sponsored by Community Action Agencies. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, 1969.

A109 Austin, David, The Politics of Participation, a manuscript to be published in 1973, Chapter 1.

A110 Austin, David, Principal Investigator, Community Representation in Community Action Programs in Twenty Cities. Florence Heller Graduate School, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, 1968. Mimeographed. Summarized in Edgar S. Cahn and Barry A. Passett, Citizen Participation: Effective Community Change. Praeger, New York, 1971, pp. 200-213.

A study, by means of structured interviews, of Community Action Programs in twenty cities--all over 50,000 population, but excluding the largest and most-studied cities. Community Action Programs had the most effect on the communities where participation was just beginning. There was no substantial conflict in the Community Action Program in twelve of the twenty cities. A typology of cities in terms of the activities of the Community Action Program was developed, as follows:

> Small cities--limited participation of the poor, no conflict.
>
> Large cities, with small black population--active participation of the poor, but of advisory type (no conflict). The major CAA emphasis is on services.
>
> Large cities, with large black population and mayor-council government--active participation of adversary type, but focused internally on the programs of the CAA. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

A111 Austin, David, "Resident Participation, Political Mobilization or Organizational Cooptation," Public Administration Review, 32 (September 1972), pp. 409-420.

The article presents findings of a 1967-68 study of twenty Community Action Agencies (CAA's) across the country, randomly selected from cities of 50,000 to 800,000 in population. It was designed to determine the extent and effectiveness of citizen representation in these programs, on both advisory groups and policy boards.

A112 Austin, Michael J. and Brian W. Klepinger, Citizen Participation in Program Development and Implementation. Community Planning and Development Council, Denver, Colorado, 1968.

A113 Au-Yeung, Benjamin, A Study of Citizen Participation in a Community Mental Health Center. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1973.

In a study of citizen participation in a community mental health center, five hypotheses were tested: The participant's degree of adherence of the community mental health ideology is directly related to level of participation; degree of optimism about helping the mentally ill is directly related to level of participation; ranking of priorities; and perceived influence on the community mental health center. Findings from interviews with representative samples of community residents, social agency executives, center staff, and center board members partially confirm the hypotheses. Participation is related to community mental health ideology, views of citizen participation ranking of priorities, and degree of optimism about helping the mentally ill. The modes of participation for the sample groups, however, were disappointing, since much was symbolic and superficial and an overwhelming apathy was found among respondents. Most participants were of middle age, had high socioeconomic status, more educational training, and had friends or relatives who received services from the center. (Journal abstract modified) (NIMH #167624).

A114 Axelrod, Mr., "Urban Structure and Social Participation," American Sociological Review, 21 (1956), pp. 13-19.

A115 Ayers, Stephen M., The Citizen's Role in Air Pollution, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., 1967.

B001 Babchuk, Nicholas and A. Booth, "Voluntary Association Membership: A Longitudinal Analysis," American Sociological Review, 34 (No. 1, February 1969), pp. 31-45.

Patterns of voluntary group participation of a panel of adults were studied over a four-year period. The sample was selected according to a probability design to represent the population of a Midwestern State (Nebraska). The rates of membership were high (80 percent in both 1961 and 1965); however, 65 percent of the panel added, or dropped, one or more memberships, indicating that an individual's membership profile varies considerably even in a short period of time. A majority of respondents had multiple memberships. Men and women differed in their affiliations; also, the pattern of stability and change in memberships differed between the sexes and at different stages in the life cycle. Factors which encouraged individuals to affiliate with different types of voluntary groups, to drop memberships, or to continue to participate, were considered. (American Sociological Review, p. 31)

B002 Babchuk, Nicholas and R. Thompson, "The Voluntary Association of Negroes," American Sociological Review, 27 (October 1962), pp. 647-655.

Negroes are more likely to be affiliated with formal voluntary associations than whites, especially at the lower-class level. However, Negroes who are affiliated with voluntary associations are much like whites who are affiliated. The more widespread affiliation of Negroes is seen as being pathological in Myrdal's terms. Negroes are active in associations because they are not allowed to be active in much of the other organized life of American society. The organizations of Negroes follow a pattern that is a generation behind the general American pattern. The greater affiliation of Negroes may be related to the looser ties that characterize the extended family structure of the Negro, especially the lower-class Negro. Finally, the voluntary association may function in much the same way as the Negro church to provide the Negro not only with an opportunity for self expression and status recognition, but also with an avenue to compete for prestige, to hold office, to exercise power and control, and to win applause and acclaim. (American Sociological Review, p. 647)

B003 Babchuk, Nicholas and Wayne C. Gordon, The Voluntary Association in the Slum. University of Nebraska Studies, New Series No. 27, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1962.

B004 Babcock, Richard F. and Fred P. Bosselmann, "Citizen Participation: A Suburban Suggestion for the Central City," Law and Contemporary Problems, 32 (Spring 1967), pp. 220-231.

B005 Babel, John, Jr., An Investigation of the Operational Functions of School Study Councils with Recommendations for the Improvement of These Functions in Ohio Councils. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 9.

B006 Back, E. B., "The Community in Community Mental Health," Mental Hygiene, 54 (April 1970), pp. 316-320.

B007 Bachrach, Peter, "A Power Analysis: The Shaping of Anti-Poverty Policy in Baltimore," Public Policy, 18 (Winter 1970), pp. 155-186.

B008 Bachrach, Peter, The Theory of Democratic Elitism: A Critique. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1967.

B009 Bachrach, Peter and Morton Baratz, Power and Poverty: Theory and Practice. Oxford University Press, New York, 1970.

B010 Backswich, S. John, "Voluntary Associations of Central Area Negroes," Pacific Sociological Review, 9 (Fall 1966), pp. 74-78.

B011 Baer, Michael A. and Dean Jaros, "Participation as Instrument and Expression: Some Evidence from the United States," American Journal of Political Science, 18 (May 1974), pp. 365-384.

B012 Baida, Robert, "Local Control Essential in Model Cities Program," Speech reported in Housing and Urban Development News, July 18, 1969.

B013 Bailey, Ann R. Johnston, "Who Should Set Health Priorities?" Journal of Extension, 11 (No. 1, Winter 1973), pp. 20-27.

A group confrontation process was utilized in which people were required to come to consensus. The eventual

goals differed greatly from those chosen by the planners. An outside discussion leader was required to achieve this. (See Broom, 1976, pp. 13-14)

B014 Bailey, Robert Jr., "Militants and Conventionals: Role Behavior and Neighborhood Participation," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 2 (No. 2, 1973), pp. 102-111.

B015 Bair, Frederick, H., Jr., "Opportunities for Community Relations," Planning--1963. Prepared following the 1963 National Planning Conference of American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, 1963.

B016 Bair, Frederick H., Jr., "Public Relations in Planning: Who, What, How," ASPO Newsletter, American Society of Planning Officials, 34 (December 1968).

B017 Baird, F. L., Attitudes and Public Participation on the High Plains Toward Groundwater Planning and Management Institutions. Texas Technological University, School of Arts, Lubbock, Texas, 1974 to 1975.

The proposed research plan involves the measurement of attitudes toward alternative institutions for groundwater planning and management plus the most suitable means of public participation in them. Investigation will center on irrigation farmers, plus college students from similar backgrounds and urban residents. Questionnaires eliciting demographic, attitudinal, and farming data would be secured from a random sample of irrigation farmers in counties: 1) within active underground water conservation districts; 2) within currently inactive districts; 3) outside them.

In-depth interviews would be conducted to determine underlying values, perceptions, and beliefs among a random sample of irrigation farmers favoring: 1) self regulation; 2) local underground water conservation districts; 3) state and/or federal groundwater regulation. Questionnaire data would be utilized not only to determine preferences among alternative groundwater planning and management institutions but to determine the correlation of other factors to institutional preferences. Interview results would provide a deeper understanding of the ideological framework of those favoring each alternative regulatory institution. The data would be processed so as to provide information and insights into the institutional preferences of clientele and means of maximizing public participation. (SSIE #GUW-4552)

B018 Baker, William B., "Community Development in Changing Rural Society," in James A. Draper, (ed.), Citizen Participation: Canada, New Press, Toronto, 1970.

This is a wide-ranging essay on community development, the community, the social sciences, rural-urban relationships, and government policy. The author discusses the concept of community development and notes that it tends to involve a set of value commitments concerning participation in decision-making and the creation of some kind of ideal, or integrated community. He also discusses the role of government in community development, especially in the Cooperative Extension Service in the United States and, more recently, through social welfare or the "helping" professions. He also discusses the question of the definition of community and the related question of community boundaries. He concludes the essay by making an appeal for evaluative research and for a perspective which ". . . may rediscover the functional significance of the fundamental community and ... its development may become an integral part of broad programs of social and economic development." (p. 91)

B019 Ballas, James A., et al., Citizens Assess a Model City Program: Helena, Montana. Montana State University, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, Bozeman, Montana, 1973.

B020 Bamberger, Lisbeth, "Health Care and Poverty. What are the Dimensions of the Problem From the Community Point of View?" Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, 42 (December), pp. 1140-1149.

B021 Banfield, Edward C. and James Q. Wilson, City Politics. Random House, New York, 1963.

B022 Banfield, Edward C. and James Q. Wilson, "Power Structure and Civic Leadership," in Fred M. Cox, et al., (eds.), Strategies of Community Organization - A Book of Readings, F. E. Peacock Publishers, Incorporated, Itasca, Illinois, 1970.

B023 Banfield, Edward C., Political Influence. Free Press, New York, 1961.

B024 Banovetz, James M., Public Participation in Local Government," *Studies in Comparative Local Government*, 6 (Summer 1972), pp. 54-60.

B025 Barber, B., "Bureaucratic Organization and the Volunteer," in H. Stein and R. Cloward, (eds.), *Social Perspective in Behavior*. Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1958.

B026 Barber, B., "Participation and Mass Apathy in Voluntary Associations," in A. Gouldner, (ed.), *Studies in Leadership*. Harper, New York, 1950.

B027 Barber, James David, *Citizen Politics: An Introduction to Political Behavior*. Markham, Chicago, 1969.

B028 Bard, Bernard, "Is Decentralization Working?" *Phi Delta Kappan*, 54 (December 1972), pp. 238-243. (New York case study).

B029 Baric, L. F., "The Meaning of Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," in *Urban Renewal 1968*. Papers presented at a symposium at the University of Salford, 1968.

B030 Batil, J. Elbert, "Urban Planning Under 701--Does It Work?" *New Hampshire Town and City*, March 1965, pp. 13-14.

B031 Barnard, C., *Dilemmas of Leadership in Democratic Processes*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1939.

B032 Barry, Mildred C. and Cecil G. Sheps, "A New Model for Community Health Planning," *American Journal of Public Health*, 59 (No. 2, February 1969), pp.226-236.

B033 Barss, Reitzel and Associates, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and The National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago. *Reports From the 100-City CAP Evaluation: The Effect of the Communtiy Action Program in Stimulating Responsiveness to the Poor by Other Organizations*, June 1970.

B034 Bartell, Ted and Arthur St. George, "A Trend Analysis of Environmentalists' Organizational Committment, Tactic Advocacy, and Perceptions of Government," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 3 (No. 3-4, 1974), pp. 41-46.

B035 Bartley, Ernest R., Urban Planning: An Introduction for the Citizen. University of Florida, Public Administration Clearing Service, Gainesville, Florida, 1962.

B036 Barton, A. H., Union Involvement and Citizen Duty. Columbia University, New York, 1974-75.

The aim of the study is to investigate the effects of involvement in a labor union on the individual's level of citizen duty. Involvement in the union is measured in three ways: length of membership in the union, degree of participation in union activities, and length of active participation. The phrase citizen duty is used here to refer to a variety of attitudinal and behavioral factors relating the individual to the political system of which he is a member. The study will investigate the effects of union involvement on voting behavior, political alienation, involvement in civic organizations, knowledge of public affairs, development of ideological thinking, socio-political attitudes, etc. The development of high levels of citizen duty among the populace is seen as providing the necessary basis for ensuring the continued stability of American democratic institutions.

The data base will be interviews conducted with officers, staff, and rank-and-file members of the New York City branch of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, a union which actively encourages political development among its membership. The analysis plan will employ multivariate techniques such as multiple regression, path analysis, and factor analysis. Data for this study have already been collected with other support. (SSIE #GSS-5523)

B037 Basell, R. J., "Health Radicals: Crusade to Shift Medical Power to the People," Science, 173 (August 1971), pp. 506-509.

B038 Basson, Priscilla, Planning and Perception of Needs in Five Upstate New York Counties. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Persons in visible community leadership positions in five upper New York State counties were surveyed at a time when the establishment of a multi-county planning board made the assessment of local needs and attitudes appropriate. A direct relationship was found between size of place and attitude towards counties planning together -- the more rural the locale, the less favorable the attitude. However, the data suggests that with participation in planning reactions change. Differences in responses between areas without planning and with planning suggest a development of perceptions about problems from the sweeping traditional rural community approach to a less inclusive urban modernizing one. The author infers that there is not a conflict between rural and urban values, but a conflict between the values an individual holds and the limitations for their realization in the social structure.

B039 Bates, Robert Charles, The Role of the Central School Board Committee for Education Research in Service to Central School Districts of the State of New York. Unpublished Ed/D. dissertation, Columbia University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 7.

B040 Bauder, Ward W., Objectives and Activities of Special-Interest Organizations in Kentucky. Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin #639, Lexington, Kentucky, March 1956.

B041 Bauer, Raymond, et al., Urban Education: Eight Experiments in Community Control. Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969. (Case studies of New York: Ocean Hill-Brownsville, Harlem, Two Bridges; Washington, D. C.: Anacostia, Adams-Morgan; Chicago and Boston)

B042 Beal, George M., "Additional Hypothesis in Participation Research," Rural Sociology, 21 (1956), pp. 249-256.

Most of the variables utilized in past participation research have been of a "static" nature. Variables such as age, occupation, family status, and education are "static" in the sense that they cannot be readily changed by group members, leaders, or the professional worker. The study of "dynamic" factors is suggested. "Dynamic" variables such as member understanding of the basic principles of organization and operation, satisfaction, identity, having a "say" in decision making, and feeling of responsibility were found to be highly related to member participation. These factors are "dynamic" in the sense that it is possible for group members and leaders to change them through group action. The use of such factors will broaden the scope of participation research and may implement the testing of causality. (Rural Sociology, p. 249)

B043 Beal, George M. et al., *System Linkages Among Women's Organizations: An Exploratory Study of Membership and Leadership Linkages Among Women's Formal Organizations in a Local Community.* Rural Sociology Report No. 42, 1967, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1967. (DG)

A study of adult secular women's organizations in a city of 5,000 population. Common memberships (member to member linkage) and leadership linkage was examined. Clusters of organizations based on linkages was determined. They used the sociometric methodology.

B044 Beck, Bertram M., "Organizing Community Action," in Robert H. Connery and Demetrios Caraby, (eds.), *Governing the City: Challenges and Options for New York*. Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, New York, 1969.

B045 Beecroft, Eric, "Regional Government and Conservation," *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 26 (1971), pp. 66-69.

B046 Bell, D. and V. Held, "The Community Revolution," *The Public Interest*, 16 (Summer 1969), pp. 142-177.

B047 Bell, Wendell and Marion D. Boat, "Urban Neighborhoods and Informal Social Relations," *American Journal of Sociology*, 62 (No. 4, January 1957), pp. 391-398.

B048 Bell, Wendell and Maryanne T. Force, "Urban Neighborhood Types and Participation in Formal Associations," *American Sociological Review*, 21 (February 1956), pp. 25-34.

B049 Bellchambers, R. G., "An Exercise in Participation," *Town and Country Planning*, 37 (9, September 1969), pp. 400-404.

B050 Bellin, Lowell E., "Changing Compositions of the Boards of Voluntary Hospitals During the 1970's -- Why?" (Mimeo)

B051 Bellin, Seymour, et al., "Impact of Ambulatory Health Care Services on the Demand for Hospital Beds," *New England Journal of Medicine*, 280 (April 10, 1969), pp. 803-812. (Case study of Boston.)

B052 Bellin, Seymour S. and H. Jack Geiger, "The Impact of a Neighborhood Health Center on Patients' Behavior and Attitudes Relating to Health Care: A Study of a Low-Income Housing Project," Medical Care, 10 (May-June 1972), pp. 224-239. (case study of Boston)

B053 Bellush, Jewel and Murray Hausknecht, "Entrepreneurs and Urban Renewal: The New Men of Power," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 32 (September 1966), pp. 289-97.

B054 Bellush, Jewell and Murray Haushnecht, "Planning, Participation, and Urban Renewal," in Bellush and Haushnecht, (eds.), Urban Renewal: People, Politics and Planning. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1967, pp. 278-286.

B055 Bellush, Jewel and Murray Hausknecht, (eds.), Urban Renewal: People, Politics and Planning. Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1967.

B056 Benello, C. G. and D. Roussopoulos, The Case for Participatory Democracy: Some Prospects for a Radical Society. The Viking Press, New York, 1971.

B057 Bennis, Warren G., et al., (eds.), Planning of Change: Readings in the Applied Behavioral Sciences. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1962.

B058 Berelson, Bernard R., "Democratic Practice and Democratic Theory," in Norman Luttbeg, (ed.), Public Opinion and Public Policy. The Dorcey Press, Homewood, Illinois, 1968.

B059 Berger, Bernard B. and Clyde O. Fisher, "Citizens Review Committee--An Evaluation," in Report of the Citizens Review Committee on the Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Investigation. (a report to) the New England River Basins Commission. Appendix 1, February 1971.

A brief evaluation of the work of the Citizens Review Committee (CRC) by the moderator of the Committee (Prof. Berger) and a committee member. The CRC was established by the New England River Basins Commission to review within 90 days the report of the Econnecticut River Coordinating Committee (a very technical report which took 6 years and 3 million plus dollars to compile). The evaluation discusses two questions: (1) was the Committee's performance productive? (2) what lessons were gained from this experience? In general, answers were: (1) yes, the CRC made a "positive contribution," although time and expertise limitations reduced the contribution's quality, (2) future citizen's committees should represent wider range of interests, should be brought into planning earlier, should be launched with thorough briefing, and should play role of evaluating alternatives, spotlighting issues and providing linkage to broader publics (rather than evaluating accuracy of technical matters.) (Polchow, et al., 1975)

B060 Berger, Curtis and Joel Cogen, "Responsive Urban Renewal: The Neighborhood Shapes the Plan," Urban Law Annual, 1968, pp. 75-117.

B061 Berger, David G. and Elmer A. Gardner, "Use of Community Surveys in Mental Health Planning," American Journal of Public Health, 6 (January 1971), pp. 110-118. (Case study of Philadelphia.)

B062 Berkeley, Ellen P., "The New Process in Hartford's North End," City, 5 (Summer 1971), pp. 36-37. (Case study of Hartford, Connecticut.)

B063 Berkman, Herman G., Citizen Involvement in Urban Affairs. New York University, New York, 1969.

B064 Berkman, Herman G., (ed.), Report of the HUD/NYU Summer Study on Citizen Involvement in Urban Affairs. New York University, New York, 1970.

B065 Bernard, Jessie, et al., "The Relationship Between Scores on the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and Three Indexes of Participation in a College Community," Rural Sociology, 15 (1950), pp. 271-273.

B066 Bernard, Sydney E., et al., "The Neighborhood Service Organization," Social Work, 13 (January 1968), pp. 76-84. (Case study of Detroit.)

B067 Bernstein, Saul, Alternatives to Violence, Associated Press, New York, 1967.

B068 Berry, Theodore M., "Mobilization of Non-Poor Volunteers in Community Action," Volunteer Administration, 3 (No. 2, 1969), pp. 6-22.

B069 Berry, Theodore M., "OEO: Making Citizen Participation Work," Public Management, 51 (No. 7, 1969), pp. 21-22.

B070 Bertelsen, Kris and Robert M. Harris, Citizen Participation In the Development of a Community Mental Health Center. Community Mental Health Training Program, Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute, University of California, San Francisco, California, 1973.

Citizen participation in the development of a community mental health center is discussed. Through an ad hoc committee, an interim board, and a permanent advisory board, citizens took an active part in developing a city -- county community mental health center in a predominantly middle-class area of San Francisco. With staff cooperation, board members surveyed the needs of the catchment area and established programs to meet some of them: they also prepared a grant application, established a counseling center, and accomplished numerous other projects in the center's first 3 years. Interviews with six board and six staff members on the reported strengths and weaknesses of citizen advisory boards are included. (Author abstract modified) (NIMH #157290)

B071 Bertrand, Alvin L., "Rural Locality Groups: Changing Patterns, Change Factors, and Implications," Rural Sociology, 19 (1954), pp. 174-179).

B072 Berube, Maurice R., et al., (eds.), Confrontation at Ocean Hill-Brownsville. Praeger, New York, 1969.

B073 Bestor, George C. and Holway R. Jones, City Planning Bibliography -- A Basic Bibliography of Sources and Trends. 3rd Edition, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, 1972.

B074 Bice, Thomas, The Dilemma of Decentralization: Decentralized Decision-Making in Health.

B075 Biddison, E. Shirley, "Citizen Participation," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 457-462.

Citizen participation as developed in Washington, D. C. in a federally founded demonstration project is reviewed in this article. The major purpose of the two-year demonstration project was to determine to what extent a neighborhood could reverse trends of deterioration if residents made maximum use of local governmental machinery. Through the demonstration project district agencies of sanitation, police, public health, housing inspection, public welfare, recreation and education made available special services over and above those ordinarily concentrated in the area. After termination of the demonstration project the Redevelopment Land Agency continued with some of the same staff and basically the same pattern of encouraging citizen leadership. The community has been "awakened" and "brought to the brink of self-determination" according to this analysis. Some accomplishments have been made in the areas of education for urban living, recreation, children's group activities, an advisory committee to represent the community with local government and participation in planning for urban renewal. A tentative conclusion is that in this deteriorating neighborhood, citizen participation would not have occurred without government aid and professional help. What is so far undetermined is whether citizens, as they are now left on their own, will continue to make community improvements.

B076 Biddle, L. J. and W. W. Riddle, Encouraging Community Development, A Training Guide for Local Workers. May be obtained from ERIC (ED015382).

B077 Biddle, W. W. and L. J. Biddle, The Community Development Process: The Rediscovery of Local Initiative. Holt Rhinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, 1965.

B078 Bike, E., "Citizen Participation in Renewal," Journal of Housing, 23 (1966), pp. 18-21.

B079 Bingham, Richard D., "Public Housing in the United States: Some Determinants of Program Use," a paper delivered at the 1974 Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Political Science Association, Dallas, Texas, March 1974.

B080 Bingham, Richard D., *Public Housing and Urban Renewal: An Analysis of Federal Local Relations*. (Special Series), Praeger, New York, 1975.

B081 Binstock, Robert H., "Effective Planning Through Political Influence," *American Journal of Public Health*, 59 (May 1969), pp. 808-813.

B082 Bird, Kenneth C., "Coordination of Local, State and Federal Interests," in C. E. Kindsuater, (ed.), *Organization and Methodology for River Basin Planning*. Water Resources Center Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, 1964.

B083 Birdseye, Kellogg G., "Use Your Planning Board Defensively," *New Jersey Municipalities*, April 1968, pp. 8-9.

B084 Birnbaum, Martin L. and Chester H. Jones, "Activities of the Social Work Aides," *Social Casework*, 48 (December 1967), pp. 626-632. (Case study of New York.

B085 Bishop, A. B., *Public Participation in Water Resources Planning.* Report 70-7, U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources, December 1970.

B086 Bishop, A. Bruce, *Structuring Communications Programs for Public Participation in Water Resources Planning*. A report submitted to the U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, 1975.

B087 Black, Algernon D., *The People and the Police*. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1968.

B088 Black, Therel R., "Formal Social Participation: Method and Theory," *Rural Sociology*, 22 (1957), pp. 61-65.

B089 Black, Therel R. and Jerrilyn Black, *Community Problems and Group Participation*. Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin #411, Logan, Utah, March 1959.

B090 Blackburn, C. W., "Citizen Participation (in Indianapolis)," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 440-444.

B091 Blackmore, J. R. and Lee F. Brown, Development of a Police-Community Relations Program. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D. C., 1967. (Case study of San Jose, California.)

B092 Blair, Patricia W., General Revenue Sharing in American Cities: First Impressions. 1974. May be obtained from ERIC. (ED101026).

B093 Blankenship, Ralph Leland, The Emerging Organization of a Community Mental Health Center. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation University of Illinois at Urbana, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 10.

B094 Blatt, Stephen J. and Thomas R. Tortoriello, An Evaluation of the Neighborhood Assistance Officer Program. Communication Research Associates, Dayton, Ohio, 1973. (Case study of Dayton, Ohio.)

B095 Blau, Peter M., "Orientation Toward Clients in a Public Welfare Agency," Administrative Science Quarterly, 5 (No. 3, December 1960), pp. 341-361.

B096 Blecher, Early Marvin, Advocacy Planning: Theory and Practice. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 8, 1970.

B097 Bleiker, Hans, et al., "Community Interaction as an Integral Part of the Highway Decision-Making Process," Highway Research Record, No. 356, Highway Research Board, Washington, D. C., 1971.

Community interaction includes all the activities by which the team of highway professionals and the members of the community learn from each other and includes all the different ways in which they work together, negotiate, and generally search for agreement on a course of action. Thirty-four techniques are identified for highway agencies to interact with the various individuals, groups, and institutions that make up the community. Objectives aimed at establishing the responsibility of the highway agency in the view of the general public include the following: establish and maintain agency and process legitimacy and maintain validity of earlier decisions. Objectives aimed at generating alternative courses of action that are responsive to the values of the particular time and place include forming concepts, finding facts, detecting and anticipating community problems, finding solutions, and exploring values. Objectives aimed at making the location team as effective as possible in carrying out its responsibilities include establishing credibility, communicating, forming consensus, and depolarizing. Management of community interaction consists of 6 steps by which the location team gets from general community interaction objectives to specific personnel assignments and work schedules: select community interaction objectives, assess needs, review community interaction resources, select community interaction techniques, coordinate with other technical team activities, and assign personnel and work schedules. (Highway Research Record)

B098 Block, Peter B., Neighborhood Team Policing. The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1973. (Case studies of Oxnard, and Los Angeles, California; Holyoke, Massachusetts; Albany; St. Petersburg; Cincinnati; Detroit.)

B099 Block, Peter B., Preliminary Evaluation of Operation Neighborhood. The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1972. (Case study of New York.)

B100 Block, William J., Rural Zoning -- People, Property and Public Policy. November 1967. May be obtained from ERIC. (ED018309).

B101 Bloomberg, Warner, (ed.), Power, Poverty and Urban Policy. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1968.

B102 Bloomfield, Constance, Evaluation of Community Involvement in Community Mental Health Centers. Health Policy Advisory Center, Inc., New York, 1972.

Federally funded community mental health centers (CMHC) were investigated to determine if the centers always meet the needs of the community and give community members a voice in the center's affairs. There appears to be little interest on the part of the visited centers to solicit community consumer involvement, and information regarding CMHC programs seems poorly publicized within the consumer population at large and limited largely to the professional poor community. There is noticeably low and unimaginative utilization of volunteers and paraprofessionals. In several instances, geographical location of the CMHC is a handicap. (NIMH #144253)

B103 Bodovitz, Joseph, "Citizen Participation - SPUR and San Francisco," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 468-471.

A business supported organization that brings citizen participation into the planning and renewal process is the subject of this report. SPUR, the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association is a merger of citizens and business leaders cooperating to educate and stimulate. Major concerns in the group are the need for more low-cost housing, effective transportation systems, preservation of historic buildings, minority group relations, better city planning and the development of regional planning. SPUR is funded three-[redacted]om the Blyth-Zellerback Committee (a group of prominent corporation presidents) and additionally by contributions of other businesses, a grant from a foundation and membership dues.

B104 Bohlen, Joe M., et al., Community Power Actors and Civil Defense. Iowa Agricultural and Home Economics Experiment Station, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1965.

B105 Bolan, R. S., "Community Decision Behavior: The Culture and Planning," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 35 (September 1969), pp. 301-310.

This paper sets forth a conceptual framework for better understanding the relationships between the planning process and community decision-making. From an initial assumption concerning the nature of the decision-making process, the paper suggests four sets of independent variables that affect decision outcomes: (1) process roles (including the dimensions of specialization and skill); (2) the decision field (including the environment for decision not only in the community but within the deciding body itself); (3) planning and action strategies; and (4) issue attributes. Using this framework, a series of hypotheses are posed for future research, and the potential implications for urban planning are discussed. (Journal of the American Institute of Planners)

B106 Bolle, Arnold W., "Public Participation and Environmental Quality," Natural Resources Journal, 11 (No. 3, July 1971), pp. 497-505.

This is a theoretical article on the importance of public participation in decision-making in land management. Bolle states that "litigation ... has now become an important means of public access to the decision process of governement agencies." He feels, however, that public participation in decision-making is the ultimate answer and cites the Bitteroot National Forest as a case in point. He feels the first step should be problem identification which should include the public. If this first step is approached properly, many following problems should be eliminated. From this problem identification, then joint determination of alternatives can follow. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

B107 Bollens, John C., (ed.), Exploring The Metropolitan Community. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1971.

B108 Bolton, C. K. and K. E. Corey, (eds.), A Selected Bibliography for the Training of Citizen-Agents of Planned Community Change. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 125., 1970.

B109 Bolton, C. K. and K. E. Corey, A Selected Bibliography for the Training of Citizen-Agents of Planned Community Change. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 206, 1971.

B110 Bolton, C. K. and D. W. Lenz, A Selected Bibliography of Planned Change and Community Planning Practice: Making Things Happen. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 224, 1971.

B111 Bolton, C. K. and M. E. Lindberg, Conflict: The Conditions and Process in Community, Organizations and Interpersonal Relations. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 187, 1971.

B112 Bonjean, Charles M., "Dimensions of Power Structures: Some Problems in Conceptualization and Measurement," in Frederick M. Wirt, (ed.), Future Directions in Community Power Research: A Colloquium. Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, 1971.

B113 Bonjean, Charles M. and D. M. Olson, "Community Leadership: Directions of Research," Administrative Science Quarterly, 9 (No. 3, 1964), pp. 278-300.

Review of the literature in community leadership research. It seeks to note trends with regard to method, identification of salient leadership structure characteristics, and relationships between leadership structures and other phenomena. Includes: description and criticism of each of the main methods (positional, reputational and decisional) for determining leaders; a typology of features of leadership structures most studied in the past; and a description of comparative phenomena.

Methods for determining leaders--
positional--people who hold important positions lead.
reputational--asking informants to name and rank leaders.
decisional--"event analysis or issue" approach--trace actions of leaders in decision-making on specific issues.

"In summary, legitimacy, visibility, scope of influence, and cohesiveness appear to be the most significant dimensions of community leadership structures . . ." (p. 295)

Move is away from case studies aimed at identifying leaders and toward comparative analysis of leadership structures. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

B114 Boo, Sung Lai, A Description and Analysis of the Concept of the Participation of the Poor in a Southern Rural Community Action Program. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Florida State University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 11.

B115 Booher, David, Citizen Participation in Planning: Selected Interdisciplinary Bibliography. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 718, January 1975.

B116 Booher, David E., A Theory of Participatory Planning. Unpublished M.S.P. Thesis, University of Tennessee, 1974.

B117 Boone, Richard W., "Reflections on Citizen Participation and the Economic Opportunity Act," Public Administration Review, 32 (September 1972), pp. 444-456.

Apparently an insider in the development of the Economic Opportunity Act, discusses community action and citizen participation. Notes relationship to "gray areas" programs, juvenile delinquency programs, and the Ohlin and Cloward theory of opportunity structure. On Maximum Feasible Participation notes several reasons for its inclusion:

1. Influence by civil rights movement and interest in participatory democracy.
2. Anti-professionalism. Apparently they were all impressed with the oppressiveness of bureaucracies--especially the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
3. Commitment to self-help. (Which, apparently, President Kennedy shared.)

B118 Booth, A., et al., "Social Stratification and Membership in Instrumental-Expressive Voluntary Associations," Sociological Quarterly, 9 (No. 4, 1968), pp. 427-439.

B119 Booth, David A., Metropolitics: The Nashville Consolidation. Institute for Community Development and Services, Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan, 1963.

B120 Boothe, William, et al., Consumer Participation in Comprehensive Health Planning. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 72, March 1969.

B121 Booz, Allen Public Administration Services, Inc., Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Program. A Report for Public Distribution. Prepared for Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1971.

" ...presents a summary of a study of citizen participation contracted for by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and carried out by the consulting firm of Booz, Allen Public Administration Services, Inc. The study entailed a survey of the Model Cities Programs in 15 selected cities and was directed at the following purposes: to develop an objective snapshot of citizen participation in the Model Cities program; to assess the effect of existing HUD citizen participation policy and practice; to analyze the impact of citizen participation on individuals, projects and programs, and institutions; and to provide operational guidance to HUD on citizen participation in the Model Cities and Community Development programs." (The report, as stated in its preface)

The report, which is divided into six sections, focuses primarily on the nature of citizen participation in the Model Cities Program; a brief section also examines the possible role of citizen participation in special revenue sharing for urban community development (the Community Development Program). The report recommends continuation of existing citizen participation policy in the Model Cities Program but modification of specific implementation requirements. (Yin, et al., 1973).

B122 Booz, Allen Public Administration Services, Inc., City Reports Attachments to the Study of Citizen Participation In the Model Cities Program. Prepared for Model Cities Administration, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C., January 22, 1971. (Model Cities Programs covered are those of New Orleans, Louisiana; Kansas City, Missouri; Toledo, Ohio; Texarkana, Arkansas; and Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

B123 Booz, Allen Public Administration Services, Inc., A Study of the Seattle Unicenter. Community Development Evaluation Series No. 4, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C., 1972. (Case study of Seattle.)

B124 Borchert, John R., et al., The Why and How of Community Planning. Upper Midwest Economic Study, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1963.

B125 Borton, Thomas E., et al., The Susquehanna Communication-Participation Study. Selected Approaches to Public Involvement in Water Resources Planning. U.S. Army Institute for Water Resources Report 70-6. Environment Simulation Laboratory and Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, December 1970.

This is a comprehensive report on the techniques of public involvement used in the Susquehanna Study; and a detailed report on the ways those techniques were evaluated and the results of the evaluations. The sections of this report deal with: an overview of the goals and objectives of the University of Michigan study team and summary of results (Sec.I); the public involvement techniques used and the reasons for using them (Sec. II); details of the major evaluation results of the study emphasizing workshop evaluations (Sec. III); the development of a "model process" for public involvement in future water resource planning. Appendix A is very detailed analysis and evaluation (with many how-to-do-it notes) of the workshop procedure and structure. Appendix B is case-study evaluation (with do's and dont's) of two specific workshops. Appendix C is details on research methods used to evaluate public involvement techniques, and Appendix D is more details on evaluational results. Appendix E is facts and figures on when various techniques used, who attended, etc. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

B126 Borton, Thomas E. and K. P. Warner, "Involving Citizens in Water Resources Planning: The Communication-Participation Experiment in the Susquehanna River Basin," Environment and Behavior, 3 (No. 3, 1971), pp. 284-396.

This article describes a rather elaborate experimental program of communication with various publics in the Susquehanna River Basin.

B127 Bouchard, Richard J., "Community Participation: How To Get There From Here," Citizen Participation and Community Values, Highway Research Board 380, Washington, D.C., 1972.

Effective community participation that strengthens the planning process and influences political realities and transportation decision-making must consist of three principal elements. First, there must be an attitude on the part of elected officials, concerned professionals, and citizens that transportation plans are the end product of their joint efforts. Transportation planners must be more genuinely responsive to citizens' attitudes while at the same time accepting the possibility that citizen input can provide better balance to their technical products. Lack of meaningful interaction between all concerned groups can likely result in a stalemate with no transportation improvements at all. Second, all possible tools and programs must be used by elected officials and professionals to respond to concerns expressed during community participation activities. Responsive transportation decisions are sensitive to and incorporate broad community goals within established legal and financial bounds. DOT programs, such as TOPICS, Urban Beautification, relocation housing, et al., coupled with transportation-related programs of HUD, HEW, DOL, and others, are the effective tools in meeting many concerns expressed by community groups. Third, there must be mechanisms and techniques in the decision-making process to accommodate, debate, and respond to the views of citizens by public officials. Some examples of currently operational mechanisms are the New Orleans Regional Planning Forum, the participatory process under way in the Boston Transportation Planning Review, and various simulation techniques. The extent and effectiveness of citizen involvement ultimately and most importantly depend on local conditions-how open local officials and technicians are to citizen input, how energetically officials and technicians try to obtain citizen participation, and how articulate and active citizens are in their communities. (Highway Research Board)

B128 Bouma, Donald H., et al., An Evaluation of a Police-School Liaison Program. Michigan Department of State Police, East Lansing, Michigan, 1970. (Case study of Muskegon-Saginaw, Michigan).

B129 Bouregeois, A. Donald, "Citizen's Role in St. Louis Model Cities Program Described," Journal of Housing, 24 (December 1967), pp. 613-617.

B130 Boutwell, William D., "The Issue of Decentralization," The P.T.A. Magazine, 63 (No. 3, November 1968), pp. 25-26.

B131 Bowen, Don R. and Louis H. Masotti, "Spokesman for the Poor: An Analysis of Cleveland's Poverty Board Candidates," Urban Affairs Quarterly, 4 (September 1968), pp. 88-110.

B132 Boyle, Patrick G. and Emory J. Brown, "Adapting 4-H to Urban Situations," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 2 (1964), pp. 29-36.

B133 Bradshaw, Barbara R. and Bernell Mapp, "Consumer Participation in a Family Planning Program," American Journal of Public Health, 62 (July 1972), pp. 969-972. (Case study of Atlanta.)

B134 Bruger, George, "The Indigenous Worker," Social Work, 10 (April, 1965), pp. 33-40. (Case study of New York.)

B135 Brager, George A. and F. P. Purcell, (eds.), Community Action Against Poverty: Readings for the Mobilization Experience. College and University Press, Connecticut, 1967.

B136 Braman, James D., Jr., "Has the Traditional Planning Commission Outlived Its Usefulness?" Pennsylvanian, September 1967, pp. 17-88ff.

B137 Branch, Geraldine B. and Natalie Felix, "A Model Neighborhood Program at a Los Angeles Health Center," *HSMHA Health Reports*, 86 (August 1971), pp. 684-691. (Case study of Los Angeles.)

B138 Branch, Melville C., *Planning: Aspects and Applications*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1966.

B139 Brasfield, McCollum E., *Texas Consumer Participation and Planning Project: What We Mean by Consumer Participation in CHP*. Conference on Consumer Training for Health Services and Planning, Washington, D. C., 1969.

B140 Braun, Dennis Duane, *Community Leaders and Mass Society: The Association of Voluntary Organization Membership and Alienation*. Ph.D. dissertation, American University, 1973. Available from Dissertation Abstracts.

B141 Bray, Raymond, *Community Relations Program.* Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, 1968.

B142 Braybrooke, David and Charles Lindblom, *A Strategy of Decision*. Free Press, New York, 1963.

B143 Bregha, F. J., "Community Development in Canada: Problems and Strategies," in J. A. Draper, (ed.), *Citizen Participation Canada: A Book of Readings,* New Press, Toronto, 1971.

B144 Breslow, Lester, "New Partnerships in the Delivery of Services--A Public Health View of the Need," *American Journal of Public Health*, 57 (July 1967), pp. 1094-1099.

B145 Breslow, Lester, "Political Jurisdictions, Voluntarism and Health Planning," *American Journal of Public Health*, 58 (July 1968), pp. 1147-1153.

B146 Brickman, Harry R., "Community Mental Health: The Metropolitan View," *American Journal of Public Health*, 57 (April 1967), pp. 641-650. (Case study of Los Angeles)

B147 Briedland, Donald, "Community Advisory Boards and Maximum Feasible Participation," *American Journal of Public Health*, 61 (No. 2, February 1971), pp. 292-296.

B148 Briggs, B. Bruce, "Environmental Awareness: Public Involvement and Decisions for Future Growth," *Land Use Management*, Proceedings of the National Symposium on Resource and Land Information, Council of State Governments, Lexington, Kentucky, 1974, pp. 15-26.

B149 Brignac, Ronald L., "Public Housing Official Reacts to Citizen Participation Menages with One-Man Drama," *Journal of Housing*, 26 (1969), pp. 604-605.

B150 Brisson, Robert Curtis, *Factors Associated with Consensus: An Analysis of the Extension Agents Role in Organized Community Development*, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, Ph.D. dissertation, 1969.

B151 Britton, Joseph H., et al., "Expectations for Older Persons in a Rural Community; Community Participation," *Rural Sociology*, 27 (1962), pp. 387-395.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine some social norms for older persons concerning community participation. To what extent do residents of a rural community think that older people should participate in community activities? Of what value do they feel participation is for older persons? In what kinds of organizations should older persons participate? Subjects were 487 adults of varying ages, one adult per household in a small Pennsylvania community. The data were provided by interview. Participation was generally approved, especially by better educated and higher status respondents, and valued for benefits to older persons themselves as well as to others. Church and service groups were mentioned most frequently for older persons. The few respondents who disapproved of active participation by older people were less well educated and in the lower status occupations. This attitude may indicate rejection of older adults, apathy, or lack of knowledge of organizations. (*Rural Sociology*, 1962)

B152 Broady, Maurice, "The Social Context of Urban Planning," *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, March 1969, pp. 355-378.

Broady's highlighting of the separation between the utilitarian architect planner and the theoretical sociologist points up the need for the two to work together. He also recommends coordination of physical, economic and social planning with more emphasis on human development. According to Broady, the indeterminancy of human affairs underlines the requirement for flexibility and a dynamic rather than a static plan. Also, citizen participation which has been handled in a limited framework as a technique has a part to play in planning and social development. The acceptance of citizen participation as a part of the process of planning depends on conceiving of planning as more spontaneous, somewhat like an educational process, "an experimental process of common endeavor" (Mannheim, 1965:106). Also, because of the growing centralization of control in the new scientific-cum-technological civilization, there is more need for the balance of community initiatives. Higher levels of education and modern populations help to make citizen participation and planning for the inclusion of local initiatives more likely and possible. Broady uses examples from a wide range of planning literature to support his contentions.

B153 Brody, Stanley J., "Maximum Participation of the Poor: Another Holy Grail?" Social Work, 15 (No. 1, January 1970).

B154 Brody, Stanley J., et al., "Benefit Alert: Outreach Program for the Aged," Social Work, 17 (January 1972), pp. 14-24. (Case study of Philadelphia.)

B155 Bronfenbrenner, Urie, "Personality and Participation: The Case of the Vanishing Variables," Journal of Social Issues, 16, 1960, pp. 54-63.

This study seeks to determine what part personality characteristics play in community participation. The findings are that although personality factors do play a part in civic activity, they vary with individuals and may be the result as much as the producer of participation. The authors questioned individuals, who were judged to be community leaders by both field observers and residents, concerning nine personality variables. A statistical analysis revealed that in spite of social position, tendency to agree with statements presented and inclination to take a negative view of the world, those individuals who express trust in others and in their own feelings and intuition are slightly more likely to participate in community affairs. However, social class is found to be the best predictor, not only of the extent of participation but also on knowledge about community affairs, feeling of identification with the community, and of the tendency to be optimistic or agree with statements presented. Educational level appears to be a major determinant of the participant's orientation toward his community and of degree of community participation. Although the data do not permit a conclusive explanation, it is shown that persons at either extreme of community participation are more likely to complain of psychosomatic complaints than persons who attend community affairs but are not leaders.

B156 Brooks, Michael P., "The Community Action Program as a Setting for Applied Research," Journal of Social Issues, 21 (No. 1, January 1965), pp. 29-40.

B157 Broom, Glen M., "The Menominie Test of the Coorientational Measurement Model for Determining Consensus on Community Development Priorities," Unpublished paper, The University of Wisconsin, May 8, 1974.

"...no single group (elected officials, community leaders and citizens) was able to give an accurate representation of the degrees of agreement between actor groups...With the exception of community leaders, people generally think that everyone in Menominee is 'on the same wave length' when in fact they are viewing the community priorities differently." (Miller, 1976, p. 8)

B158 Broom, Glen Martin, Systems Theory and Community Consensus-Building: A Communication Experiment in Two Wisconsin Communities. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1977.

"This project involved (1) developing and testing new survey procedures for ascertaining local development priorities, (2) using new measures of community consensus on development priorities, and (3) measuring the impact on community consensus of survey results feedback." p. 2.

B159 Brower, Michael, "The Emergence of Community Development Corporations in Urban Neighborhoods," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 41 (July 1971), pp. 646-658. (Case studies of Chicago; New York; Columbus; and Cleveland.)

B160 Brown, Bertram S., "A Look at the Overlook," *Mental Hygiene*, 56 (No. 4, 1972), pp. 7, 9, 11.

A response to criticism of the very limited role of citizen involvement in community mental health centers is presented. A rebuttal to the Nader Report by the director of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) emphasizes that only 6 out of 325 operating centers were examples in the Nader survey, and community involvement is far more significant than the report indicates. A wide variety of means are being used to encourage and promote increased citizen participation and involvement. (NIMH #148108).

B161 Brown, Bertram S., "A Revolution in Community Planning," Address before the Third Annual Mental Health Conference, Wilmington, Delaware, April 29, 1965.

B162 Brown, Emory J., "Adapting Extension to Urban Environment," *Journal of Cooperative Extension*, 3 (1965), pp. 11-18.

B163 Brown, Emory J., "Increasing 4-H Impact," *Journal of Cooperative Extension*, 3 (1965), pp. 141-147.

B164 Brown, Emory J., "Informal Participation of Active and Inactive Formal Participants," *Rural Sociology*, 19 (1954), pp. 365-370.

B165 Brown, Emory J., "The Self as Related to Formal Participation in Three Pennsylvania Rural Communities," *Rural Sociology*, 18 (1953), pp. 313-320.

B166 Brown, Linda, *General Revenue Sharing and the States*. League of Women Voters Education Fund, National Urban Coalition, Center for Community Change, Center for National Policy Review, 1975.

Citizen participation in the budget process of state revenue sharing programs is reviewed in this report. Programs were monitored by League of Women Voters members trained to use a survey instrument developed and pretested by the Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies. The states were Michigan, Tennessee, Iowa, Massachusetts, California, and Texas, representing a wide geographical spread and varying economic, social, and political situations. A comprehensive analysis of results was made by the League's national education project staff. It was found that citizen participation in the budget process is minimal. Also, the reporting system is inadequate and information is unlikely to reach the people. General revenue sharing funds have been so deeply buried in the budget that decision makers themselves are unlikely to know how they are used. These decision makers are shown to have mixed feelings about the desirability and value of citizen participation. The report also contains some details about how revenue sharing funds were used in these states, the fiscal effects of general revenue sharing, attitudes about it, and its relationship to civil rights issues.

B167 Brown, L. J. and D. E. Whiteman, Planning and Design Workbook for Community Participation: An Evaluation Report. Princeton University School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Research Center for Urban and Environment Planning, Princeton, 1973.

B168 Brown, Ray E., "Let the Public Control Utilization Through Planning," Hospitals, 33 (December 1, 1959), pp. 34-39, 108, 110.

B169 Brown, Ruth E., Community Action Programs: An Annotated Bibliography. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 277, April 1972.

B170 Browne, Ivore, "Why Community Participation?" Administration, 21 (Spring 1973), pp. 41-44.

B171 Brownwell, Samuel, "Desirable Characteristics of Decentralized School Systems," Phi Delta Kappan, 52 (No. 5, January 1971), pp. 286-288.

B172 Bruner, Helen F., "The College and the Small Community: An Account of Collective Decision Making," Journal of Extension, 9 (Winter 1971), pp. 10-19.

B173 Bruss, Lyle R., Local Control: An Overview of Conflicting Voices, 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED105656).

B174 Brussat, William K., Citizen Organization for Neighborhood Conservation. National Association of Housing and Renewal Officials, Chicago, n.d.

B175 Buchanan, Jeffrey D., "Urban Renewal in DeSoto-Carr: Citizen Participation Comes of Age," Urban Law Annual, Washington University, St. Louis, 1970, pp. 103-132.

B176 Buckholz, Marjorie H., "Volunteers and Agency Staff: Their Different Roles in Policy-Making Bodies," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1 (No. 2, 1972), pp. 19-26.

B177 Buder, Leonard, "NYC Schools Open in Flurry of Crisis," Education News, 3 (No. 3, September 9, 1968), pp. 1,3.

B178 Budner, Stanley, et al., "The Indigenous Non-professional in a Multiservice Center," Social Casework, 54 (June 1973), pp. 354-359. (Case study of New York.)

B179 Buell, B., Community Planning for Human Services. Columbia University Press, New York, 1952.

B180 Bugbee, G., "Appraising the New Forces in Health Care Planning and Delivery," Hospitals, 42 (February 16, 1968), pp. 17-74.

B181 Buie, T. S., "After Thirty Years," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 19 (1964), pp. 98-102.

B182 Building Official and Code Administrator, "Buffalo Encourages Citizen Action in the CD Grant Process," 9 (June 1975), pp. 10-11.

B183 Bullough, Bonnie, "Alienation in the Ghetto," American Journal of Sociology, 72 (March 1967), pp. 469-478.

B184 Bultena, Gordon and David L. Rogers, "Considerations in Determining the Public Interest," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 29 (No. 4, July-August 1974).

B185 Bultena, Gordon, et al., Public Response to Planned Environmental Change: A Study of Citizen Views and Actions on the Proposed Ames Reservoir. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, Sociology Report 106, January 1973.

B186 Bureau of Business and Public Research. "Setting Community Goals," The Tucson, Arizona, Review of Business and Public Administration, May, June, July and August 1966 issues.

B187 Bureau of Government Research, Rutgers University. The Local Planning Process in New Jersey. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 1967.

B188 Bureau of Municipal Research, Department of Civic Affairs, Citizen Participation in Metro Toronto: Climate for Cooperation?. 2 Toronto Street, Toronto, 1974.

B189 Bureau of Municipal Research, Neighborhood Participation in Local Government: A Study of the City of Toronto, Toronto, 1970.

B190 Burgess, Philip M., et al., "Puerto Rico's Citizen Feedback Program," in Alan J. Wyner, (ed.), Executive Ombudsmen in the United States. Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, 1973.

B191 Burke, D. Barlow, Jr., "The Threat to Citizen Participation in Model Cities," Cornell Law Review, 56 (May 1971), pp. 751-779.

B192 Burke, D. Barlow, et al., "Urban Public Policy Participation Networks," Urban and Social Change Review, 3 (Spring 1970), pp. 15-19.

B193 Burke, Edmund M., "Citizen Participation in Renewal Not Yet Wide-Spread, Survey Shows, But Trend seems to be Moving in This Direction," Journal of Housing, 23 (No. 1, January 1966), pp. 18-21.

B194 Burke, Edmund M., "Citizen Participation is a Necessity—How Can We Make It Work?" Journal of Housing, November 1969.

B195 Burke, Edmund M., "Citizen Participation Strategies," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 34 (September 1968), pp. 287-294.

Critical analysis of the general goal of citizen participation reveals basic conflicts between participatory democracy and professional expertise. Planners and other urban professionals have encountered many problems in attempting to encourage citizen participation in community decision-making. Some of the dilemmas can be resolved by recognizing and adopting a strategy of participation specifically designed to fit the role and resources of the particular organization. Five types of strategies are identified: education-therapy, behavioral change, staff supplement, cooptation, and community power. (Journal of the American Institute of Planners, p. 287).

B196 Burke, Edmund, "Have the Poor Wrecked Johnson's War on Poverty?" Antioch Review, 26 (Winter 66-67).

Traces the origins of the community action concept to the Cincinnati Social Unit Plan in the 1920'2, and summarizes the early experience of the Office of Economic Opportunity up to mid 1966. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

B197 Burlage, Robb K., "Consumer Forces Will Liberate Health Systems," Modern Hospital, 3 (December, 1968).

B198 Burns, E. M., Social Security and Public Policy. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1956.

B199 Buskin, Martin, "Can Local Boards Really Run Ghetto Schools?" School Management, 12 (No. 3, May 1968), pp. 31-36.

B200 Buskin, Martin, "Community Control at the Crossroads," School Management, 13 (No. 3, March 1969), pp. 31-36.

B201 Butler, Edgar W., et al., Winston-Salem Policy Department Community Services Unit: First Report and Preliminary Evaluation. Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.D.

B202 Buttel, Frederick H. and William L. Flinn, "The Structure of Support for the Environmental Movement, 1968-1970," Rural Sociology, 39 (1974), pp. 56-69.

Three years of survey data show that over time concern with pollution and support for the environmental movement were drawn from increasingly broader bases of social structure. However, the spread of environmental concern did not substantially affect working class strata, only the lower-middle class. Certain social aggregates remained indifferent regarding environmental problems during the peak of movement support in 1970. Chief among these were persons with low education, rural farm residents, and those economically dependent upon industrial production for life chances. Class and status interests are suggested to be important determinants of support for or resistance to environmental reform. (Rural Sociology, p. 56)

C001 Cadmus, R. R., "The Language of Protest is Difficult to Interpret, but Understanding is Vital," Modern Hospital, 113 (August 1969), pp. 78-86.

C002 Cahn, Edgar and Jean C. Cahn, "Citizen Participation," in Hans B. C. Spiegel, (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, 1 Concepts and Issues, NTL Institute, Washington, D.C., 1968, pp. 211-224.

C003 Cahn, Jean C. and Edgar C. Cahn, "The War on Poverty: A Civilian Perspective," Yale Law Journal, 63 (1964), pp. 1317-1352.

Contrasts the military perspective, emphasizing efficient organization, coordination, and non-controversial programming, with the civilian perspective, which they favor, encouraging dissent, controversy, and innovation. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

C004 Cahn, Edgar S. and Barry A. Passett, (eds.), Citizen Participation: A Case Book in Democracy. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1969.

C005 Cahn, Edgar and Barry A. Passett, (eds.), Citizen Participation: Effecting Community Change. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1971.

This casebook on the experience of citizen participation in the 1960's is rich in both theoretical overviews and discussions of particular situations. Articles and their authors include: "Eight Rungs on the Ladder of Citizen Participation," by Sherry R. Arnstein; "Which Citizens to Participation in What?" by Irving Lazar; "Health Care and Poor People," by Wendy Goepel Brooks; "Federal Standards and Regulations for Participation," by Daniel M. Fox; "Economic Development: The SWAFCA Cooperative," by David Borden; "Chambers of Commerce: Participation and the Establishment," by Ivan C. Elmer; "Participation in the Urban School System: A Washington Case," by Gail Saliterman; "Manpower--T.W.O. and the Blackstone Rangers," by Jerome Bernstein; "Model Cities--Dayton Plays the Game," by Ginger Rosenberg; and "Resident Participation in the Mass Media," by Patricia A. Wood. The book also includes a discussion of Brandeis University's 1967-1968 study of resident participation in community action programs in twenty cities (see Brandeis University, The Florence Heller School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare. Community Representation in Community Action Programs. Report No. 5, Final Report. Waltham, Massachusetts, March 1969). (Yin, et al., 1973)

C006 Cahn, Edgar and Jean C. Cahn, "Maximum Feasible Participation--An Overview," in Edgar S. Cahn and Barry A. Passett, Citizen Participation: Effective Community Change. Praeger, New York, 1971, pp. 9-68.

The real danger of citizen participation is that it may result in a contest for legitimacy between groups who should be working together, and in competition for scarce resources. It is dangerous because its outcomes are unpredictable, but it is still necessary. There are a number of specific examples of participation to illustrate both good and bad results.

The advantages of citizen participation are that it mobilizes unutilized resources of talent in the community, allows feedback about programs to agencies which otherwise would not know about their impact. There are two models of citizen participation, citizens as policy-makers and citizens as indigenous employees. Only the first is true participation. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

C007 Calhoun, Lillian S., "New York: Schools and Power--Whose?" Integrated Education, 7 (No. 1, January-February 1969), pp. 11-35.

C008 California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Citizen Participation: Groups and Communities Assisting in the Development of the California State Park System, Sacramento, 1970.

C009 California State Advisory Commission, Political Participation of Mexican Americans in California. California State Advisory Commission, Los Angeles, August 1971.

C010 Campbell, B. and M. T. Greenbaum, "Community Participation in the Development of an Areawide Topics Plan in Massachusetts," Traffic Engineering, 42 (No. 7, April 1972), pp. 46-47.

C011 Campbell, Charles et al., A Study of Extension Program Planning as Perceived by Off-Campus Faculty, Lay Leaders and the General Public in the Show-Me Area. May 1971. May be obtained from ERIC (ED066640).

C012 Campbell, John, "Working Relationships Between Providers and Consumers in a Neighborhood Health Center," American Journal of Public Health, 61 (January 1971), pp. 97-103.

C013 Campbell, Louise, "Communities: Bedford-Stuyvesant," City, (Nos. 2 and 3, March 1968), pp. 20-27, (Case study in New York)

C014 Campbell, Louise, "Paul Ylvisaker: The Art of the Impossible," City, 3 (No. 2, 1969).

C015 Campbell, Robert F., "Community Control," Southern Education Report, 4 (No. 1, July-August 1968), pp. 10-13.

C016 Campbell, Vincent N., The Televote System for Civic Communication: First Demonstration and Evaluation. Final Report. 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED095896).

C017 Campbell, Vincent N. and Lucy G, Gonzales, The Televote System for Civic Communication: First Demonstration and Evaluation: Appendices. Final Report. 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED095897).

C018 Campbell, Vincent and Janet Santos, Televote: A New Civic Communication System. 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED107300).

C019 Campion, Thomas B., Jr., "The Clark's Fork Canyon Road," in T. B. Campion, Jr. (ed.), Public Involvement in Decision-making on the Shoshone National Forests. Ford Foundation Environmental Law Intern Program, University of Colorado Law School, 1972, pp. 57-73; 85-92.

The author strongly criticizes the Forest Service (by implication, those responsible for regulating use of the Clark's Fork area of the Shoshone Forest) for its passive acceptance and unstudied approval of the proposed road (now 1/3 built) through part of the Shoshone Forest. This case includes nothing on the Forest Service use of public involvement techniques because the Forest Service was a passive observer of the Wyoming Road Commission's project. The case does give a history of the project, including the "public hearings" which the Wyoming Road Commission held. Broad based public input into the road-building project came at a 1970 hearing (after 1/3 of the road was built) and resulted in a construction halt pending environmental impact studies. The author's conclusions and recommendations (pp. 85-92) deal mainly with the need for better inter-agency coordination and the obligation (as he sees it) of the F.S. officials to aggressively put forward well-reasoned plans for National Forest use. He spends several pages discussing the "inadequacy of stage one multiple use survey reports as planning documents" and the bias toward local interests (to the detriment of national publics) which these reports on Clark's Ford reflected. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C020 Campion, Thomas B., Jr., "The Glacier Primitive Area Reclassification," in T. B. Campion, Jr., (ed.), Public Involvement in Decision-making on the Shoshone National Forests. Ford Foundation Environmental Law Intern Program, University of Colorado Law School, 1972, pp. 29-56; 83-85.

This section of the paper illustrates the use of the public hearing process mandated by the 1964 Wilderness Act. In this case, the reclassification of the Glacier Primitive Area was the subject of the process. The officials of the Shoshone Forest and the Regional Forest office "made a concerted effort to notify the public of the Glacier hearing" and to postpone their own recommendation decisions until after the hearing. However, they made no attempt to disseminate information on in-process generation of alternatives according to the author. Instead, they aimed to come to the public hearing with three alternatives for consideration, thus avoiding a firm "official stance" which Forest Service opponents could attack. The author discusses in some detail the pros and cons of this "alternatives" approach to the public hearing and makes several observations. The rest of the case deals with the hearing record, the summary and analysis of that record by one Forest Service official for Forest Service use, and the secrecy of the post-hearing decision procedures which led to the official Forest Service recommendations on reclassification. The final pages of the case outline the recommendation and compare it to the public responses as presented in the hearing record. The authors conclusions and recommendations (pp. 83-85) deal with revising and "opening-up" the pre-hearing alternative-generation procedure and the need to adopt standards to evaluate public responses at hearings. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C021 Campion, Thomas B., Jr., "The Lander District Environmental Committee," in T. B. Campion, Jr., (ed.), Public Involvement in Decision-making on the Shoshone National Forests. Ford Foundation Environmental Law Intern Program, University of Colorado Law School, 1972, pp. 22-27; 81-83.

This section of the paper is a very favorable analysis of an advisory committee established by the Lander District Ranger to discuss travel restrictions for off-road vehicles. The analysis includes information on the broad committee composition, the interests of its members, the good relations between the committee and the district ranger, the committee's role as a forum for discussion and compromise of various interests, and the committee's role as a link between the agency and the public. The authors conclusions and recommendation (pp. 81-83) suggest that the Forest Supervisor should make his other district rangers set up analogous committees in their districts. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C022 Campion, Thomas B., Jr., "The Shoshone National Forest Advisory Council," in T. B. Campion, Jr., (ed.), Public Involvement in Decision-making on the Shoshone National Forests. Ford Foundation Environmental Law Intern Program, University of Colorado Law School, 1972, pp. 15-22; 78-81.

This section of the paper presents a very critical analysis of the Advisory Council and its use by the Forest Service personnel responsible for the Shoshone Forest. The Council is supposed to advise F. S. personnel on "questions of broad policy programs and procedures concerning the protection, development, and multiple-use management of the forest, to the end that the immediate and long-time public interests is given adequate consideration; ..." The author shows how the Council's composition, information level, interest in policy issues, and relations with the Forest Supervisors are all inadequate to provide the Forest Supervisor with information about "the immediate and long-time public interest." The author also notes that this method of public involvement is aimed only at the local public(s) and is, therefore, not considering the interests of national public(s). The author's recommendations and conclusions (pp. 78-81) deal with broader board composition and ways to achieve a more active, informed and meaningful role for the board in forest service decision-making. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C023 Campbell, V. N., Test and Evaluation of a Civic Communication System. American Institute for Research Behavior Science, 3301 New Mexico Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., 1974 to 1975.

In order to significantly improve the quality and quantity of citizen participation it is suggested that a number of social conditions must be present simultaneously. A communication system has been designed to approximate those conditions as nearly as possible. The proposed research would develop this system, demonstrate its operation in a metropolitan school district for a period of six months, and evaluate the process and impact of the system. While the system is being developed and prepared for demonstration, a pre-test assessment of civic behavior and attitudes in both the demonstration community and a control community will be completed. At the end of the demonstration the same measures over time and between communities will provide a basis for evaluating the impact of the system. In addition, details of the internal process of the demonstration system will be examined in order to determine its strenth and weaknesses and to assess the reactions of the citizens and authorities. Representatives of other local governments will be invited to observe and criticize the system, and to consider its application in their own settings. (SSIE GSQ-459-1)

C024 Cande, Parsons, Conceptual Analysis of Public Participation in the Decision-making Function of the Public Schools. Ed.D. dissertation, University of Massachusetts, 1969.

"Basic to the design of the study was the assumption that the public demand for participation in the decision-making of the public schools was actually a demand for a redistribution of power. Further, it was posited that any such redistribution had to be provided for in a manner which was in accord with the social, economic and political realities of the 1970's. The study dealt with conceptual rather than with quantitative research. Three major concepts, participation, power, and decision making, were analyzed in terms of both the social fabric of the 1970's and of our American value system. This was accomplished by developing, from the literature, five criteria which were used to determine the appropriateness of these concepts to the emerging demands and positions of the changed public. The literature further provided a functional, modern definition for each of these three major concepts. The functional defintions then became an outline for a participatory model. The literature was culled for key organizational and social-psychological concepts which supported, interpreted and supplemented the three major ones named above. It was then used to analyze the programs and procedures for community involvement in use in, and planned for, Worcester, Massachusetts. The city's programs for involvement were assessed in terms of the model's requirements." (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C025 Canham, Erwin D., "Wanted: Volunteers; Citizen Action Does Not Act as a Substitute for Government but as Supporter, Invigorator," National Civic Review, 51 (December 1962), pp. 604-608.

C026 Cannon, Dale Carter, Special Problem Report, Improving Extension Program Planning Procedures in San Luis Obispo County, California. 1964. May be obtained from ERIC (ED0 19592).

C027 Capener, Harold R., Comprehensive Regional Development. New York Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, Cornell Community and Resource Development Service Bulletin 2, Ithaca, New York, 1966.

C028 Capener, H. R., A Study of Water Resources Public Decision Making. Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1974 to 1975.

Objective: Develop a theoretical perspective of water resource decision making based upon empirical evidence and research.

Approach: To achieve major objectives, the approach includes sequential steps (1) preliminary reconnaissance into a resource planning area, (2) determination of local governmental decisions relating to resource planning, (3) determination of local voluntary association involvement in the planning process. After preliminary qualitative data is evaluated, a survey will be conducted to obtain quantitative information with respect to resistance to resource planning. (SSIE GY-59292-3)

C029 Caplovitz, David and Steven Cohen, "The Neighborhood Offices of the Law Enforcement Division of the Department of Consumer Affairs," Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 1972. (Case study of New York)

C030 Capps, Mary Kathleen, Community Decision-Making: A Study of the Board of Directors of Total Community Action, Inc. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Tulane University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 9.

C031 Caputo, David A., "Academic Advisors and Citizen Participation," Public Administration Review, 32 (May/June 1972), pp. 220-221.

C032 Carey, Addision C., Jr., Black Political Participation in New Orleans. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Tulane University 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 11.

C033 Carrell, Jeptha, "Citizen Participation and Decentralization," Midwest Review of Public Administration, 3 (February 1969), pp. 3-12.

C034 Carruthers, Garrey E., et al., Delivery of Rural Community Services: Some Implications and Problems. New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 635, Las Cruces, New Mexico, 1975. (A report of Western Regional Research Project W-114.

This report summarizes regional research on the delivery of rural community services. Generalizations and policy implications based on research findings are:

Many rural service institutions need reorganization and renewal.

Regionalization increases organizations' ability to provide some rural community services.

Rural development depends directly upon citizen participation and representation of various population segments.

Effective leaders view development as a community process, not a personal one.

Public leaders seem to be drawn primarily from certain community segments.

Even with fewer and less adequate services, rural residents prefer rural life.

Availability of health-care services affects their use.

Rural people want innovative health-care practices.

Mechanisms are needed for using results from rural community service research.

Future needs in rural community services research are also discussed. The appendix contains abstracts of research under the W-114 project. (Garrey Carruthers, et al.)

C035 Carter, Barbara, "The Fight Against Kodak," The Reporter, 36 (April 20, 1967), pp. 28-31.

An Alinsky-organized group gained seats on the urban renewal and anti-poverty boards, then demanded 600 jobs at Eastman Kodak for employees of their choosing. Although FIGHT (the Alinsky-style group) had support of the Chamber of Commerce, Council of Churches, and other white groups, its friends began defecting as its militancy increased. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

C036 Carter, Barbara, "Sargent Shriver and the Role of the Poor," *The Reporter*, 34 (May 5, 1966) pp. 78-86.

C037 Carter, G. L. Jr., "A Concept of 4-H, Part 1," *Journal of Cooperative Extension*, 1 (1963), pp. 167-175.

C038 Carter, G. L. Jr., "A Concept of 4-H, Part 2," *Journal of Cooperative Extension*, 1 (1963), pp. 229-238.

C039 Carter, Luther, "Newark: Negroes Demand and Get Voice in Medical School Plans," *Science*, 160 (April 19), pp. 290-292.

C040 Cary, Lee J., *Community Development as a Process*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia, 1970.

C041 Cary, L. J., "Resident Participation: Dominant Theme in the War on Poverty and Model Cities Program," *Community Development Journal*, 5 (No. 2, April 1970), pp. 73-78.

C042 Caser, R. L., "Authority and Decision-Making in a Hospital: A Comparative Analysis," *American Sociological Review*, 23 (No. 1, 1958) pp. 56-63.

C043 Cataldo, Everett F., et al., "The Urban Poor and Community Action in Buffalo," Paper prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, May 2-3, 1968, held at Chicago, Illinois.

C044 Cater, Douglass. "Politics of Poverty," *The Reporter*, 30 (February 13, 1964) pp. 16-20.

C045 Center for Community Change, *Citizens Action Guide: Monitoring Community Development Block Grants*, Center for Community Change, Washington, 1975.

C046 Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University, "Citizen Participation and Local Government," *Studies in Comparative Local Government*. 5 (No. 2, Winter 1971), pp. 74-97.

C047 Center for the Study of Local Government, *Style of Decision-Making*. Center for the Study of Local Government, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, (1974).

C048 "The Central City Problem and Urban Renewal Policy," A study prepared by Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress for the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, United States Senate, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington (1973).

C049 Central Piedmont Regional Council of Local Governments, *Citizen Participation*, Clearinghouse No. PB 191 721.

C050 Challet, Gilbert L., "Educational Aspects of Mosquito Control," *In: Proceedings and Papers of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Conference of the California Mosquito Control Association, Inc., January 25-27, 1971*. CMCA Press, Visalia, California, November 1, 1971, pp. 52-53.

C051 Chan, Shirley, "The Social Aspects of Rehabilitation," *Habitat*, 17 (No. 4-5, 1974), pp. 30-32.

C052 Change, Diana, *Social and Psychological Aspects of Housing, A Review of the Literature*, Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 557, Monticello, Illinois, 61856, April 1974.

C053 Chapin, F. S., and J. R. Tsouderos, "Formalization Process in Voluntary Associations," *Social Forces*, 34 (May 1956), pp. 342-344.

C054 Chapin, Stuart F., *Selected References on Urban Planning Concepts and Methods*. Department of City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 1972.

C055 Chase, Edward T., "Medical Care and the Consumer," *Commentary*, 30 (July-December), pp. 435-440.

C056 Chatman, et al., "CP-An Exercise in Futility: An Action Program for ASPA," *Public Administration Review*, 32 (May-June, 1972), pp. 199-201.

C057 Chatterjee, et al., "The Concepts of Community and Community Organization: A Review," *Social Work*, 15 (July 1970), pp. 82-92.

C058 Chauncy, A. Alexander and Charles McCann, "The Concept of Representativeness in Community Organization," *Social Work*, 1 (January 1956), pp. 48-52.

C059 Chenault, William W. and Dale K. Brown, *Citizen Action Through Community Health and Welfare Councils*. United Community Funds and Councils of America, New York, 1966.

C060 Chenault, William W. and Dale K. Brown, "Citizen Participation in Health Planning: Process Analysis of the Social Interaction Between Providers and Consumers," Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Progress Reports 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of contract HSM-110-HSRD-47(9).

C061 Chenault, William W. and Dale K. Brown, *Consumer Participation in Neighborhood Comprehensive Health Care Centers*. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Rockville, Maryland.

C062 Chevalier, Michel, *A Strategy of Interest-based Planning*. Ph. D. Dissertation. University of Pennsylvania, 1968. Available from dissertation abstracts (Order No. 69-5616).

The dissertation puts forward a new strategy designed to meet emerging problem clusters which are increasingly being viewed by society as single large problems, or meta-problems--problems such as pollution, race relations and poverty--requiring a co-ordinated response by responsible parties.

Interest-based planning (IBP)--in the application of this strategy five elements are identified. First the planner identifies the problem, determining its calculable and incalculable dimensions. He asked himself whether a comprehensive plan can be achieved from the outset or whether no more than an incremental plan will prove acceptable to the interests involved. In the second stage interest groups salient to the problem are identified--that are those in a position to affect the problem and/or be affected by changes in the problem area. Third, in an effort to achieve an optimal operational definition of the problem, it and its constituency or interests are successively redefined. The planner can influence considerably the solution by stimulating a number of wide-ranging views of the problem. This scanning technique lends a creative perspective to the strategy. In the fourth stage the progressive linking of the interests is attempted. A specific course of action in which members of interest groups are prepared to participate is articulated. Finally, a solution is implemented when the planner estimates that working consensus exists.

The five stages of IBP have not as yet been formally applied in toto and carried through to completion in any problem situation known to the author. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C063 Christiansen, John R., Informal Social Participation in Five Kentucky Counties. Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Progress Report 43, Lexington, December 1956.

C064 Christiansen, John R., Participation of Rural Families in Formal Organizations: A Study of Rural Families with School-Age Children in the Purchase Area of Western Kentucky, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 629, Lexington, June 1955.

C065 Christiansen, John R., "The Behavior Correlates of Membership in Rural Neighborhoods," Rural Sociology, 22 (1957), pp. 12-19.

C066 Christiansen, John R. and Therel R. Black, "Group Participation and Personality Adjustment," Rural Sociology, 19 (1954), pp. 183-185.

C067 Chu, Franklin B. and Sharland Trotter, "The Fires of Irrelevance; An Evaluation of the NIMH Community Mental Health Center Program," Mental Hygiene, 56 (No. 4, 1972), pp. 6, 8, 10.

An excerpt from the Task Force Report on NIMH compiled by the Center for Study of Responsive Law focuses on the role of citizen participation in community mental health centers. Most centers now operating have no formal mechanisms for consumer participation, and federal guidelines for citizen involvement are weak. It is concluded that if community mental health centers are to maintain their credibility, explicit provisions must be made for genuine citizen involvement and clear citizen responsibility beyond a tokenistic advisory function. 1 reference. (NIMH 141988)

C068 Chu, Franklin D. and Sharland Trotter, The Mental Health Complex, Part I: Community Mental Health Centers. Washington, D. C.: Task Force Report on the National Institute of Mental Health, Center for Responsive Law (Case studies of Washington, D. C.; Pontiac, Michigan), 1972.

C069 Ciblar, C., "Consumer Views," Hospitals, 44 (April 1970), pp. 53-55.

C070 Cibulka, James G., Suburban and Urban Models of Community Control, 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED105030).

C071 Citizen Action in Government, Information bulletin of the Association of Washington Cities, 1966, pp. 24-31.

C072 Citizen Action through Community Health and Welfare Councils. United Community Funds and Councils of America, New York, 1966.

C073 Citizen Involvement in the 701 Comprehensive Planning and Management Program (mimeo), n.d.

C074 Citizen Involvement Network: A Nationwide Experiment to Strengthen and Improve Citizen Involvement in Community Decision-Making and Achievement. 1211 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20036. Citizen Involvement Network, 1975.

C075 "Citizen Participation," In: Southeastern New England Study of Water and Related Land Resources--Plan of Study (Section 6). Xerox received from New England River Basins Commission.

"This section focuses on role of public participation in the SENE study." This study covers 14 river basins each of which will have its own Basin Citizen Advisory Committee to make individual basin plans and maintain good "grass roots" contact, especially through citizen participation workshops. The Citizen's Advisory Committee and the SENE study is to represent a "geographical cross-section (by drainage basin) and varying interest." The region-wide CAC will be assisted by a regional scientific task force, at least 8 of whose members will also be CAC members.

The xerox material discusses the goals, objectives, and background of public involved in the SENE study, including the role of the interim citizen's advisory committee which helped draw up the participation plan. The material includes an organization chart on citizen participation in the SENE and a time bar graph showing timing of various elements of public participation in the over-all plan. It also includes much detail on selection of citizen participants, structure and operations of the various citizen committees, and list of organizations which should be represented on committees. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C076 "Citizen Participation in the Planning Process," Detroit City Planning Commission, Detroit, (1968).

C077 "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal Planning," Civil Engineering, 38 (No. 11, November 1968), pp. 28-31.

C078 Citizen Participation: Views and Alternatives, Urban Studies Program, Division of Social Science, York University, Toronto, 1972.

C079 The Citizen Planner Speaks: Citizen Participation in the New York City Model Cities Planning Process, Department of Urban Affairs, Hunter College, New York, 1969.

C080 "Citizens, Businessmen, and Educators: The Elements to Better School-Community Relations. An occasional paper." 1972. May be obtained from ERIC (ED075892).

C081 "Citizens' Committee on Cook County Government," Interim Report: Planning. Citizens' Committee on Cook County Government, 1967-1968.

C082 Citizens' Governmental Research Bureau, Citizen Participation in Community Development and Urban Renewal. Governmental Research Bureau, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964.

C083 A Citizen's Guide to Housing Programs in Philadelphia. Philadelphia Housing Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (3rd ed.), 1968.

C084 Citizens Participation Committee, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Final Report to the Fayetteville City Board of Directors, November, 1974.

C085 Citizens Program for the Chesapeake Bay, Inc., Seminar Dialogue: Public Responsibility in Chesapeake Bay Management. Extension Division, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, Publication 662, 1975.

C086 Clark, Kenneth Bancroft, Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power, Harper and Row, New York, 1965.

C087 Clark, Kenneth and Jeanette Hopkins. A Relevant War Against Poverty. Harper and Row, New York, 1968. (Originally published by Metropolitan Applied Research Center (MARC) in 1968).

C088 Clark, Robert C. and E. E. Timothy, Some Determinants of Citizen Attitudes Toward Community Resource Development, 1971. May be obtained from ERIC (EDO 47220).

C089 Clark, Roger N. and George H. Stankey, "Analyzing Public Input to Resource Decisions: Criteria, Principles and Case Examples of the Codinvolve System," Natural Resources Journal, 16 (No. 1, January 1976), pp. 213-236.

C090 Clark, Roger N., et al., An Introduction to CODINVOLVE: A System for Analyzing, Storing, and Retrieving Public Input to Resource Decisions. Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Portland, Oregon, April 1974. Research #223.

The Codinvolve system for analyzing the content of public input was developed in response to increasing requests by land managers for a tool to handle the citizen input they were receiving. The concepts and criteria on which the system was based are discussed. General procedures for applying Codinvolve are explained. (Author)

C091 Clark, Terry N., "Community Structure, Decision-Making, Budget Expenditures, and Urban Renewal in 51 American Communities," American Sociological Review, 33 (August 1968), pp. 576-593.

A body of propositions relating community structural characteristics to decision-making patterns and to budget and urban renewal expenditures was tested using data collected in 51 American communities. From 22 different states throughout the country, the communities ranged in size from 50,000 to 750,000. Decision-making was investigated through questionnaires administered to a standard panel of community informants. An "ersatz decisional method" was used to identify actors. The degree to which actors over-lapped from one issue to another, and the total number of actors across all issue areas were combined in a measure of contradiction of decision-making. As predicted, larger, more economically diversified communities with governmental structures favoring citizen participation had more decentralized patterns of decision-making. A decentralized decision-making structure in turn led to a higher level of community budget expenditures and a larger urban renewal program. These findings generally supported our theory of the relationships between community structural characteristics and decision-making patterns, but contradicted hypotheses about output. (CPL #581 by Gene F. Summers, et al.)

C092 Clark, Terry N. (ed.) Community Structure and Decision-Making: Comparative Analysis, Chandler, San Francisco, 1968.

C093 Clark, Walter E., Community Power and Decision-Making: A Selective Bibliography, Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 234, Monticello, Illinois, 61856, November 1971. Also available from ERIC (ED058518).

C094 Clavel, Pierre, "Planners and Citizen Boards: Some Application of Social Theory to the Problem of Plan Implementation," The Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 34 (May 1968), pp. 130-139.

This article reports on a study of planning as expert advice to nonpartisan citizen boards--and the means by which this advice is implemented or blocked in a semirural county. The major thesis is that in an area of relatively scarce economic resources, administrative resources in the form of individuals with the time, training and experience to use expert advice are also scarce. The result is a state of inequality between experts and boards that limits the extent to which experts can be used. Among other consequences, local boards dealing with experts seem to sense this inequality. Their major defense is rejection of the expert and reaffirmation of traditional rural institutions. This phenomenon seems most likely to occur with a high proportion of locally oriented board members of generalist status, and less likely when board members have specialist status and cosmopolitan orientations. It also seems related to the technical difficulty of the issue, the relative investments of time in the issue by boards and experts, the relevance of the issue to community action and its exposure to public scrutiny. (American Institute of Planners Journal)

C095 Clavel, Pierre, The Politics of Planning, The Case of Non-Metropolitan Regions, Regional Development Studies No. 2, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1969.

C096 Clavel, Pierre, et al., *Alternative Organizational Models For District Development*, Regional Development Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1969.

C097 Cleaveland, James R., "Planning vs. Participation," *New Generation*, 51 (No. 3, Summer 1969), pp. 27-31.

C098 Cleveland, Harlan, "How do you get Everybody in on the Act and Still Get Some Action?" *Educational Record*, 55 (No. 3, 1974), pp. 177-182.

C099 Clinard, Marshall Barron, *Slums and Community Development: Experiments in Self-Help*. Free Press of Glencoe, New York, 1966.

C100 Cloward, Richard H., "The War on Poverty--Are the Poor Left Out?" *Nation*, 201, (August 2, 1965), pp. 55-60.

The involvement of the poor is precisely a question of power and its redistribution. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

C101 Cochran, M. and W. Jones, "Mental Health and the Community: A Case Study," *Community Mental Health Journal*, 7 (June, 1971), pp. 161-168.

C102 "Codinvolve: Coding and Summarizes Public Comment," *Northern Region News for Forest Service Employees,* Missoula, Montana, (No. 37, May 29, 1973).

This is a system developed to "provide a systematic and highly reliable way in which resource managers can examine the content of public expressions." The "Codinvolve" system is being used to analyze public comments and suggestions on management alternatives for the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas and the Salmon River. The system was developed by George Stankey, Roger Clark and John Hendee. This short article has no other information on system. (Polchow, et al. 1975)

C103 Coggins, Clarence, "Since Citizen Participation Came to Newark," Challenge. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Special Issue on Citizen Participation, January 1976.

C104 Coggs, Pauline R. and Vivian R. Robinson, "Training Indigenous Community Leaders for Employment in Social Work," Social Casework, 48, (May 1967), pp. 278-281. (Case study at Milwaukee)

C105 Cohen, David K., "The Price of Community Control," Commentary, 48 (July 1969).

C106 Cohen, Henry, "Community Action: Instrument of Change," American Child, 47 (November 1965), pp. 20-23.

The real problem is how to achieve and maintain equality in the life chances of individuals and groups. CAP personnel need to be middlemen in an effective and honest exchange between citizens and government officials. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

C107 Cohen, Mark William, "Development of Community Action Programs Through Resident Participation in an Area Self-Study," Ph.D. disseration, Ohio State University, 1974.

C108 Cohen, Nathan E., (ed.) The Citizen Volunteer, Harper and Row, New York, 1960.

C109 Coke, James G. and Steven R. Brown, "Public Attitudes About Land Use Policy and Their Impact on State Policy-Makers," Publius, 6 (Winter 1976), pp. 97-134.

C110 Colcord, Frank C. Jr., "Transportation and the Political Culture," Highway Research Record Number 356--Social, Economic and Environmental Factors of Transportation, Highway Research Board, Washington, D. C., (1971), pp. 32-42.

In contrast to European cities, the American urban political culture has 3 distinctive characteristics. It gives a high value to local autonomy, direct participation in decision-making by elected political leaders, and similar direct participation by private civic leadership. The relative degree of devotion given to these 3 principles define the differences among cities. It structures the character of (or in some cases the absence of) the current political controversies surrounding transportation policy and programs and the solutions that are being proposed to resolve these controversies. In general, current transportation policy-making processes tend to contradict these principles, and it is those places where this is most evident that controversy has been most chronic. The impasse caused by these controversies will not be resolved until these contradictions are overcome. The author draws on his study of transportation politics in 7 large metropolitan areas for examples of the contradictions and solutions. (Highway Research Record)

C111 Cole, Lucy W., The Community Development Movement in Village and Metropolis. Social Science Research Center, Preliminary Report #10, State College: Mississippi State University, September 1965.

C112 Cole, Richard Louis, Citizen Participation, Democratic Theory, and the Urban Policy Process, Ph.D. dissertation, Purdue University, 1973.

C113 Cole, Richard L., Citizen Participation and the Urban Policy Process, Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1974.

The publisher's annotation states: "In the early 1960s and 1970s there emerged a variety of citizen participation programs which have been variously labeled: multiple-service centers, neighborhood councils, little city halls, city hall annexes, minigovernments, etc. The book is one of the most comprehensive studies of citizen participation available. Using as its guide the policy process model, it examines the social and political conditions associated with citizen participation programs. It explores all aspects of citizen participation and finds that those conditions most conducive to neighborhood participation include proportion of black population, metropolitan type, and city size. It examines a number of theoretical and policy implications of the study and concludes that the most rational governmental policy toward these programs is one which provides the most flexibility and independence to its leaders." (Journal of Housing, 32 (No. 4, 1975), p. 201)

C114 Cole, Richard L., Consequences of Citizen Participation: An Examination of Participant Characteristics, Trust, and Satisfaction, (Prepared for the Southwestern Political Science Association Meetings, Dallas, Texas, 1974), George Washington University, Washington, D. C., 1974.

This study makes a partial evaluation of the impact of citizen involvement programs. Although limited to programs in a few midwestern cities chosen because of widest possible range of citizen influence and program scope but not randomly selected, the study is an attempt to provide empirical data which will be a beginning for more extensive evaluations. Concerning factors investigated in the study it was found that programs of neighborhood involvement can improve delivery of goods and services in the judgment of participants, improve political trust of the participants and improve participants political efficacy, competency and skills. However, the programs involve only a small portion of the neighborhood.

The study cites many writers on the subject and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the findings.

C115 Cole, Richard L., "The Urban Policy Process: A Note on Structural and Regional Influences," Social Science Quarterly, 52, (December, 1971), pp. 646-655.

C116 Coleman, Richard P., Seven Levels of Housing: An Exploration in Public Imagery, Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, 1973.

C117 Coleman, Woodbury (ed.), The Future of Cities and Urban Redevelopment, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1933, chapter 4.

C118 Collins, Barry E. and Harold Guetzkow, A Social Psychology of Group Processes for Decision-Making, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1964, pp. 223-241.

C119 Collins, J. A., "Mental Health Consultation to Boston's Model Cities Program," Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 21, (July, 1970), pp. 213-216.

C120 Columbia Law Review, Columbia Law Review Editors, "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," 66, (1966), pp. 485-607.

This excellent 120 page article is an analytical study detailing the evolution of Urban Renewal and the role of citizen participation within it. The study, funded by the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law, was researched by Samuel Huntington and Larry Sager. The article includes: background legislation mandating citizen participation (e.g., the requirement of a 'workable program'), five case studies illustrating various aspects of citizen input into Urban Renewal programs, a chapter on citywide citizen groups as well as on neighborhood groups (these appear to be the most salient vehicle for citizen input), and the influence of citizen involvement upon the decisions and actions of governmental bodies concerned with Urban Renewal--'citizen-agency exchange.' (Columbia Law Review)

C121 Columbia Law Review, "Charlestown: Bunker Hill Revisited" in "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," 66 (No. 3, 1966), pp. 505-508.

"Charlestown, Bunker Hill Revisited" is the story of failure of Boston Redevelopment Authority to adequately consider citizens of Charlestown in planning. BRA has relied upon one organization of community interests to represent the community, but ignored another one. The ignored organization has mobilized opposition and delayed planning. Therefore, BRA is now trying to cooperate with the ignored group and heal the past wounds. Cooperation now is by opening site office and holding many informal and formal meetings with citizens. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C122 Columbia Law Review, "Cooper Square: A Study in Frustration" in "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," 66, (No. 3, 1966), pp. 511-517.

"Cooper Square: A Study in Frustration" is story of citizen's organization which prepared their own redevelopment plan without major help from New York City agency in charge of redevelopment. Most of case then deals with their fight to get their plan adopted for use in their area. Redevelopment agency wanted to combine their area with neighboring one which would cause relocation problems for Cooper Square people. Thus, strong private citizens effort is not being used. (polchow, et al., 1975)

C123 Columbia Law Review, "Grays Ferry: Effective Community Organization" in "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," 66, (No. 3. 1966), pp. 500-505.

Grays Ferry area of south Philadelphia was generally poor ($5200/year), had 5,000 families, 1/4 black and the rest largely Irish and Italian Catholics. Thus, Catholic Church was strong, and it was the leadership of local priest which got Greys Ferry Community Council revived from 1961-63. By 1963 the Council had strong support from neighborhood and used that political power to bring mayor's attention to problems of neighborhood. Mayor then pushed the Redevelopment Authority into opening site office in Grays Ferry as a prepatory move to full scale redevelopment. The Redevelopment Authority accidentally assigned an energetic and capable community relations representative to run the office (full-time by June 1964). This formal organization was set up by reluctant Redevelopment Authority in response to political pressure by Grays Ferry Council through the Mayor.

The Community Relations Representative became a thorn in the Redevelopment Authority's side by constantly supporting and helping Grays Ferry Council in trying to get action by Redevelopment Authority. Thus, RA came to subsidize strong citizen participation, although reluctantly. This citizen participation's main success has been stalling a proposed freeway through a good section of their neighborhood. The

RA doesn't want to fire a good employee so they put up with the criticism and prodding from the local citizens, organized by the priest and the Community Relations Representative (Polchow, et al., 1974)

C124 Columbia Law Review, "Metro North: Private Urban Renewal" in "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," 66 (No. 3, 1966), pp. 517-520.

"Metro North: Private Urban Renewal" is story of private redevelopment plan prepared under sponsorship of citizens' committees from Metro North area of N.Y.C. In this case, a private organization (Kate Maremount Foundation) experimenting with rehabilitation in city slums undertook rehabilitation of five buildings and other private organizations have stepped in (U.S. Gypsum Corporation) to carry out other parts of privately developed plan. Thus, citizens are accomplishing purpose without government intervention, although some government loans have been secured. Eventual control of rehabilitated buildings will be under Metro North Housing Society, a private corporation formed to manage refurbished buildings as low-income housing with some city financial help. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C125 Columbia Law Review, "Wellington-Harrington: The Constructive Citizen," in "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," 66 (No. 3, March, 1966), pp. 485-607.

The Cambridge (Mass.) Renewal Authority, after initial defeat by area citizens, opened local site office and staffed it with skillful organizer. This man began Wellington-Harrington Citizens Committee, which undertook area projects such as clean-up days, etc. Over two-year time period, the committee built confidence of neighborhood through area projects, while "studying redevelopment". The committee finally decided, on its own, educated initiative, that the area needed redevelopment, and that the CRA should be asked to help carry out the projects needed. Thus the Renewal Authority undertook projects, wanted by the local residents, with the aid of the residents. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C126 Committee on Municipal Affairs. Special Committee of Civil Rights Law. Report on Decentralization of the NYC Public School System. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York, 1969.

C127 Community Change, Inc., and Public Sector, Inc., A Study of Consumer Participation in the Administrative Processes in Various Levels of HSMSA's Service Projects. Final Report. Community Change, Inc., Sausalito, California, June 20, 1972. Prepared under contract HSM 110-71-135 for the Office of Program, Planning and Evaluation; Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

This study was designed to provide DHEW's Health Services and Mental Health Administration with a description and evaluation of consumer participation in eight health service programs and recommendations for the future development of such participation. The study covers participation at the local project as well as at the regional and administrative levels in the following programs:

Indian Health (Service Units);
314 (e) Comprehensive Health Centers;
OEO-transferred Neighborhood Health Centers;
Migrant Health;
Maternal and Infant Care;
Children and Youth;
Community Mental Health Centers; and
Family Planning.

In conducting the study, Community Change surveyed over 1,000 projects in these eight programs by mail. In addition, the organization interviewed approximately 100 administrative personnel in headquarters, regional and state offices as well as 350 staff members, consumers, and board members at 18 project sites. The study:

Profiles consumer participation in HSMHA programs at the local, regional, program director, and administrative levels.

Compares the profile to legislative and executive policy requirements.

Identifies the issues that participants are addressing.

Describes attitudes of program directors, administrative officials, and consumers.

Traces the history of significant participatory issues in selected projects.

Describes the dynamics of local project development.

Reviews consumer participation literature.

Develops models and guidelines for consumer participation in HSMHA programs.

The study provides a unique, comprehensive review of projects in the eight HSMHA programs listed above as well as a remarkable compilation of both providers' and users' attitudes. The final product includes an 85-page report, a large appendix devoted to findings, and a volume of case studies. (Yin, et al., 1973)

C128 Community Development Corporations "A Strategy for Depressed Urban and Rural Areas," Ford Foundation, New York, 1973.

Description of the CDC programs. The eight major corporations dealt with in depth are partly supported by the Ford Foundation. Besides the New York State Urban Development Corporation, these include Philadelphia, South-East Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Chicago, and Los Angeles. (CPL #929 & 30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr)

C129 Community Legal Counsel, Citizen Participation in Chicago's Model Cities Program: A Critical Analysis, Chicago, 1968.

C130 Community Parity in Federally Funded Programs: A Position Paper Prepared by the Recruitment Leadership and Training Institute, Recruitment Leadership Training Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 1972.

C131 Community Participation for Equity and Excellence in Health Care, Collection of papers presented at the Health Conference of the New York Academy of Medicine, April 23 and 23, 1970. Reprinted from the Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine.

C132 Community Participation for Equity and Excellence in Health Care, "Consumers Demand Participation," American Medical News, (June 29, 1970).

C133 Community Participation for Equity and Excellence in Health Care, "Consumer Panel Report Wins Delegates," American Medical Association News, (July 1, 1970).

C134 Community Planning Review, "How Vancouver Citizens Are Tackling the Problem of Creating Community Concern," 18 (No. 2, Summer 1968), pp. 18-20.

C135 Compton, Freeman H., "Community Development Theory and Practice," in James A. Draper (ed.), Citizen Participation: Canada, New Press, Toronto, 1971.

Many facets of community development and how to practice it are outlined in this study. Various definitions are discussed but community development is essentially delineated as "people participating in improving their lot." Approaches to community development, and its phases and main characteristics are also discussed. Basic beliefs about people and the setting in which it takes place influence the community-development management style. Regardless of model, the one essential feature of community development strategy is people power, government and other sponsoring or supportive agencies can help people achieve power by assisting them in the following ways that people power is achieved: education or enlightenment, organization, resources, and leadership.

C136 Congressional Record, "Fishbowl Planning: A New Concept," Senate, October 5, 1972.

The Seattle Corps District uses this public participation process in its planning efforts. The main goal is to insure that "planning for public works projects is highly visible to all interested organizations and individuals." This is done by using public meetings, workshops, citizens committees, and a public brochure. Through these methods all interested parties can be contacted and may have a voice, and many alternatives outside the Corps are considered. However, the affect which this fishbowl planning process will have on the Corps decisions is not yet known--it's too early to tell whether the Corps will do what the citizens say (through fishbowl process) they want. But the process itself is good innovation which most citizen groups like. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C137 Congreve, Willard J., "Collaborating for Urban Education in Chicago," Education and Urban Society, 1 (February 1969), pp. 177-191.

C138 Connery, Robert H., et al., The Politics of Mental Health: Organizing Community Mental Health in Metropolitan Areas. Columbia University Press, New York, 1968.

C139 Connor, Desmond M., Citizens Participate: An Action Guide For Public Issues. Development Press, Oakville, Ontario, 1974.

C140 Connor, D. M., "Constructive Citizen Participation," Habitat, 15 (No. 2, [illegible]72), pp. 28-32.

C141 Connor, Desmond M., Some Current Concerns in Community Development; An Agenda for Research and Review, 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (ED07659).

C142 Conner, Desmond M., Strategies for Development. Developmental Press, Ottawa, 1968.

A guide for community development workers. Specific suggestions under categories: resources, technology, knowledge and beliefs, values and sentiments, goals and felt needs, norms, positions and roles, power and leadership, ranks, sanctions, history. (Rural Sociology, 34 1969)

C143 CONSAD Research Corporation (Pittsburgh, Pa.), Study and Provision of Technical Assistance through Simulation for More Effective Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Program. Prepared under Contract H-1341 for U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, January 1971. Available from National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. NTIS order No. PB 200 467.

C144 Constructive Citizen Participation. Development Press, Box 1016, Oakville, Ontario.

C145 Contant, Florence, Community Development Corporations: An Annotated Bibliography. Exchange bibliography No. 293. Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, June 1972.

C146 Conti, E. A., "Involvement and Leadership," Pennsylvania Medicine, 72 (July 1969).

C147 Cook, James B., "Advocacy of Grassroots Citizenship," Journal of the Community Development Society, 6 (No. 2 Fall 1975), pp. 22-29.

C148 Cook, Terence E. and Patrick M. Morgan, Participatory Democracy. Canfield Press, San Francisco, 1971.

C149 "The Cooperative League of the USA," Co-op Action, 1 (No. 1, September 1968). (Chicago, Illinois)

C150 Cooperstock, A., "The New Religion: Citizen Participation," Habitat, 14 (No. 3, 1971), pp. 12-16.

C151 Copp, James H., "Perceptual Influences on Loyalty in a Farmer Cooperative," Rural Sociology, 29 (1964), pp. 168-180.

Changes in the organization of farmer cooperatives and in the structure of the economy render the traditional membership relations emphasis on knowledge, participation, and attitudes less efficacious than formerly. Data are presented showing that perceptions of experience and beliefs are much more important than participation or knowledge in influencing the loyalty of members. It is concluded that the most productive emphasis in contemporary membership relations work would be that of influencing or providing the standards which are used by members in evaluating the performance of their cooperatives. (Rural Sociology)

C152 Copp, James H. and Robert C. Clark, Factors Associated with Reenrollment in 4-H Clubs. Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 195, Madison, February 1956.

C153 Cornely, P. B., "Community Participation and Control: A Possible Answer to Racism in Health," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, 48 (April 1970), pp. 347-362.

C154 Corrigan, Faith, "Seeking Voices of the Poor," (Cleveland), New Leader, 49 (March 14, 1966), pp. 12-13.

A brief discussion of the elections to the antipoverty board. Most candidates were female, in their 30's, church members, without a man in the house. In general, they were more respectable than the CAP leaders had expected. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

C155 Cortell, Jason M., "Ecological Planning and Highway Design," Highway Research Board's Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning, Special Report 142, Washington, D. C., 1973.

C156 Coser, L. A., "Sociology of Poverty," Social Problems, 13 (Fall 1965), pp. 140-148.

C157 Cosgriffe, Harry A., "Five Approaches to Community Resource Development," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 6 (1968), pp. 85-92.

Extension personnel concerned with community resource development are often unclear as to its educational components, approaches and boundaries. Present definitions have not helped to make these educational elements visible. Here a typology (classification) is presented that describes five different types or approaches to community resource development. These types are represented as encompassing the several different ways in which Cooperative Extension is going about community resource development. This typology was developed from a study of published materials (progress reports and conference proceedings) and recent observations made in a number of states in which such work is being conducted. (Journal of Cooperative Extension)

C158 Cosgriffe, Harry A. and Richard T. Dailey, "Teamwork in Problem Solving," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 7 (1969), pp. 80-88.

The social, physical, and institutional environment in which Extension staff members function is characterized by increasing variety and complexity. Consequently, new Extension practices are required. One such practice, teamwork, is analyzed in this article. A new definition of teamwork is stated, with guidelines for implementing it. Problems of gaining staff commitment are identified, and conditions are described that contribute to team efforts to solve problems. (Journal of Cooperative Extension)

C159 Cowen, David L., "Denver's Neighborhood Health Program," Public Health Reports, 84 (December 1969), pp. 1027-1031). (Case study of Denver)

C160 Cox, Fred M., et al., Strategies of Community Organization. F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., Itasca, Illinois, 1974.

C161 Coxe, Spencer, "Police Advisory Board: The Philadelphia Story," Connecticut Bar Journal, 35 (1961), pp. 138-155. (Case study of Philadelphia)

C162 Craig, John George, Internal Participation or External Power? A Dilemma for Voluntary Organizations. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 3. (Sociology, General)

C163 Crain, Robert L., The Politics of School Desegregation. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1968.

San Francisco (pp. 81-94)--citizen's groups organized in response to specific school situation had input through public hearings and open school board meetings, and the board used the citizen input to make its decision. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C164 Crain, Robert L., "Baltimore," In: The Politics of School Desegregation. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1968.

Baltimore (pp. 72-80)--group of white citizens organized to push for integration in school system and prepared comprehensive historical report on issue which was presented to school board in private meeting. School board appointed ad hoc committee to prepare statement on report, and the administrative staff also prepared report. Both these official responses were critical of citizen's report, and situation became explosive. But explosion averted by private negotiations between board members and citizen's group attorney which resulted in policy of integration supported by all board members. Special influence of liberal elite in Baltimore got results without severe pressure or tactics by blacks and in private negotiations, not public confrontations. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C165 Crain, Robert L., "Bay City," In: The Politics of School Desegregation. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1968.

Bay City (pp. 39-50) (fictitious)--Blacks obtained school board hearing by political pressure, but got nothing from it. Therefore, they forced direct negotiations with school board by threatening boycott when negotiations stalled. After boycott the school board appointed 14 members advisory council of citizens to be communication link with blacks, but NAACP refused to cooperate. The battle continued with more boycotts and occasional school board hearings for several years and remained stalemated. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C166 Crain, Robert L., "Buffalo," In: The Politics of School Desegregation. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1968.

Buffalo (pp. 59-71)--board of seven appointed by mayor only for patronage, not for representation. Much citizen pressure (boycotts, white supremists petitions, court cases, etc.), but only formal input in Board decision-making was through public hearings and open board meetings. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C167 Crain, Robert L., "Lawndale," In: The Politics of School Desegregation. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1968.

Lawndale (pp. 28-38) (fictitious)--the school board, in response to strong repeated demands of civil rights groups, established a committee to study integration problem. This committee was composed of members chosen by civil rights groups which had pressured board. When the committee reported, the school system scheduled public hearings on the issue, but took no action. Resolution of issue cam through elective process as Board elections were hotly contested and conservative regained control. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C168 Crain, Robert L., "Newark," In: The Politics of School Desegregation. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1968.

Newark (pp. 51-58)--board of nine appointed solely by mayor. In this case, political appointments representing city's ethnic groups. The board was forced by NAACP suit to negotiate with Black leaders on integration issue, and the negotiations produced a voluntary plan and a citizen's advisory board to advise the board on integration matters. This Advisory Board never did anything, however. Case includes section on white boycott of one school pupil transfer made by School Board. The boycott caused reversal of the transfer. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C169 Crain, Robert L., "Pittsburgh," In: The Politics of School Desegregation. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1968.

Pittsburgh (pp. 95-103)--school system avoided conflict by maintaining good relations with blacks in city. Three important facts: 1) Board has acted in anticipation of protests and thus prevented them, 2) board pioneered in compensatory education, 3) board developed pattern of close and constant communication with civil rights leaders. In general, board was very responsive, sympathetic and understanding in both words and actions to all elements of the community. Paradox in that board not appointed for exact representation of city population groups, yet seemed to have better community relations than boards that are.

Chapters 10-13 are discussion and statistical analysis of the data from these northern cities. Search is for patterns of response to the issue and factors which affect those patterns. These chapters would, upon close scrutiny, provide some good documentation, but possibly not in the form we want. All cases are in time period 1959-1966, and the non-fictitious ones (all but two) name the participants. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C170 Crain, Robert L., "St. Louis," In: The Politics of School Desegregation. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1968.

St. Louis (pp. 13-27)--The West End Community Conference, a group of middle-class white and blacks favoring integration, organized to pressure school board. Their pressure brought the school board to appoint a commission whose members were ". . .acceptable to the civil rights movement. . ." to study the integration question. This Commission's report recommended steps toward integration, and the school board then held public hearings on the report. Several other groups opposed the report and the school administration quietly implemented its own "desegregation plan" and the civil rights groups eased the pressure. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C171 Crain, Robert L. and Donald Rosenthal, "Community Status as a Dimension of Local Decision-Making," American Sociological Review, 33 (December 1968), pp. 970-985.

We hypothesize that the higher the SES of the population of a community, the greater the level of citizen participation on day-to-day community decision-making. The main effect of this seems to be increase in the power of the citizens vis-a-vis the local governments and the elite; in turn this leads to high levels of controversy, decentralization of decision-making power and a tendency toward immobility on the part of government. The relationship is curvilinear at the extreme upper end of the distribution, very high-status cities demonstrate a more tightly organized and more potent decision-making structure, similar to low status cities. Data are used from national surveys of urban renewal, school desegration, bond referenda, fluoridation, controversies, political party structures, Negro registration in the South, election contests and civil rights movements. (CPL #581 by Gene F. Summers, et al.)

C172 Craven, Ruby, "The Family Role in Decision-Making," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 1 (1963), 23-30.

C173 Crawford, Fred R. and John T. Doby. A Comprehensive and Systematic Evaluation of the Community Action Program in Atlanta, Georgia. Emory University, 1969. Final Report: Special Reports: PB 186-108 and 186-109; Technical Reports: PB 185-938 and 185-939; Technical Appendices: PB 185-972 through 185-975.

Base line data on poverty in Atlanta was secured by interviewing representative sample of 500 individuals 16 and over in Atlanta's target areas (The Cohort Sample). Information was collected on individual characteristics, housing characteristics, evaluations of living conditions, and contact with CAP agencies. In this sample, 92.3% of the whites and 73.4% of the blacks had never heard of the CAP Programs.

Another sample was taken from those contacted by the NSC's in Atlanta's CAP (The Client Sample). The majority of these respondents were pleased with the services of the NSC's and the other programs of the CAA, and felt that there had been a positive change in their life situation as a result of their contact with CAP. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

C174 Crenson, Matthew, "Organizational Factors in Citizen Participation," Journal of Politics, 36 (May 1974), pp. 356-378.

C175 Crenson, Matthew, Survey of Organized Citizen Participation in Baltimore. Baltimore Urban Observatory, Baltimore, Maryland, 1971.

C176 Cross, N., *Design Participation: Proceedings of the Design Research Society's Conference, Manchester, September 1971*. London's Academy Editions, 1972.

C177 Crow, Wayman J., Principal Investigator, *The War on Poverty in San Diego County, California*. Western Behavioral Sciences Institute. 1150 Silverado, La Jolla, California, 1969. PB 190-699. Final Report.

Based on 5,000 interviews between 1967 and 1969 with residents of poverty areas, and influential individuals in the community. All influentials reported some change in San Diego as a result of CAP. A decentralized delivery system for social services was developed. Poverty in San Diego decreased during the period, as reflected in interviews with families to determine income and expenditure patterns; this was attributed partly to the general economic boom. A number of special reports are also available:

#19. T. Tjersland. *Making ends meet: A longitudinal study of the economic impact of Community Action Programs in San Diego County, California*.

#20. C. M. Bonjean and W. J. Crow. *Voices that count: establishment, black and brown influentials*. Identification of the power structure in three major ethnic communities and how it changed.

#21. W. J. Crow and J. R. Johannsen. *Organizing the poor in their neighborhoods*. Interviews with members of councils.

#22. L. A. Zurcher, et al., *Changes in Pockets of Poverty*. Interviews to determine the impact of CAP on individuals in target areas.

--- *The Action as Viewed From the Scene*. A six-part series of direct, distilled interviews with various groups of persons in CAP. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

C178 Cudaback, Dorothea, "Case-Sharing in AFDC Program," *Social Work*, 14 (July 1969), pp. 93-99. Case study in Alameda County, California.

C179 Cunningham, James V., "Citizen Participation in Public Affairs," Public Administration Review, 32 (October 1972), pp. 589-602. (Special issue on decentralization, citizen participation, and neighborhood control.)

This is a review of citizen participation up to the present in the United States, with brief discussions of the New England Town Meeting, the Jacksonian revolution, the role of voluntary organizations in the American system and the Cooperative Extension movement. Then the writer discusses post World War II developments in Urban Renewal, OEO, and Model Cities. He concludes that genuine citizen participation has been rare.

A definition of citizen participation is given as follows: "Citizen participation, then, is defined as a process wherein the common amateurs of a community exercise power over decisions related to the general affairs of the community."

Various theories of participation are discussed. They are classified into "internal" theories and "external" theories, the one deriving from assumptions about the person, and the others being either positivistic or behavioristic or normative theories concerned with social and political structures. Internal views include philosophical humanists who tend to be optimistic, and orthodox economists, who are said to be concerned with self interest.

The writer also discusses the views of social scientists and administrators concerned with the pragmatic aspects of citizen participation, and this is followed by a brief discussion of classical democratic theory.

It is concluded that four issues are important for the future of citizen participation: access, time, Federal support, and technology, each of which are discussed briefly.

The writer concludes that citizen participation will continue and increase. He also briefly mentions several schemes for classifying CP.

C180 Cunningham, James V., "Hyde Park-Kenwood: Gray area in transformation," In Spiegel, Hans B. C. (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development. Volume II--Case studies and programs. NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Center for Community Affairs, 1969, pp. 23-34.

In 1949 this Chicago suburb centered around the University of Chicago began to show possible signs of deterioration. Many white families fled as blacks moved in and many envisioned potential ghetto. Several neighborhood churches initiated citizen leaders to instigate localized urban renewal that used block organization in an effort to obtain "an interracial community of high standards." Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference went to the city government for support and cooperation.

First stage was to clear heavily deteriorated section. Second stage was to make and carry out a plan for the whole neighborhood. Planning issues were explained and debated at almost 300 neighborhood meetings and a plan emerged in 1958. Since then citizens have been putting it into effect. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

C181 Cunningham, James, Participant Observation of Citizen Participation in Ten Community Action Programs, mimeo, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, 1967.

C182 Cunningham, James The Resurgent Neighborhood. Fides Publishers, Inc., Notre Dame, 1965.

C183 Cunningham, James V., Resident Participation, a report to the Ford Foundation, 1967, mimeo.

C184 Cunningham, Luvern L. and Raphael O. Nystand, Citizen Participation in School Affairs. A Report to the Urban Coalition. June 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (ED035070).

C185 Cunningham, Merle, "Community Control and Neighborhood Health Centers," Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1972.

C186 Curry, Martha, "What Role for Citizens? Two Citizen Participation Strategies in Retrospect," Transportation Research Record, No. 555, entitled Citizen's Role in Transportation Planning, National Research Council, Washington, D.C., 1975.

Citizen participation can and does take a variety of forms--and will result in different roles for citizens in planning and policy-making processes. This paper briefly describes and compares the citizen participation strategies utilized in two recent regional transportation planning projects in King County, Washington. The purpose of this analysis is to determine how citizen participation strategies differ according to the planning issue and its importance in the community, and how such strategies provide different opportunities to citizens to become involved and to influence the planning process.

The analysis and comparison focus on several key aspects of the programs; namely recruitment techniques, structure and process of involvement, and the citizen's role and impact on the planning process. The analysis finds that where the issue is highly salient in the community, such as the airport study, a loosely structured, citizen-defined involvement program is more appropriate. Also, the use of advocate planners is profitable here. In the case of a non-salient, or less visible issue such as the county-wide transit plan, a more tightly structured involvement program with emphasis on educating citizens is found to be more useful in stimulating citizen input. This strategy relies on planner-defined activities with all citizens playing the same role.

The author bases information for this analysis on a survey and study done on the METRO Citizen Participation Program, and from involvement in the initial stages of the Sea-Tac Communities Plan. (Martha G. Curry)

C187 Curtis, R. F., "Occupational Mobility and Membership in Voluntary Associations," American Sociological Review, 24 (December 1959), pp. 846-848.

C188 Curtis, Russell L. and Louis Zurcher, "Voluntary Associations and the Social Integration of the Poor," Social Problems, 18 (Winter 1971), pp. 339-357.

D001 Dackawich, S. John, "Voluntary Associations of Central Area Negroes," *Pacific Sociological Review*, 9 (Fall 1966), pp. 74-78.

D002 Dahl, Robert A., "The Analysis of Influence in Local Communities," in Charles Adrian, (ed.), *Social Science and Community Action*. Institute for Community Development and Services, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 1960. Also available in B. J. Frieden and R. Morris, *Urban Planning and Social Policy*. Basic Books, Inc., New York, 1968, pp. 225-241.

D003 Dahl, Robert A., *Polyarchy: Participation and Opposition*. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1971.

D004 Dahl, Robert A., *After the Revolution*? Yale University Press, New Haven, 1970.

D005 Dahl, Robert A., *A Preface to Democratic Theory*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1956.

D006 Dahl, Robert A., *Who Governs*? Yale University Press, New Haven, 1961.

D007 Dahl, Robert A. and Edward R. Tufte, *Size and Democracy*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1973.

This is an extensive review and secondary analysis of data on the relationship between system size and the attainment of certain core features of democracy. The basic features identified are citizen effectiveness (citizen participation, sense of effectiveness, citizen communication with and control over representativeness, and the existence of competition, conflict, and system responsiveness) and system capacity (economic and political). The basic focus is upon nation-states, however, some of the theory refers more appropriately, by the writers' own admission, to sub-units, and some of the data are only available on such units. States and municipalities in the United States are considered. The over-all conclusions are that there is no optimal size for democracy. In reaching this conclusion a remarkable amount of evidence favoring small size and contradicting the conventional wisdom about large size is encountered. (Ch. 8, Capacity for Independence and Autonomy).

D008 Daland, Robert. "Public Administration and Urban Policy," in Leo F. Schnore and Henry Fagin, (eds.), Urban Research and Policy Planning - Volume 1. Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, Sage Publications, Inc., Beverly Hills, California, 1967, pp. 495-520.

D009 Daley, John Michael, Jr., Participation in Comprehensive Health Planning: The New Orleans Experience. D.S.W. dissertation, Tulane University. Available from Dissertation Abstracts.

The direct and indirect participatory patterns in an area wide comprehensive health planning agency were studied. Participation was viewed as a form of social exchange and conceptualized as an ongoing series of social exchanges related to the functions of the focal organization among participants, between the focal organization and participants, and between participants and elements of their environments. The most important finding was the inadequacy of consumer participation in the agency's deliberations. A second finding had to do with participants' frequent negative evaluations of their experiences in comprehensive health planning. Specific benefit to themselves, groups of organizations with which they were associated, or to the community in general were difficult for most to identify. It is concluded that continued involvement reflects combinations of a number of different types of incentives, including an investment by participants of their resources with expectations of future benefits or rewards, defensive participation to preclude abuses of agency power, and participation as part of individual employment. (Journal abstract modified). (NIMH #142784)

D010 Damer, S. and C. Hague, "Public Participation in Planning: A Review," Town Planning Review, 42 (No. 3, July 1971), pp. 217-232.

D011 Daniels, R. S., "Health Care Planning and the Consumer," Health Services Research, 4 (Winter 1969), pp. 314-315.

D012 Danner, Darrell, "Managing Small Communities: A Regional Approach," Submitted for presentation at the 1975 American Institute of Planners Conference, AIP, Washington, D.C., 1975.

The Circuit Manager Program in Mid-Missouri is the outgrowth of a need for professional management at the small community level. The need was identified through the annual update of the planning process by local citizens and elected officials. The concept of intergovernmental employee sharing is by no means a new idea developed by the Mid-Missouri Council of Governments; however, the involvement of local citizenry and local officials not only in the identification of problems, but the actual management process is new and has been tailored to meet specific local needs.

The major points of the program in a regional framework are discussed with emphasis on establishing the program providing professional expertise to local communities to improve small community management and planning processes and develop local capability to meet the local needs, and a look at the implementation of the program from the concept to a working circuit management program. As the program is relatively new and has expanded rapidly from the six original communities to twenty-five currently, the additional work load required an assistant manager who has been added to the staff, as well as additional secretarial assistance. An assessment of the program with its problems and accomplishments and conclusions on the first two years and the potential for Missouri and other areas, are discussed.

D013 Danzig, Martin E., *The Motivations of Community Leaders, An Exploratory and Descriptive Study of the Deviations Between the Motivations of People Who Assume Leadership Roles in the Community and Those Motivations Which are Used for the Selection of Leaders*. 1959. May be obtained from ERIC (ED016189).

D014 Dare, Robert, "Involvement of the Poor in Atlanta," *Phylon*, 31 (Summer 1970), pp. 114-128.

The program is administered by white men, carried out by black women. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

D015 David, E. L., *Public Participation in Decision-Making*. Sea Grant Program, Technical Report No. 26, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1972.

D016 David, Preston and Martha S. Lewis, "Citizen Participation-New York City Housing Authority," *Journal of Housing*, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 472-475.

An example of citizen participation in public housing in a large city is presented in this article. The New York City Housing Authority aids, encourages, and stimulates the formation of voluntary tenant organizations by providing specialized assistance through its department of social and community services. Public housing is seen as an agglomerate of governmental service, social service and community. It is believed that voluntary tenant organizations are a major step in the formation of new communities. Some results of this type of program are reviewed and subjectively evaluated.

D017 Davidoff, Paul, "Advocacy and Pluralism in Planning," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 31 (November 1965), pp. 331-338.

City planning is a means for determining policy. Appropriate policy in a democracy is determined through political debate. The right course of action is always a matter of choice, never of fact. Planners should engage in the political process as advocates of the interests of government and other groups. Intelligent choice about public policy would be aided if different political, social, and economic interests produced city plans. Plural plans rather than a single agency plan should be presented to the public. Politicizing the planning process requires that the planning function be located in either or both the executive and legislative branches and the scope of planning be broadened to include all areas of interest to the public. (Journal of the American Institute of Planners, p. 331)

D018 Davidoff, Paul, et al., "Suburban Action: Advocate Planning for an Open Society," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 36 (January 1970), pp. 12-21.

D019 Davidson, John and Robert D. Rippeto, "A Public Agency Project to Strengthen Client and Community," Social Casework, 45 (July 1964), pp. 398-403. (Case study in San Mateo County, California)

D020 Davidson, Roger H., "The Politics of Anti-Poverty," Nation, 208 (February 24, 1969), pp. 233-237.

D021 Davidson, Roger H., "The War on Poverty--Experiment in Federalism," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, ("Special Issue: Evaluating the War on Poverty"), 385 (September 1969), pp. 1-13.

D022 Davies, D. and W. Weber, A Study of the Role of Parent and Citizen Groups in Local School Problem Solving. 470 Sachem Street, New Haven, Connecticut, 1973-1974.

The objectives to be accomplished in this study are: (1) to describe and analyze the relationship between organized parent/citizen groups and problem-solving in two schools, one in New Haven and one in Benton; (2) to derive from the local case studies specific insights from which hypotheses about the role of parent/citizen groups may be drawn and which may be both immediately applicable and heuristic; (3) to develop and test a methodology for research and evaluative studies in which the primary data gatherers are local parents, citizens and teachers and in which these persons have input throughout the study. These objectives are formulated to meet a great need--in both the academic world and in schools across the nation--for better understanding of the effects of parent/citizen involvement in local school problem-solving in educational change. After reviewing of the literature the investigators have identified three deficiencies in the study of parent/citizen involvement in education. These are: (1) a need for more descriptive information; (2) a need for generating unifying concepts and theoretical frameworks for better understanding of parent/citizen participation; (3) a need for improved research and development methods. (SSIE AT-740747)

D023 Davies, Don, Citizen Participation in Education: Annotated Bibliography. 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED088818).

D024 Davies, J. Clarence, III, Neighborhood Groups and Urban Renewal. Columbia University Press, New York, 1966.

D025 Davis, A. C., Information Response and Interaction Dialogue Aspects of Public Participation. University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1973 to 1974.

This is one of several studies in a South Atlantic-Gulf-Tennessee regional research project on public participation in water resources planning and management. It includes the preparation of a state-of-the-art paper on information-response and interaction-dialogue aspects of public participation. The series of papers will culminate in a specialty conference involving public agency personnel and will set the stage for a comprehensive regional research program in this area. (SSIE GUW-4104)

D026 Davis, James, "Citizen Participation in a Bureaucratic Society," in George Frederickson, (ed.), Neighborhood Control in the 1970's. Chandler, New York, 1973.

D027 Davis, James W., "Decentralization, Citizen Participation, and Ghetto Health Care," American Behavioral Scientist, 15 (September-October 1971), pp. 94-107.

D028 Davis, James W. and Kenneth M. Dolbeare, Little Groups of Neighbors: The Selective Service System. Markham, Chicago, Illinois, 1968.

D029 Davis, Lawrence, "Syracuse: What Happens When the Poor Take Over," The Reporter, 38 (March 21, 1968), pp. 19-21.

A federal grant of $314,000 to Syracuse University went for development of Alinsky-style groups which eventually elected a majority on the board of the OEO-approved Crusade for Opportunity. There was continuing controversy; accounting procedures were called into question. After the moderates resigned from the board, OEO withdrew funds altogether. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

D030 Davis, Lawrence S., et al., Citizens and Natural Resources: A Perspective on Public Involvement. Utah State University, Department of Forestry and Outdoor Recreation, Logan, Utah, 1975.

This is a popular booklet written for the concerned or involved citizen designed to improve his or her effectiveness in public involvement activities. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

D031 Davis, Lenwood G., Housing in the Black Community: A Selected Bibliography of Published Works on Housing Laws, Problems, Planning and Covenants in the Black Community. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 925, November 1975.

D032 Davis, Lloyd, "With Citizen Participation: New Haven Has Neighborhood Rehabilitation Success Story," Journal of Housing, 22 (March 1965), pp. 132-135.

D033 Davis, Morris and Marvin G. Weinbaum, Metropolitan Decision Processes: An Analysis of Case Studies. Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, 1969.

The authors analyze thirty-two (32) case studies of metropolitan decision using an interaction methodology. For each case, they coded the communications of the participants, calling them interactions. They tally the interactions, and analyze them by several indexing "characteristics". This analysis, which is the body of the work, is focused on seven "interaction characteristics": mode, participant's roles, spatial location, permeability, formality, continuity, and temporal position. The influence of city size, location, and the issues under consideration on each of the characteristics is also assessed. All this analysis is conducted with the aggregate interaction data. (Polchow, et al, 1975)

D034 Davis, M. S. and R. E. Tranquada, "A Sociological Evaluation of the Watts Neighborhood Health Center," Medical Care, 7 (March-April 1969), pp. 105-117.

D035 Davis, Otto A., "Market Intervention Strategies: Objectives and Results-Economies of Urban Renewal: Market Intervention," in John P. Crecine, (ed.), Financing the Metropolis-Public Policy in Urban Economies. Volume 4, Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1970, pp. 73-96.

D036 Davis, Robert F., The Development of Elementary School Educational Specifications and Preliminary Building Plans Through the Use of Citizen and Staff Involvement. 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED101439).

D037 Dawson, H. J., "Pressure Groups and the Canadian Bureaucracy: Farm Organizations in Canada," in W. D. K. Kernaghan, Bureaucracy in Canadian Government. Methuen, Toronto, 1969.

D038 Dawson, Karen Smith, Citizen Participation in Local Policy Making: The Case of the University City School Reorganization Controversy. Ph.D. dissertation, Washington, University, 1974.

D039 Deaton, Brady J., "Community Development Corporations: A Development Alternative for Rural America," Growth and Change, 6 (No. 1, January 1975), pp. 31-36.

D040 Decker, Douglas King, Citizen Participation in Community Mental Health: Massachusetts Area Board Members' Evaluation Criteria for Participation. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, n.d.

The criteria which members of a quasi governmental citizen board dealing with community mental health used to evaluate the usefulness and future success potential of this form of citizen participation were examined via mail survey of about 770 Massachusetts area board members, interviews with relevant observers, and attendance of many area board meetings. Results show that citizen participants of the type serving on the area boards come to their participation with a strong idea of the proper role of their boards. They favor a strong role, evaluate their boards on the basis of a strong role, and do not modify their viewpoint according to special circumstances. Board members' criteria for evaluation are based on a deeply founded democratic - theoretical view of the citizens' role in United States government. (Journal abstract modified) (NIMH #204547)

D041 Decker, Larry E., Foundations of Community Education. 1972. May be obtained from ERIC (ED095615).

D042 DeCoca, G. A., Citizen Participation: Doomed to Extinction or Last Foothold of Democracy? A. W. Sythoff-Leyden, Netherlands, 1969, Also available from Humanities Press, Inc., New York, 1969.

D043 Dedrick, D., Participation in Small Group Decision-Making: A Survey and Content Analysis of Forty-nine Studies. Unpublished Master Degree Thesis, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1965.

D044 Dedyard, Julia, Citizen Participation in Planning: A Bibliography, Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 76, 1969.

D045 DeFee, John Ford, The Relationship of Social Class And Voluntary Association Membership in a Rural Community. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wyoming, 1972.

D046 DeHuzar, George B., Practical Application of Democracy. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1945.

D047 Deibert, A. N. and E. C. Penick, Citizens and Professionals in Community Mental Health Planning. 7740 Springdale Drive, St. Louis, Missouri, 1973.

The role of residents and professionals in community mental health planning is discussed. The entire concept of community needs is a four phase process: listing problems; delineating needs; establishing solutions; and planning strategies. It is generally conceded that persons most able to assess or determine community needs are the residents themselves. Although there is a growing trend of antiprofessionalism, citizen and professional participation is necessary in all phases of this planning. Professionals may be accused of irrelevance, but community residents cannot entirely circumvent professional involvement. An example of an unsuccessful attempt by nonprofessional to conduct a drug rehabilitation program is described. (NIMH #153231)

D048 De Jong, Gordon F. and C. Milton Coughenour, "Reliability and Comparability of Two Instruments for Determining Reference Groups in Farm Practice Decisions," Rural Sociology, 25 (1960), pp. 298-307.

D049 Delguidice, D., "Citizen Participation (in Stamford, Connecticut)," Journal of Housing, 10 (No. 8, September 1963), pp. 430-434.

D050 Denhardt, Robert, "Organizational Citizenship and Personal Freedom," Public Administration Review, 27 (1968), pp. 47-53.

D051 Denise, Paul S., "Some Participation Innovations," in Hans B. C. Speigel, (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development. Volume 2, 1969, pp. 7-22.

D052 Department of City Planning and Department of Urban Improvement. A Community Renewal Program: Syracuse, New York. City of Syracuse, New York, n.d.

D053 De Tocqueville, Alexis, Democracy in America. Oxford University Press, New York, 1947.

D054 Developing Local Government Action Programs for Rural Development. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, April 1975.

D055 Devereux, Edward C., Jr., "Community Participation and Leadership," Journal of Social Issues, 16 (1969), pp. 29-45.

In this article a report is made on the survey findings of a community study with respect to the correlates of different levels and types of community participation. Individuals in the survey were divided into types of participants depending on the differing forms of their participation. The types of participants were: influential officials, informal leaders, formal leaders, workers, composite attenders, secular attenders, religious attenders and non-participants. By independently determined measures of levels of participation, it was found that these participants were arranged in a scale in the order listed above by both types and levels of participation. The following quotation summarizes factors which foster a higher level of participation according to the report:

"1. High socio-economic status and independently each of its components, high education, high occupation, and high income together with the correlates of prestige, power, competence, interest, values, attitudes and perhaps even personality structures that tend to be associated with high SES;

2. Residence in the village center or accessibility to the village;

3. High stakes or vested-interests in the local community, and hence vulnerability to the consequences of community actions, as represented by such factors as ownership of a home, business or farm in the community, having a job in the community, being a member of a complete family, and having children in the local school;

4. A community-focus of individual life organization and a proliferation of roots in the local community, as reflected not only in the vested interest factors already listed, but also in sheer length of residence in the community and involvement in networks of kinship and friendship in the community; finally,

5. As correlates and perhaps also as partial determinants, extensive knowledge of the local community and various attitudes of identification, commitment and involvement with local affairs."

The investigations found informal leaders to be more "local" and traditional; formal leaders were more "cosmopolitan" and more likely to be commuters. Influential leaders were recruited from both local and cosmopolitan groups and evidenced greater optimism, liberalism, flexibility and trust in people than other types. The author also discusses many other factors which were found to be related to types of participation of leaders as well as workers, other participants and non-participants.

D056 Devereux, Edward C., Jr., "Neighborhood and Community Participation," Journal of Social Issues, 16 (1960), pp. 64-84.

D057 Devereux, Edward C., Jr., et al., "Community Participation as a Research Problem," Journal of Social Issues, 16 (1960), pp. 1-6.

This is the introductory article in a periodical which contains a group of articles about community participation. These articles summarize the findings on participation of an interdisciplinary research project team trained in clinical, social and child psychology, anthropology and sociology. The authors review major generalizations about community participation and give a summation of some of the pertinent questions remaining. The development of the project is then traced. Initially, they sought the roots of social creativity in personality. Exploration and pilot studies from this standpoint led to changes because it was determined that situations were more revealing than personality or social creativity. The objective of the community study as it developed was to learn about both psychological and sociological factors contributing to effective participation in community affairs.

The phases of data collection were:

1. Non-participant observation and key-person interviewing.
2. Participant observation by an anthropologist.
3. Operation Neighborhood to define sociological areas and sub- areas.
4. Enumeration survey covering all adults in the area.
5. Community participation and personality survey.
6. Follow-up operations to community participation and personality survey.

D058 Dickinson, Gary, and Coolie Verner, Community Structure and Participation in Adult Education. Faculty of Education, Canada Land Inventory Project #49009, Special Study No. 3, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, 1969.

D059 District of Columbia Office of Urban Renewal, Adams Morgan: Democratic Action To Serve a Neighborhood. Washington, D.C., 1964.

D060 Dixon, Robert G., "Rebuilding the Urban Political System: Some Heresies Concerning Citizen Participation, Community Action, Metros, and One-Man-One Vote," Georgetown Law Journal, 58 (March-May 1970), pp. 955-988.

D061 Dobbs, Carolyn Elizabeth, Community Development: A Proposal for Involving Citizens in the Planning Process. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 11.

D062 Dobson, Russell and Judith Shelton Dobson, Parental and Community Involvement in Education and Teacher Education. 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED100833).

D063 Dodge, William R., Jr., Public Involvement in Local Government in the 1970's. International City Management Association, Management Information Service, 6 (No. 1, January 1974).

Public involvement of citizens in local government is changing dramatically in the 1970s as federal government mandates for citizen participation are ending. As a result, citizen groups are becoming increasingly concerned about how to get involved in basic local government decision-making.

This report discusses current public involvement issues facing city managers and councils and presents alternative structures for citizen involvement. Both formal and ad hoc techniques are covered with examples from several cities. Formal groups include those organized by geographic or program areas, organization groups, and groups that combine several structures. Ad hoc techniques include ad hoc committees, ombudsmen, citizen research and information offices, volunteer programs, and fund-raising efforts. Such issues as purpose, roles and responsibilities, membership, communications, training, technical assistance, and evaluation methods must be considered in organizing for public involvement. The report concludes with a step-by-step approach to analyzing and developing a program of public involvement in your community. (Public Involvement in Local Government in the 1970s)

D064 Dolbeare, C. N., "Citizen Participation (in Philadelphia)," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, September 1963), pp. 449-451.

An example of citizen participation through a city-wide, private, housing association is reviewed in this article. The Philadelphia group was founded in 1909 by sixty representatives of various social, welfare, and philantropic agencies "for the development of wholesome surroundings and proper home conditions". Membership is open to all who share its objectives and pay annual dues of $2. No provisions are made for organizational representation, but the members are affiliated with and to some extent represent other civic, business, welfare and service groups. A board of thirty-nine members which directs policy is weighted toward the professions of law, banking, archictecture, real estate and various academic disciplines. However, the policy of the association is not to consider public officials for board membership. The association relies on active committees which presently include: housing law enforcement, relocation, public housing development policy (jointly with the Citizens' Council on City Planning), and two "area committees" (jointly with the Health and Welfare Council). The program of the association has three major thrusts: housing needs of special groups such as low-income and large families, minorities, and the elderly; the pattern of residential development in the metropolitan area as a whole; and urban renewal to eliminate blight. Although urban renewal and related programs receive more emphasis than any other phase, the association has not succeeded in being a "watchdog" of renewal planning and operation because of lack of funds. The association makes periodic evaluations of its activities and emphasizes cooperative action with other public and private organizations. It does not provide programs, but operates to review, criticize, and formulate programs for adoption and implementation by other agencies.

D065 Domke, Herbert, "The Neighborhood-Based Public Health Worker," American Journal of Public Health, 56 (April 1966), pp. 603-608. (Case study of Pittsburgh)

D066 Donovan, John C., The Politics of Poverty. Pegasus Paperbacks, New York, 1967.

The story of the drafting of the EOA and its early history up to 1966. He concludes, more in sorrow than in anger, that President Johnson's pre-occupation with the Vietnam war left the war on poverty stranded without high level support. He believes that the phrase "maximum feasible participation" originally was meant to help Southern Negroes have more voice in programs in their areas. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

D067 Dotson, Floyd, "A Note on Participation in Voluntary Associations in a Mexican City," American Sociological Review, 18 (August 1953), pp. 380-386.

D068 Dotson, Floyd, "Patterns of Voluntary Association Among Urban Working Class Families," American Sociological Review, 16 (October 1951), pp. 687-693.

D069 Dowall, David E. and Joseph B. Juhasz, "A New Methodology for Citizen Participation in Land Use Planning," A paper submitted for presentation at the 1975 American Institute of Planners Conference, Washington, D. C., 1975.

We report on two innovations in survey methodology for land use planning: the use of trade-off choices and the application of cluster analysis to the data. Cluster analysis is used to reduce the attitudinal items to significant dimensions. Cluster score patterns can then provide empirical typologies of residents according to meaningful data-based distinctions. These subgroups of citizens can be found in homogeneous or heterogeneous subregions with differing consequences for the regional plan. We report on an initial application of this methodology in the Mountain Area of Jefferson County, Colorado. A questionnaire utilizing the trade-off approach was administered to 316 citizens and 19 "influentials." The analysis of the citizens' responses yielded 8 clusters, 4 general and 4 local. On the basis of the patterns of cluster scores, 13 subgroups were identified who were arranged on a continuum of convenience vs. environmental orientation. The subgroups were found to occupy heterogeneous and homogeneous subregions of the Mountain Area. We discuss possible implications of these findings for a comprehensive plan and argue that the findings, although tentative in substance, provide a confirmation of the methodology. (American Institute of Planners, 1975)

D070 Downes, R. G., "Conservation and the Community," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 20 (1965), pp. 206-209.

D071 Downs, Anthony, "HCDA: Getting People Into the ACT," Planning: The ASPO Magazine, 42 (No. 1, January 1975), pp. 12-14.

This article discusses the citizen participation element of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

D072 Downs, Anthony, "A Prescription for Success in Citizen Participation," *Challenge,* Special Issue on Citizen Participation. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, January 1976.

D073 Doxiadis, C. A., *Urban Renewal and the Future of the American City*. Public Administration Service, Chicago, 1966.

D074 Doyle, Robert H., "Resource Conservation Via the Community Planning Process," *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 19 (1964), pp. 153-155.

D075 Draper, Dianne, *Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making*. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 396, May 1973.

D076 Draper, J. A., *Citizen Participation Canada: A Book of Readings*. New Press, Toronto, 1971.

D077 Drummond, David W. and Erie W. Mood, "Actions of Residents in Response to Environmental Hazards in the Inner City," *American Journal of Public Health*, 63 (April 1973), pp. 335-340. (Case study in Philadelphia.

D078 Dubey, S. N., "Community Action Programs and Citizen Participation: Issues and Confusions," *Social Work*, 15 (No. 1, January 1970), pp. 76-84.

D079 Ducey, John M., "Citizen Participation in the Planning Process," *Proceedings of the Annual Conference on the AIP* (American Institute of Planners), 30 (1964), pp. 228-233.

D080 Duggar, George S., Law and Contemporary Problems, 26 (No. 1, Winter, 1961), pp. 62-69. Reprinted in Bellush and Hausknecht, 1967.

D081 Duhl, Leonard J., "Community or Chaos - A Case Study of the Medical Controversy," *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 5 (No. 4, 1969), pp. 357-572.

D082 Dumochel, J. Robert, "Urban Planning Area Revitalizes Itself Through Hospital-Neighborhood Cooperation," *Hospitals*, 43 (November 1969), pp. 59-62.

D083 Dumois, A., "Organizing a Community Around Health," *Social Policy*, 1 (No. 5, January - February 1971), pp. 10-15.

D084 Dunaye, Thomas M., "Community Planning for New Partnerships in Health Administration," *American Journal of Public Health*, 60 (June 1970), pp. 987-994.

D085 Dunham, A., *Community Development--Rural and Urban: A Selective Bibliography*. International Conference of Social Work, New York, 1963.

D086 Duval, A. M., "Major Difficulties in Successful Mental Health Program Development on Community Level," *Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia*, 59 (March 1970), pp. 121-123.

D087 Duvall, Wallace L., "Consumer Participation in Health Planning," *Hospital Administration*, 16 (No. 4, 1971).

D088 Dworsky, L. B., et al., (eds.), *Social and Economic Aspects of Water Resources Development*. American Water Resources Association, Urbana, Illinois, 1972.

D089 Dyer, Del and Gene McMurtry, *4-H/CRD Youth in Action Improving Their Communities*. Cooperative Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, Publication 486, March 1973.

D090 Dysart, B. C., *Education of Planners and Managers for Effective Public Participation*. Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, 1974.

Water resources development should provide measures and facilities which are responsive to the long-run needs of the public. An important means of achieving this goal is effective public participation in water resources planning and management. This cannot be accomplished unless key personnel are sufficiently familiar with both the obvious and the subtle dimensions of public participation. The research will be oriented to the South Atlantic-Gulf Tennessee region. Briefly stated, the objectives of the proposed research are to: (a) identify the key planners and managers in the region with major responsibilities for water resources development, (b) determine the extent of these individual's educational training, and experience in water resources planning and management as it relates to public participation, (c) determine what such individuals should know in order to function effectively considering current and evolving conditions regarding public preferences and social goals, (d) determine if there are any factors peculiar or specific to the region which should receive special attention (e) compare the capabilities indicated in (b) and the needs indicated in (c) and (d) for different categories of water resources planners identified in (a) in order to highlight priority groups and educational areas required to enhance public participation in the region, and (f) prepare a review of prior effects and techniques and approaches utilized to educate key water resources planning and management personnel and to recommend a program of action addressed to deficiencies or priority groups identified in (e). (SSIE GUW-4103)

E001 Eagan, John G., "Pilot 100: An Innovative Approach to Improving Police-Student Relations," *Police Chief*, 39 (March 1972), pp. 42-43. (Case study in Buffalo.)

E002 Eaton, J. W., "Community Development Ideologies," *International Review of Community Development*, 11 (1963), pp. 37-50.

E003 Eberly, Donald, "Voluntary Action for the 1970's," *Volunteer Administration*, 4 (No. 1, 1970), pp. 6-11.

E004 Eddy, Norman C., "The Unfolding Drama of Metro North," in Hans B. C. Spiegel, (ed.), *Citizen Participation in Urban Development. Volume II — Case Studies and Programs*. NTL, Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D.C., 1969, pp. 35-46.

Metro North Citizen's Committee, a group of tenants in New York City's Harlem, joined together in 1963 later joining forces with other citizens and organizations to form the Metro North Association. They went to the mayor with a plan for renewal. In all progress nothing has been done without full community consent and most usually after citizen request. The Citizen's Committee's various activities, functions, and examples of effectiveness are described. Government flexibility and industry cooperation are mentioned. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

E005 Edelman, Murray, "Symbols and Political Quiescence," *American Political Science Review*, 54, (1960), pp. 695-704.

E006 Edelston, Harold C. and Ferne K. Kolodner, "Are the Poor Capable of Planning for Themselves?" in Hans B. C. Spiegel, (ed.), *Citizen Participation in Urban Development. Volume 1.* NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D.C., 1968, pp. 225-240.

E007 Educational Research Service. "Decentralization and Community Involvement: A Status Report," *Educational Research Service, Circular No. 7,* 1969.

E008 Ehman, Lee H. and Judith A. Gillespie, *Political Life in the Hidden Curriculum: Does it Make a Difference?* 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED099255).

E009 Eigel, Felicitas and Wayne H. Oberle, "A Comparative Description of the Leaders of Four Central Texas Towns," a working paper, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas, 1973.

E010 Eisinger, Peter Kendall, "Control-Sharing in the City: Some Thoughts on Decentralization and Client Representation," American Behavioral Scientist, October 1971, pp. 36-51.

E011 Eisinger, Peter Kendall, The Anti-Poverty Community Action Group as a Political Force in the Ghetto. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Yale University, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 30, No. 8.

E012 Eisman, Thomas, "Simulation and Requirements for Citizen Participation in Public Housing: The Truax Technique," Environment and Behavior, 7 (March 1975), pp. 99-123.

E013 Eitzen, D. Stanley, "A Study of Voluntary Association Memberships Among Middle-class Women," Rural Sociology, 35 (1970), pp. 84-91.

The research reported here is part of a larger research project entitled "Anomie, Alienation, and Aspirations Among Middle-Class Women" conducted by M. Elaine Burgess of the University of Kansas. The purpose of this paper is to analyze a portion of the data secured from this project with special emphasis upon the correlates of voluntary association memberships for middle-class women. More specifically, we will ascertain the relationships between several potentially relevant variables and voluntary association membership and compare the findings with related research conducted by others. (Rural Sociology)

E014 Elazer, Daniel J., "Fragmentation and Local Organizational Response to Federal-City Programs," Urban Affairs Quarterly, 4 (June 1967), pp. 30-46.

E015 Elder, P. S., (ed.), Environmental Management and Public Participation. Canadian Environmental Law Association and Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation, 1 Spadina Crescent, Suite 303, Toronto, 1975.

E016 El-Fanour Younis, *Differential Citizen Participation in Rural Community Development: A Comparative Study*. Ph. D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1964.

E017 Elling, Ray H., *Health Systems and Health Planning in International Perspective*. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 265, 1972.

E018 Elling, Ray H. and Ollie J. Lee, "Formal Connections of Community Leadership to the Health System," *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, 44 (Part 1, July 1966), pp. 294-306.

E019 Elling, Ray H. and Sandor Halebsky, "Organizational Differentiation and Support: A Conceptual Framework," *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 6 (September 1961), pp. 185-209.

E020 Elliot, A. Wright, "The Challenge of Voluntary Action," *Volunteer Administration*, 2 (No. 4, 1968), pp. 22-29.

E021 Ellwood, Paul M. and Nancy W. Anderson, "Consumer Power: The Dilemma of Health and Welfare Services," *Rehabilitation Record*, 10 (No. 4, 1969), pp. 1-6.

E022 English, Gary, "The Trouble with Community Action," *Public Administration Review*, 32 (No. 3, May/June, 1972), pp. 224-231.

E023 Ensminger, Douglas, "Diagnosing Rural Community Organizations," *Rural Sociology*, 3 (1938), pp. 410-420.

E024 Erbe, William, "Social Involvement and Political Activity: A Replication and Elaboration," *American Sociological Review*, 29 (April 1964), pp. 198-215.

E025 Erber, Ernest, "Why Citizen Participation?" *Challenge*, Special Issue on Citizen Participation, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, January 1976.

E026 Erbstoeszer, Marie, *Health Science--Organizational and Administrative Techniques: A Selected Annotated Bibliography*. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 700, December 1974.

E027 ERIC (Educational Resource Information Center). *ERIC Abstracts: A Collection of ERIC Document Resumes on Citizen Involvement in the Controls of Schools*, 1970. (ED044832)

E028 *ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools How Well Do They Represent You? -- A Handbook on Local Rural School Boards for Parents and Other Citizens.* Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Educational Resource Information Center, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, August 1974.

E029 ERIC. *A Master Plan Citizens Committee for the Oakland Public Schools*. September 1971. (ED065650)

E030 ERIC. *Citizen Action in Education. 1 No. 1, Winter 1974*. 1974. (ED091293)

E031 ERIC. *Community Action for Environmental Quality*. 1970. (ED045450)

E032 ERIC. *Community Consultation Kit*. January 1973. (ED077814)

E033 ERIC. *Decentralization 1973: A Second-Year Progress Report*. 1973. (ED091822)

E034 ERIC. *Developing Citizen Committees for Education Associations*. 1969. (ED095122)

E035 ERIC. *Education for the People: Guidelines for Total Community Participation in Forming and Strengthening the Future of Public Elementary and Secondary Education in California. Volumes 1 and 2, Companion Volumes*. 1972. (ED066822)

E036 ERIC. *Education in Public Affairs and Leadership For Public Responsibilities. A Report of the Fund for Public Adult Education and Cooperative Extension Service Project*. November 1966. (ED012863)

E037 ERIC. Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Equal Opportunity in the Public Schools of Massachusetts. Summary Report and Recommendations of the Governor's Commission on School District Organization and Collaboration. 1974. (ED097755)

E038 ERIC. Handbook for County Agricultural Extension Councils, 1967. 1967. (ED028350)

E039 ERIC. How to Initiate and Administer a Community Resource Volunteer Program. 1971. (ED081061)

E040 ERIC. Marshaling Citizen Power to Modernize Corrections. 1972. (ED084358)

E041 ERIC. Model Cities Training Program. 1969. (ED043847)

E042 ERIC. Operation Decision: Citizen Planning for Nursing in the South. March 1968. (ED028263)

E043 ERIC. Planning for Regional Growth: A Report of a Cooperative Educational Program for the Citizens of the Sacramento Valley. 1968. (ED030788)

E044 ERIC. Popular Participation in Development: Emerging Trends in Community Development. 1971. (ED066638)

E045 ERIC. The Problem of Citizenship Training in the Age of Acquarius. (ED110369)

E046 ERIC. The Role of the Program Development and Diffusion Consultant as on Education Extension Agent. January 1973. (ED082365)

E047 ERIC. A Statewide Plan for Environmental Education. February 1973. (ED0816579)

E048 ERIC. Urban Planning; Who Makes Decisions in Our Metropolis?. Conference Report, University of California, Los Angeles, June 24, 1967. (ED023951)

E049 ERIC. Your Right to Clean Air, A Manual for Citizen Action. 1970. (ED046736)

E050 Erickson, Eugene C., "Rural Communities in Decline: Consequences for Leadership and Participation," in Communities Left Behind: Alternatives of Development. Chapter 6, The Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1974, pp. 67-81.

E051 Erickson, Eugene C. and Bruce M. John, "The Structure of a Rural Leadership System and the Delineation and Solution of Public Problems," Working paper, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1973.

E052 Erikson, James M., "Community Service Officer," Police Chief, 40 (June 1973), pp. 40-46. (Case study in New York.)

E053 Ertel, M. and E. Zube, The Impact of Citizen Participation Upon the Implementation of Water Resources Planning Proposals. University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1975-1976.

The propsed research is a continuation, and the final stage, of an ongoing observation, analysis and evaluation of the public participation activities of three study programs being conducted by the New England River Basins Commission. These activities, notably the appointment of citizen advisory groups in conjunction with each study, have attempted to involve the public in the formulation of planning recommendations, in contrast to the traditional practice of presenting agency-formulated plans to the public for reaction. The hypothesis to be tested in this research is that plans developed with the aid of this active citizen involvement will be more publicly acceptable and so have a greater likelihood of implementation through the necessary political processes. The research plan calls for case-study examination of selected recommendations from each study, by documenting the nature and extent of their public support by citizens who have participated in the planning process and by tracing their progress through the various types of governmental action required for their implementation. (SSIE GUY-216)

E054 Ertel, M. and E. Zube, Participatory Role of Citizen Advisory Groups in Decisions on Water Resources Allocation - Phase II. University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1974-75.

This project is an extension of present research directed toward a systematic, behavioral observation of the characteristics and effectiveness of citizen advisory groups associated with three regional planning studies being conducted by the New England River Basins Commission. While Phase I has concentrated on process variables such as membership selection, goal formulation, staff support and activity procedures, Phase II will emphasize impact variables, i.e., the effect of organized public participation upon final program results. The analysis of these factors will provide an evaluation of: (a) the contribution of the advisory group process to the programs being observed; and (b) the applicability of the observed processes to other water resources planning efforts. (SSIE GUW-4000-1)

E055 Ervin, Evon H., (ed.). HUD Challenge. Special Issue on Citizen Participation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Vol. 7, No. 1, January 1976.

E056 Esser. George H., "Involving the Citizens in Decision-Making," Nation's Cities, 6 (No. 5, May 1968), pp. 11-14.

E057 Etzioni, Amitai, "The Fallacy of Decentralization," The Nation, August 1969, pp. 145-147.

E058 Etzioni, Amitai, "Minerva: A Study in Participatory Technology," February 1972. May be obtained from ERIC (ED066895).

E059 Etzioni, Amitai, A Sociological Reader On Complex Organizations. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1969.

E060 Evan, William M., "Dimensions of Participation in Voluntary Associations," Social Forces, 36 (December 1957).

E061 Evans, S. H., "Encouraging Effective Citizen Participation in Community Development," Public Management, 43 (November 1961), pp. 242-245.

E062 "Executive Order Prescribing Arrangements for the Structure and Conduct of a National Program for Voluntary Action," White House News Release, May 26, 1969.

F001 Faegre, C. L., *Development of Methods for Public Involvement in Water Quality Management*. Linton Mields and Coston, Inc., Washington, D. C. 20036, June 1975.

Objectives: The study will assist EPA in the development of rationales and methods to achieve effective public involvement in the development of water quality management plans required by Sections 208 and 303 (E) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (FWPCA) of 1972. Approach: The proposed study will follow a step-by-step procedure to articulate the specific planning requirement of both Section 208 and 303 (E) and their relationships; to specify those phases of the plan formulation process where there is a specific public participation requirement; and, based on these specific requirements, determine the nature of the public participation component for that phase of planning; finally, the specification would be checked for consistence against the outstanding guidelines applicable Federal laws. Current Plans: Four work products are envisioned: the first defines the two planning processes (208 and 303 (E)); the second describes Public Advisory Groups in the two planning processes; and the fourth analyzes the legislative requirements for Public Participation in Water Quality Management Planning. (SSIE AO-20664-2)

F002 Fagence, M.T., "Citizen Participation in the Planning Process (U. S.)," *Journal of the Royal Town Planning Institute*, 59 (No. 4, April 1973), pp. 188-191.

F003 Falk, L.A., "Community Participation in the Neighborhood Health Center," *Journal of the Medical Association*. 61 (November 1968), pp. 493-497.

F004 Falkson, Joseph L., "Consumer Participation in Health: Control or Cooptation?" Conference on Health Planning, Held at the School of Public Health, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 29-30, 1971.

F005 Falkson, Joseph L., An Evaluation of Alternative Models of Citizen Participation in Urban Bureaucracy, Program in Health Planning, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1971.

F006 Fanelli, A. A., "A Typology of Community Leadership Based on Influence and Interaction Within the Leader Sub-System," Social Forces, 34 (May 1956), pp. 332-338.

F007 Fantini, Mario D., "Participation, Decentralization, Community Control and Quality Education," The Teachers' College Record, 71 (No. 1, September 1969), pp. 93-107.

F008 Fantini, Mario D. and Marilyn Gittell and Richard Magat, Community Control and the Urban School. Praeger, New York, May 1970.

F009 Fantini, Mario and Marilyn Gittell, Decentralization: Achieving Reform. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1973.

F010 Farkas, Suzanne, "The Federal Role in Urban Decentralization," American Behavioral Scientist, 15 (September-October 1971), pp. 15-35.

F011 Farrell, Gregory, "The View from the City: Community Action in Trenton," In James L. Sundquist (ed.), On Fighting Poverty: Perspectives From Experience. Basic Books, New York, 1969, pp. 127-157.

The newspaperman who became director of the CAA in Trenton, New Jersey, tells why he thinks their program was unusually successful. They moved quickly, initiated thorough and innovative job training programs, were able to secure generous federal grants while other cities were still developing applications. Their emphasis was on manpower programs rather than on planning and participation; they were able to place most of their trainees in jobs. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

F012 Fathergill, Alfred, Citizen Participation in Denver, Vol. IV. Denver Urban Observatory, Denver, Colorado, 1972. (Case study in Denver).

F013 Faux, Geoffrey, CDC's: New Hope for the Inner City. Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1971. (Case studies in New York; Rochester, N. Y.; Cleveland; Durham, N. C.; Los Angeles: Operation Bootstrap, TELACU; Philadelphia).

F014 Faux, Geoffrey, "Politics and Bureaucracy in Community Controlled Economic Development," Law and Contemporary Problems, 36 (1971), pp. 277-296.

F015 Featherstone, Richard L. and Frederick W. Hill, "Urban School Decentralization, Part 2," American School and University, 41 (No. 4, December 1968), pp. 56-59.

F016 Featherstone, Richard L. and Frederick W. Hill, "Urban School Decentralization, Part 3," American School and University, 41 (No. 6, February 1969), pp. 30-32.

F017 Featherstone, Richard L. and Frederick W. Hill, "Urban School Decentralization, Part 4," American School and University, 41 (No. 8, April 1969), pp. 46-48.

F018 Featherstone, Richard L. and Frederick W. Hill, "Urban School Decentralization, Part 5," American School and University, 42 (No. 1, September 1969), pp. 62-66.

F019 Feingold, Eugene, "A Political Scientist's View of the Neighborhood Health Center as a New Social Institution," Medical Care, (March-April 1970).

F020 Felkor, Bruce and Alice L. Miller, "Representation Elections and Voter Participation in Community Action Programs Under the O.E.O.," Part III of a study conducted by the American Arbitration Association, American Arbitration Association, New York, 1966 (Mimeographed).

F021 Felstehausen, H. H., Information Practices and Citizen Involvement in Water Resources Regulation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, June 1975.

Objective: Locate procedural and informational problems in the permit system for waste water discharge which, when corrected, would improve the operational efficiency of users and regulators and consequently speed the rate at which water quality can be improved.

Approach: Interviews and a step-by-step flow model will be used to: Determine information flow between water resource users and regulatory agencies. Describe procedures followed by users and regulatory and assistance agencies in preparing and filing effluent discharge permits. Compare the types of permits filed to procedural problems which arise in the permit program. Study the effects of the present system with respect to alternative statutory and water quality objectives. The study will involve several different user localities and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. User-oriented reports will be produced as part of the study. (SSIE GY-64680)

F022 Felstehausen, Herman and Eric Abbot, Institutional Factors in the Creation of Local Sanitary Districts in Wisconsin. Water Resources Center, Technical Report WIS WRC 74-01, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, April 1974.

F023 Ferguson, C. M., "Making Conservation a Part of the Total Farm Business," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 9 (1954), pp. 153-157.

F024 Ferman, Louis A. (ed.), "Evaluating the War on Poverty," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 385 (September 1969).

F025 Ferman, Louis, et al., (eds.), Poverty in America. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1966.

F026 Fessler, Donald R., Citizen Participation in Community Development: Part I--A Concept. Agricultural Extension Service, Bulletin 281, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, June 1965.

F027 Fessler, Donald R., Citizen Participation in Community Development: Part II--Workshop Manual. Extension Division Bulletin 277, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, (revised March 1967),

A manual for conducting workshops using the group dynamics technique following the pattern of National Training Laboratories.

F028 Fielding, Gordon J., "Structuring Citizen Involvement in Freeway Planning," in Citizen Participation and Community Values, Highway Research Board 380, Washington, D.C., 1972.

Value analysis is proposed as a strategy for evaluating the community consequences of alternative freeway proposals. It differs from cost-benefit and goal-matrix methods in that it does not presume in advance that a social welfare function for the freeway exists. Instead it assumes that an attitude is developed during the planning process. Value analysis assists diffusion of reliable information about freeway proposals and develops a behavioral commitment for the decision within the affected community. A field test of value analysis is discussed in reference to (a) changes required in the California route adoption procedure when the value analysis strategy is used and (b) changes in community attitude toward the freeway proposal achieved through value analysis. An appendix lists the five categories of community considerations used in value analysis and provides an example of the table used by the study groups from the affected community. Interpretation of socioeconomic and environmental impacts of development decisions will vary from community to community. Therefore, it is appropriate to allow the affected community, with technical assistance provided by the development authority or consultants, to study alternate proposals and select the option that is most beneficial and least detrimental to community goals. The highway planner serves as a "coordinator-catalyst" in value analysis. (Highway Research Board)

F029 Fink, Joseph, "Police in a Community: Improving a Deteriorated Image," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 59 (December 1968), pp. 624-631. (Case study in New York).

F030 Fink, R., et al., "Change in Family Doctors' Services for Emotional Disorders After Addition of Psychiatric Treatment to Prepaid Group Practice Program," Medical Care, 7 (May-June 1969), pp. 209-224. (Case study in New York).

F031 Fish, John Hall, Black Power/White Control: The Struggle of the Woodlawn Organization in Chicago. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1973.

F032 Fisherman, Jacob R. and Frederick Solomon, "Youth and Social Action," The Journal of Social Issue, 20 (October 1964), pp. 54-73.

F033 Flacks, Richard, "On the Uses of Participatory Democracy," Dissent, 13 (November-December 1966), pp. 701-708.

F034 Fletcher, T. W., "Citizen Participation: Walking the Municipal Tightrope," Public Management, 51 (No. 7, July 1969), pp. 3-5.

F035 Flynn, John P., "Snowball Sampling for Voluntary Participation Research," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 2 (No. 1, 1973), pp. 60-63.

F036 Fogleson, Franklin B. and Harold W. Demone, Jr., "Program Change Through Mental Health Planning," Community Mental Health Journal, 5 (1969), pp. 3-13.

F037 Folkman, William S., "Board Members as Decision Makers in Farmers' Cooperatives," Rural Sociology, 23 (September 1958), pp. 239-252.

Decision making in six co-operatives in Arkansas was studied to determine the influence on this process of various role definitions, role conflicts, reference groups, and socioeconomic characteristics of the members of their boards of directors. Through the observation of board meetings and personal interviews conducted with directors, managers, and other influential people the decision process undertaken by each co-operative in a specific action was reconstructed. The above-mentioned factors were found to be influential. (Rural Sociology)

F038 Folkman, William S., Public Involvement in the Decision-Making Process of Natural Resource Management Agencies: With Special Reference to the Pacific Northwest. Institute of Governmental Research, Seattle, Washington, (3935 University Way, N.E.), University of Washington, Public Affairs Paper No. 3, June 1973.

Public involvement in planning and decision-making, a basic cultural value in our society, in many ways is not compatible with efficiency through technological expertise, another basic cultural value. Until recently, governmental agencies with natural resource management responsibilities have had little reason to be concerned with this incompatibility. Administrative decisions, in the main, were made in private, largely on the basis of technical considerations. Public demand is now forcing these agencies to modify their traditional procedures. This paper examines the ways in which natural resource agencies of the Pacific Northwest attempt to resolve the conflict between these two values. (Institute of Governmental Research)

Representatives of the major federal and state agencies having natural resource management responsibilities, as well as individuals and representatives of voluntary and commercial organizations with resource interests, were interviewed.

F039 Ford Foundation, Community Development Corporations: A Strategy for Depressed Urban and Rural Areas. Ford Foundation Policy Paper, New York, 1973. (Case studies in New York: Bedford-Stuyvestant, Harlem; Los Angeles; Chicago).

F040 Ford Foundation, Techniques Used to Involve Citizens In the Planning Process to Implement Vermont's Land Use Development Act. Vermont National Resources Council, Montpelier, Vermont, June 1974. (SSIE QT-2355)

F041 Forest, L. B., Content Analysis Study--George Rogers Clark Study Area--Shawnee National Forest. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, June 1975.

Objective: Determine the attitudes of citizens toward certain planning alternatives and toward being involved in a planning project. These attitudes will provide answers to the types of roles citizens can and wish to play in planning efforts.

Approach: Mailed surveys to samplings of three different groups (leaders, citizens and voluntary organizations); Content analyses of public hearings, newspapers and resolutions of various groups.

Progress: The purposes and specific questions to be answered have been identified. Project will determine public attitudes toward scenic corridor developments in Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, the underlying reasons for such attitudes and answers to questions on how citizens have become more involved in public issues and planning regarding natural resources. The modes of data gathering have been decided. Public hearings, encouragement of letters to the Forest Service, resolutions and petitions and a structured mailed questionnaire will be used to get answers to above questions. Two public hearings have been held. Letters, hearings, transcriptions and resolutions are being analyzed and questionnaires are being pretested. (SSIE GY-6434)

F042 Form, William H. and Warren L. Sauer, "Community and Labor Influentials: A Comparative Study of Participation and Imagery," Industrial and Labor Relations Review, 17 (October, 1963), pp. 3-19.

F043 Forum, "Planning with People: Advocacy in East Harlem," 23 (No. 4, 1973), (entire issue).

F044 Foskett, J. M., "The Influence of Social Participation on Community Activities and Programs," In M.B. Sussman, (ed.), Community Structure and Analysis. Thomas Y. Crowell, New York, 1959, pp. 311-330.

F045 Foskett, J. M., "Social Structure and Social Participation," American Sociological Review, 20 (No. 4, August 1955), pp. 431-438.

F046 Foskett, J. M. and R. Hoble, "The Measurement of Influence in Community Affairs," In *Research Studies of the State College of Washington*, Wayne State College, Washington, June 1957.

F047 Foster, M. E., *A Case Study of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission*. University of California Graduate School, Berkeley, California 94720, June 1974.

Maxwell E. Foster, working under the supervision of Philip Selznick, University of California at Berkeley, is conducting a case study of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, one of the earliest and apparently most successful land-use control agencies in the United States. His study addresses the problem of balancing the interest of private landowners with the need for effective environmental regulation. The study focuses on the strategies of regulation used to control development, the role played by citizen conservation groups in the regulatory process, and the nature of the negotiations between the agency and those it regulates. The issues under study in the San Francisco case take on a sense of urgency in view of the growing recognition of the extent to which American land-use patterns contribute to the nation's environmental problems. (SSIE PRS-291)

F048 Fowler, Edmund P. and Robert L. Lineberry, "Patterns of Feedback in City Politics," In David R. Morgan and Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, *Urban Political Analysis: A Systems Approach*. The Free Press, New York, 1972.

F049 Fox, Daniel, "Federal Standards and Regulations for Citizen Participation," In Edgar S. Chan and Barry A. Passett, *Citizen Participation: Effecting Community Change*. Praeger, New York, 1971, pp. 129-144.

This article discusses the context in which Federal standards for citizen participation develop and operate. This context includes the historical background, prevalent attitudes toward citizen participation, and the influence of key decision-makers such as mayors, governor, congressmen, federal officials, media, citizen organizations, etc. According to the author, the attitudes toward federal intervention include the federalist, the pluralist, and the pragmatic skeptic positions. These positions come to the forefront when specific citizen participation regulations and guidelines are promulgated. They lead to different approaches or different mixes of approaches, including decentralization, engineered consent, therapy, equal protection, employment, redistribution of power, and constituency development.

F050 Fox, Willard, "Can a School Really be Administered Through Participatory Management?" March 19, 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED077094).

F051 France, E. A., "Effects of Citizen Participation in Governmental Decision-Making," In *Social, Economic and Environmental Factors of Transportation*, Highway Research Record 356, Highway Research Board, 1971, Washington, pp. 1-5.

F052 Frankel, M., "Ghetto Residents Set the Policy: In the Watts Health Center, the Customer is Nearly Always Right," *NTRDA Bulletin*, 55 (February 1969), pp. 14-16.

F053 Franklin, Paula and Richard Franklin, "Urban Decision-Making—The Findings from a Conference," (Chicago, November 5-12, 1965), Applications of Human Relations Lab Training, (No. 1, 1967). May be obtained from ERIC (ED011626).

F054 Franklin, Richard, (ed.), "Patterns of Community Development," 1966. May be obtained from ERIC (ED017775).

F055 Frauenglass, Harvey, "Environmental Policy: Public Participation and the Open Information System," *Natural Resources Journal*, 11 (No. 3, 1971), pp. 489-496.

Discussion of the normal management information system is presented with suggestions of possible modifications including the ombudsman and formal adversary process which function within the system as a go-between to present the environment point of view and investigate complaints. They advise but have no real power. He also describes a "people's information system" which is basically a data bank where anyone is welcome to obtain information for any purpose (East Liberty-Garfield section of Pittsburgh and at executive level of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have employed this method) and a management by information system which applies people's information techniques to natural resource management by means of representative citizen advisory boards--sharing of information. In this situation citizen groups and managers would work together to form reasonable alternatives. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

F056 Frazier, Leslie, Methods for Community Development: Suggestions for Persons Interested in Improving Their Towns and Cities. Cooperative Extension Service, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, n.d.

This is a step-by-step guide for carrying out a community development program, complete with sample news releases.

F057 Frederickson, George, Neighborhood Control in the 1970s: Politics, Administration, and Citizen Participation. Chandler Publishing Company, New York, New York 10010, 1973.

Fifteen original essays, many of them commissioned by the Center for Governmental Studies in Washington, D. C., explore the practical and theoretical issues confronting both politicians and administrators as they attempt to meet citizens' demands for greater control over the institutions that affect their lives.

Following a prologue by George Frederickson and a historical review by Howard Hallman, the contributors analyze the implications of increased citizen participation in areas that until the last decade were almost the exclusive concern of elected officials and their appointees. Although the selections point up no single thesis, the contributors are in general committed to the legitimacy and viability of a closer approximation to participatory democracy than now exists. (Journal of Housing, 32, 1975)

F058 Frederickson, H. George and Linda Schluter O'Leary. *Power, Public Opinion, and Policy in a Metropolitan Community: A Case Study of Syracuse, New York*. Praeger, New York, 1973.

F059 Freeborn, Robert M., "Local School Boards and Superintendents," *Phi Delta Kappan*, 49 (No. 6, February 1968), pp. 346-348.

F060 Freed, Harvey, "Promoting Accountability in Mental Health Services," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 42 (October 1972), pp. 761-770. (Case study in Chicago.)

F061 Freedman, Anne, "A Research Note on the Voluntary Association Participation of Political Activists," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 1 (No. 4, 1972), pp. 54-56.

F062 Freedman, E. S., "Citizen Participation: A Training Tool for Leadership," *Public Management*, 51 (No. 7, July 1969), pp. 5-6.

F063 Freeman, Charles and Selz C. Mayo, "Decision-Making in Rural Community Action," *Social Forces*, 35 (May 1957), pp. 319-322.

F064 Freeman, H. E., E. Novak and L. G. Reeder, "Correlates of Membership in Voluntary Associations," *American Sociological Review*, 22 (October 1957), pp. 528-533.

F065 Freeman, H. E. and M. Showel, "The Differential Political Influence of Voluntary Associations," *Political Opinion Quarterly*, 15 (1951), pp. 203-215.

F066 Freeman, Linton C., *Patterns of Local Community Leadership*. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1968.

F067 Freeman, Linton C., et al., "Locating Leaders in Local Communities: A Comparison of Some Alternate Approaches." *American Sociological Review*, 28 (October 1963), pp. 791-798.

F068 Frei, John, "Practice-Research in Social Development," In James Draper, Citizen Participation: Canada. New Press, Toronto, Canada, 1971.

A synthesis of some different approaches to the study of change and social development suggest a model which will help to formulate a theory of practice-research. In order that that societal development field may be better understood the model would divide its process into episodes or steps following a curve of general development. This unit "can move from one level to another when the whole field is limited by boundaries of a homeostatic plateau which itself can change both its span and direction in the general ecological field. Each step is analysed as to the stresses or forces that arise in it when change stimulus or a stressor is applied." The purpose of the model is to partialize the process into sections which could be more easily researched. The model is based on several biological and sociological theories which have been accepted and/or validated and which are briefly outlined and discussed. The technique is analysed with respect to its use in the light of similar synthesis of practice and research and the roles of the practitioner in the societal development process. Various practice - research methods are discussed as to their suitability depending on the development of the intervention action. In order that the on-going process not be interfered with, a combination or balance between knowledge and art is proposed.

F069 Fried, M. A., et al., Social Class Differences in Community Behavior. Boston College, Institute of Human Sciences, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167, January 1, 1975. (SSIE MH 19069-04)

F070 Frieden, Bernard J. and Robert Morris, (eds.), Urban Planning and Social Policy. Basic Books, Inc., New York, 1968.

F071 Friedman, J., et al., "The Public Interest and Community Participation: Towards a Reconstruction of Public Philosophy," American Institute of Planners Journal, 39 (No. 1, January 1973), pp. 2-12. (Comments by Robert Nisbet and Herbert J. Gans).

F072 Friedman, Lawrence M., *Government and Slum Housing: A Century of Frustration*. Rand McNally, Chicago, 1968.

Historical and sociological review of the legal attack on the slums via housing programs. (CPR #429-30 by Ila Mitallowell and Marilyn Gehr)

F073 Friedrich, C. J., "Political Decision-Making, Public Policy and Planning," *Canadian Public Administration*, 14 (No. 1, Fall 1971), pp. 1-15.

F074 Friedrich, Carl J., (ed.), *The Public Interest*, Atherton, Chicago, No. 5, 1962.

F075 "From Plows to Pliers--Urban Homesteading in America," In *Fordham Urban Law Journal*, 2 (Winter 1974), pp. 273-304.

Evaluation and description of urban homesteading; discussion of the Wilmington and Philadelphia enabling statutes, programs and results; comparison with, and description of, Federal urban renewal programs which have been primarily demolition. Briefly examines applicability to New York City and concludes that homesteading will be less useful in large cities, where most housing is of the multiple-unit type. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr)

F076 Fuka, G. J., et al., *Education for Participants in the Planning-Action Process: Lessons from Model Cities Experiences*, a Conference Report. Sponsored by the Northwest Regional Education Laboratory, Department of Urban Planning, Washington University, Seattle, Washington, 1969.

F077 Furstenberg, Frank F., Jr. and Charles F. Wellford, "Calling the Police: The Evaluation of Police Service," *Law and Society Review*, 7 (Spring 1973), pp. 393-406. (Case study in Baltimore)

G001 Gabriel, Walter, et al., *Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission Community Relations Mobile Unit*. Report to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 1971.

G002 Gaines, Austin Pearce, *An Examination of Advocacy Planning as a Form of Citizen Participation in the Urban Planning Process*. Unpublished M.S.P. Theses, University Of Tennessee, 1969.

G003 Gale, Tom, "The Yin and Yang of Citizen Participation," *Challenge*, Special Issue on Citizen Participation, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, January 1976.

G004 Gales, Harriet, "The Community Health Education Project," *American Journal of Public Health*, 60 (February 1970), pp. 322-327. (Case study of Detroit.)

G005 Galiher, Claudia E., et al., "Consumer Participation," *HSMHA Reports*, 86 (1971), pp. 99-106.

G006 Galloway, Robert E., "A Contrast in the Rural Social Organization of Rabun County, Georgia, and Franklin County, Washington," *Rural Sociology*, 13 (1948), pp. 384-400.

G007 Galphin, Bruce, "The West End Story: Atlantic Neighborhood Leads the Way for a Major Rehabilitation Project," *Nation's Cities*, 5 (January 1967), pp. 18-20.

G008 Gamson, William A., "Reputation and Resources in Community Politics," *American Journal of Sociology*, 73 (September 1966), pp. 121-131.

G009 Gan, M., "3P's--Planning--Participation--Progress," *Arizona Medicine*, 27 (June 1970), pp. 17-18.

G010 Gannon, Thomas M., "The Role of the Non-Professional in the Harlem Domestic Peace Corp," *Sociology and Social Research*, 52 (No. 4, July 1968), pp. 348-362.

G011 Gans, H. J., "Planning and Political Participation: A Study of Political Participation in a Planned New Town," *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 19 (No. 1, Winter, 1953), pp. 3-9.

G012 Gans, H., *People and Plans.* Basic Books, New York, 1968.

G013 Garland, Emmanuel, *Urban Renewal Administration: A Guide for Administrative Practices, Procedures and Record Keeping*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan, 1970.

G014 Garvelink, Roger Herman, *A Study of Citizens Committees: The Relationship of the Positions in the Community Power Structure of the Citizens Serving as Members of Citizens Committees and the Citizens Advocating the Use Of Citizens Committees*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 12.

G015 Geiger, Jack, "The Neighborhood Health Center Education of the Faculty in Preventive Medicine, *Archives of Environmental Health*, 14 (July 1967), pp. 912-916.

G016 Genung, George, Jr., "Other Tenant Concerns," a part of the article, "Public Housing-Success or Failure?" *George Washington Law Review*, 39 (No. 4, 1971), pp. 752-754.

G017 Georgopoulos, B. S. and A. S. Tannebaum, "A Study of Organizational Effectiveness," *American Sociological Review*, 22 (No. 5, October 1957), pp. 177-188 and 534-540.

G018 Ghorpade, J., *Assessment of Organizational Effectiveness: Issues, Analysis and Readings.* Goodyear Publishing Company, Pacific Palisades, California, 1971.

G019 Gibbs, J. R., et al., Dynamics of Participative Groups. Swift, Chicago, 1951.

G020 Gieser, Miriam, "Planning with the People," Journal of Housing, 25 (July 1968), pp. 298-301.

G021 Gifford, D., "Neighborhood Development Corporations: The Bedford-Stuyvesant Experiment," in Lyle Fitch and Annmarie Walsh, (eds.), Agenda for a City. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1970.

G022 Gilbert, Neil, Citizen Participation in the Poverty Program. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, n.d.

G023 Gilbert, Neil, Clients or Constituents: Community Action in the War on Poverty. Jossey-Bass, Inc., San Francisco, California, 1970.

G024 Gilbert, Neil and Joseph W. Eaton, "Research Report: Who Speaks for the Poor?" Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 36 (November 1970), pp. 411-416.

The citizen participation movement of the 1960's, as embodied in the anti-poverty program, opened new opportunities for the development of working relationships between professional planners and low-income neighborhood residents. A Pittsburgh study on resident assessments of conditions in anti-poverty program neighborhoods suggests that these relationships can offer false assurances of democracy to planners who prefer to operate with popular sanction. On the basis of much supportive evidence, planners and citizen participants in Pittsburgh's anti-poverty programs were highly critical of existing neighborhood conditions. However, the results of a survey of over 6,000 residents indicate that these views were not shared by the vast majority of the people living in the neighborhoods. This discrepancy between the high level of dissatisfaction expressed by a relatively small number of citizen participants and the apparent contentment of their neighbors highlights the role of activist minorities in the citizen participation movement--a phenomenon that deserves careful evaluation by planners seeking to legitimate their low-income neighborhood activities through resident involvement. (Journal of the American Institute of Planners, p. 411)

G025 Gilliam, Redenia C., "Avoiding Charges of Inadequate Citizen Participation or Civil Rights Non-Compliance Under Revenue Sharing: Some 'Rules of Thumb' for the Planner," A paper submitted for presentation at the 1975 American Institute of Planners Conference from the Department of Community Development, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1975.

A local planning staff can lose valuable time and energy essential for the planning and implementation of community development projects, if its expertise must be spent counteracting allegations of an inadequate citizen participation process in the distribution of revenue sharing funds, or if it is charged that revenue sharing funds have been allocated to municipal departments that have proven histories of maintaining discriminatory employment procedures. This paper examines citizen participation processes in East Orange, Montclair, and Atlantic City, New Jersey under the Community Development Block Grant Program and highlights the issue of Civil Rights noncompliance in Montclair, New Jersey under the General Revenue Sharing Program. It suggests some "rule of thumb" procedures to planners who are mandated to satisfy the legislative requirement for citizen participation and civil rights compliance of the Community Development Block Grant Program and the General Revenue Sharing program, but who are equally concerned that their planning capabilities be used more to ameliorate living conditions of residents in their jurisdictions, than to complete Office of Revenue Sharing questionnaires documenting local hiring practices, or HUD Area Office inquiries into the processes employed for citizen participation in local revenue sharing decisions. (American Institute of Planners)

G026 Gittell, M., "Decentralization and Citizen Participation in Education," Public Administration Review, 32 (Special issue, October 1972), pp. 670-686.

This is an overview of community control of schools, with particular attention being paid to New York, the Bundy Plan, and the several experimental schools which this involved. The author points out that schools are almost completely dominated by professionals and that the controversy for neighborhood control is primarily one between parents and professionals. Education, furthermore, is the only institution in which efforts at community control have been made, in spite of all of the citizen participation rhetoric elsewhere. The author is clearly in favor of increased community control of schools.

G027 Gittell, Marilyn, "Community Control of Education," in Robert H. Connery, (ed.), Urban Riots: Violence and Social Change. Random House, New York, 1969.

G028 Gittell, Marilyn, "Education: The Decentralization-Community Control Controversy," in Jewell Bellush and Stephen David, (eds.), Race and Politics in New York City, Praeger, New York, 1971.

G029 Gittell, Marilyn, Participants and Participation: A Study of School Policy in New York City. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1968.

G030 Gittell, Marilyn, School Boards and School Policy: An Evaluation of Decentralization in New York City. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1973.

G031 Gittell, Marilyn, "Teacher Power and Its Implications for Urban Education," Theory into Practice, 7 (No. 2, April 1968), pp. 80-82.

G032 Gittell, Marilyn, et al., Local Control in Education: Three Demonstration School Districts in New York City. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1972.

G033 Gittell, Marilyn, et al., School Decentralization in New York City. Institute for Community Studies, New York, 1971.

G034 Gittell, Marilyn and Alan G. Hevesi, (eds.), The Politics of Urban Education. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1969.

G035 Gittell, Marilyn and T. E. Hollander, "The Process of Change: Case Study of Philadelphia," in Marilyn Gittell and A. G. Hevesi, (eds.), The Politics of Urban Education. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1969, pp. 217-235.

A history of Philadelphia's educational policy is described. Within the reform process Dilworth was chosen as Chairman of the school board and immediately established three task forces which were very influential in involving public participation. The task forces were chosen from a wide variety of professions and backgrounds and were to lay policy-making open to public participation. Task forces held joint public hearings with 50 organisations present. They pointed the way to policy recommendations which included open school board meetings, etc. In discussing the process of change, it was described as "...complete redistribution of power--from an insulated bureaucracy supported by local politicians to a strong reform board supported by a broad community power base." The role of the civil rights groups was significant along with the role of the Greater Philadelphia Movement, an instrument of reform for the business community. The change in power greatly assisted the formation of the school board along with the fiscal crisis, home rule charter commission and mayor. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

G036 Gittell, Marilyn, "Professionalism and Public Participation in Educational Policy-making: New York City, A Case Study," in Marilyn Gittell and A. G. Hevesi, (eds.), The Politics of Urban Education. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1969, pp. 155-177.

Introduction describes kinds of participation--closed, limited, and open. First two types indicative of New York City educational decision-making policy. Continues with description of state participation, city participation, board of education, local school boards, superintendent and the bureaucracy, and administrative staff. A section on local civic and interest groups describes the action of the United Parents Association, a central city wide organization made up of delegates elected by school parent associations who have elected membership in UPA and which is primarily concerned with local school problems, and the Public Education Association, a composite of other interest groups concerned with long-range educational aspects. Their main fuction is to oversee educational policy. "They were participants in selected areas of policy in a most limited way. ...their concern with the board is only in terms of appropriations for particular programs to which they are committed." They also lobby for state and city support for overall increases in school budget. A Citizens Committee for Children hold hearings on budget review but has little effect. UPA and PEA do attend the hearings, however.

A Screening panel device for the selection of superintendent has given these organizations a more direct role in selection of board members, and they have begun to have a direct influence. They had a definite impact on the selection of the last two superintendents. Public participation can be obtained by voting and organized interest groups. In N.Y.C. voting is not held on school issues and school integration is the only issue where the public response has been vociferous and active. This type of response it is reasoned will assist in bringing about an opening of decision-making from professionals only to include public participation. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

G037 Glazer, Nathan, "Grand Design of the Poverty Program: To Produce a Creative Disorder," *New York Times Magazine*. February 27, 1966, Page 21, et. seq. Also in Harold L. Sheppard, (ed.), *Poverty and Wealth in America*. Quadrangle, Chicago, 1970, pp. 235-247.

The Community Action Program was a revolt against professionalism. It set in motion a controlled revolution by encouraging conflict. Conflict may have been needed, but should the federal government have subsidized it? (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

G038 Gleason, George W., *The Return of a River: The Willamette River, Oregon*. Advisory Commission on Environmental Science and Technology and Water Resource Research Institution, Corvallis, Oregon, June 1972.

Story of the clean-up of the river over a 40-year time period to restore, by 1970, its recreational and scenic potential. Very technical, loaded with statistics on pollution levels of various pollutants at various times. The public participation in the clean-up was primarily through a 1938 initiative election to set up a State Sanitary Authority

(p. 49) which spearheaded 30 year successful effort. This agency included public hearings in its decision-making process (p. 59, 61). Nothing else on participation, but publicity mentioned as important factor in public support for clean-up (p. 21). (Polchow, et al., 1975)

G039 Goard, Dean S. and Gary Dickinson, The Influence of Education and Age on Participation in Rural Adult Education, Canada Land Inventory Project #49009, Special Study No. 2, Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, 1968.

G040 Godschalk, David R., "The Circle of Urban Participation," in H. Wentworth Eldrege, (ed.), Taming Megalopolis. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1967.

G041 Godschalk, David R., Participation, Planning and Exchange in Old and New Communities: A Collective Paradigm. Center for Urban and Regional Studies, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1972.

G042 Godschalk, David R. and William E. Mills, "A Collaborative Approach to Planning Through Urban Activities," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 32 (March 1966), pp. 86-95.

Urban activities surveys are workable bases for continuing planner-citizen dialogues. Seeking both to inform and to involve citizens, these exchanges also provide the planner with an avenue of collaboration with his client community. Findings from the surveys may be maintained in an activities base, which includes both quantitative and qualitative data on activities. Policy and planning decisions benefit from activities base data on the concerns and potentials of subcommunities. A pilot study of household activities demonstrates the usefulness and feasibility of the collaborative approach. This approach seems particularly appropriate in light of the wider definition of the planning realm now being recognized. (Journal of the American Institute of Planners)

G043 Goldblatt, Harold, "Arguments for and Against Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," in Hans B. C. Spiegel, (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Vol. 1, Concepts and Issues, Selected Reading Series Seven. NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D. C., 1968, pp. 31-42.

G044 Goldblatt, Harold, Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal: Washington, D. C., Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area, Washington, D. C., January 1966. (A Report to the United Planning Organization and the Community Renewal Program)

G045 Goldhamer, H., Some Factors Affecting Participation in Voluntary Associations. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1942.

G046 Goldhamer, Keith, Factors Related to Citizen Administrator and Teacher Participation in Educational Decision-Making. 1965. May be obtained from ERIC (ED010217).

G047 Goldstein, Harold, "Community Participation: The Black and White of It," A paper presented at the 58th Annual Conference, American Institute of Planners, October 1975, San Antonio, Texas.

This paper describes the problems that arose in interactions between a community group and a transportation study team in Washington, D. C. Basically the community wanted local representation on the study staff and direct payment for consultant services. We perceive several motivating factors to have shaped the local reaction. . .past studies without results . . .a transportation analysis being completed locally . . . local politics. . .general government distrust. Several errors we made exacerbated the situation. . .initial dealings in a black area with white planners. . .lack of initial community participation in formulating the study. . .no local community staff. Our basic conclusions are: a realistic assessment of the local environment is necessary. . .community relationships must be developed and understood early. . .local contact should not be tied to a single group. . .an indication of something resulting from the study should be possible. (AIP Annual meeting, 1975)

G048 Goodchilds, Jacqueline D. and John Harding, "A Case Study of Community Participation," Journal of Social Issues, 16 (1960), pp. 46-53.

This case study chronicles how a community dealt with a particular problem--the rebuilding of a dam in the village center. Information comes from interviews with ten key participants, from the weekly newspaper, from observations of field workers at meetings of various organizations and through informal contacts by field workers over a period of several years. Purposes of the study were to learn more about how community problems are defined, how they are handled, what are the roles of various formal organizations and to show characteristic activities of the various "participation types" described in a previous article (Devereux, 1960).

The study shows how the "participation types" were involved. The whole story of the dam illustrates the preference in this small community for handling problems through voluntary organizations and personal arrangements rather than through local government mechanism.

G049 Goodchilds, Jacqueline D. and John Harding, "Formal Organizations and Informal Activities," Journal of Social Issues, 16 (1960), pp. 16-28.

In analyzing social participation this article focuses on voluntary organizations as the "behavior settings" in which members of the community studied participate. The survey of participation behavior of the community members reveals that this behavior takes place in various interaction patterns from the more "formal" to such unstructured activities as "socializing" or meeting at the soda fountain, store, back fence or telephoning. The formal organizations referred to are "formal" in contrast to the latter activities and they overlap with each other in function, membership, meeting place, etc. The criteria for a "Springdale" organization are given and the kind of social participation in each is delineated. The fifty-eight organizations distinguished in the community fall into the following major groups: (1) government and welfare, (2) service and sociability, (3) lodges, (4) cultural and recreational, (5) churches and church sub-groups. Informal leisure time activities are also categorized.

G050 Goode, John E., "Police Youth Patrol Pilot Program," Law and Order, 18 (March 1970), pp. 34-41. (Case study in Jacksonville, Florida)

G051 Goodman, William I. and Jerome L. Kaufman, *City Planning in the Sixties: A Restatement of Principles*. Bureau of Community Planning, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 1965.

G052 Goodman, William I. and Eric C. Freud, (eds.), *Principles and Practices of Urban Planning*. International City Managers' Association, Washington, D. C., 1968.

G053 Goodstein, Leonard D., *An Evaluation of the Dayton Ombudsman*. University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1972. (Case study in Dayton)

G054 Gordon, C. W. and N. Babchuk, "A Typology of Voluntary Associations," *American Sociological Review*, 24 (February 1959), pp. 22-29.

Generally, voluntary associations have been analyzed on the basis of the characteristics of the participants, such as their age, sex, marital status, socio-economic background, ethnicity, and race. Few studies have taken voluntary associations themselves as the object of study. This paper proposes a theory of voluntary associations in the form of a typology utilizing the three criteria of accessibility of membership, status defining capactiy of the association, and the function of the organization for the participant defined as instrumental or expressive. An attempt is made to indicate the relationship between membership characteristics and the organization itself and also to suggest a basis for the comparative study of organizations. The utility of the typology for generating hypotheses is illustrated by a few tentative formulations. (*American Sociological Review*, 1959)

G055 Gorland, Emmanuel, *Urban Renewal Administration*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan, 1971.

G056 Gottfried, Frances, "A Survey of Parental Views of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Experiment," *Community Issues*, 2 (No. 5, October 1970).

G057 Gottschalk, Louis A., et al., "The Laguna Beach Experiment," *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 11 (May 1970), pp. 226-234.

G058 Goudy, Willis J. and Robert O. Richards, "Citizens, Bureaucrats, and Legitimate Authority: Some Unanticipated Consequences Within the Administration of Social Action Programs," *Midwest Review of Public Administration*, 8 (No. 3, July 1974).

G059 Gove, Walter and H. Costner, "Organizing the Poor: An Evaluation of a Strategy," *Social Science Quarterly*, 50 (No. 3, 1969), pp. 643-656.

Study of Seattle OEO program designed to organize neighborhood clubs for specific geographic areas of the city. These clubs were to identify and resolve neighborhood problems. Each club was organized by a paid OEO staff member whose main job was to get clubs organized and functioning and then act as liaison and advisor for the club. The study evaluated this method of organizing the poor to help themselves.

The study was conducted using interviews of members and supposed members of the clubs. The club membership lists were found to be "inflated." The actual club members were predominantly *not* hard core poverty cases; *were* predominantly blacks; *were* usually associated with other voluntary associations already existing; and generally not likely to be carriers of the poverty culture. There were very few clubs whose members perceived the club as "successful" in accomplishing goals. The biggest factor making a successful club seemed to be size--the successful clubs averaged 8.8 persons to 5.8 for the unsuccessful ones. For list of conclusions and discussions--pp. 654-656. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

G060 Graham, D. Robert, "Florida Grapples With Its Future," *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 28 (1973), pp. 260-262.

G061 Graham, Richard A., "Voluntary Action and Experimental Education," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 2 (No. 4, 1973), pp. 186-193.

G062 Grant, William R., "Community Control vs. School Integration--The Case of Detroit," *The Public Interest*, No. 24, (Summer 1971), pp. 62-79.

G063 Graven, David L., "Citizen Participation in Regional Planning," in Highway Research Board, *Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning*, Special Report 142, Washington, D. C., 1973.

G064 Graves, Clifford W., "Citizen Participation in Metropolitan Planning," Public Administration Review, 32 (May-June, 1972), pp. 191-199.

G065 Graves, Joann G., "Areawide Health Planning--Involvement of Consumers," Hospitals, 44 (October 1, 1970), pp. 46-50.

G066 Graves, Joann G., "Consumer Selection and Function in Areawide Comprehensive Health Planning," A paper presented at the 97th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, November 13, 1969.

G067 Greenblatt, M. and F. J. Hinman, "Citizen Participation in Community Mental Health and Retardation Programs," in H. Greenbaum, (ed.), The Practice Of Community Mental Health. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1970.

G068 Greenleigh Associates, Inc., An Evaluation of Total Action Against Poverty (TAAP) in the Roanoke Valley. 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, 1968.

G069 Greenstone, J. David and Paul E. Peterson, Race and Authority in Urban Politics: Community Participation and the War on Poverty. Russell Sage, New York, 1973.

G070 Greenstone, J. David and Paul E. Peterson, "Reformers, Machines, and the War on Poverty," in James Q. Wilson, (ed.), City Politics and Public Policy, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1968, pp. 267-292.

G071 Greer, Scott, Urban Renewal and American Cities: The Dilemma of Democratic Intervention. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, 1965.

G072 Gromachi, Chester, A Study of Current Practices and Development of an Advisory Committee Handbook. 1966. May be obtained from ERIC (ED014950).

G073 Groombridge, Brian, Television and the People: A Program For Democratic Participation. 1972. May be obtained from ERIC (ED)06877).

G074 Gross, Bertram, "Friendly Fascism: A Model for America," *Social Policy*, 1 (No. 4, 1970), pp. 44-53.

G075 Grosser, C. F., "Community Organizations and Grassroots," *Social Work*, 12 (No. 4, October 1967), pp. 61-67.

G076 Grosser, C. F., *New Directions in Community Organization: From Enabling to Advocacy*. Praeger, New York, 1973.

G077 Grosser, Susan E., *Citizen Participation and MACOG: A Preliminary Report*. Michiana Area Council of Governments, South Bend, Indiana, 1972.

Presents a brief overview of citizen participation in Urban Renewal, OEO, Model Cities, and 701 Planning. Then describes aspects of citizen participation in the Michiana Area Council of Governments.

G078 Grove, J. L. and S. C. Proctor, "Citizen Participation," *Journal of the Town Planning Institute*, 52 (December 1966), pp. 269-276.

G079 Gulick, John et al., "Newcomer Enculturation in the City: Attitudes and Participation," in F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., and Shirley F. Weiss, (eds.), *Urban Growth Dynamics in a Regional Cluster of Cities*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1962.

G080 Gulley, William H., "Decision-Making and Voluntarism in the Community: United Fund Agencies in Two Communities," *Volunteer Administration*, 8 (No. 3-4, 1975), pp. 57-64.

G081 Gumbel, Walter C., "Extensions' Opportunity in Resource Use Programs," *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 11 (1956), pp. 7-12.

Conservation problems are largely human problems. Consequently, we find ourselves, at times, enmeshed in an elastic net in which pressure or change at one point is reflected at all other points. In this way conservation becomes a matter of our total culture--in the broadest sense of the term. We are now at the place where our educational processes must take on a more dynamic and a more realistic approach in helping all people provide for and solve their local, regional, state and national resource problems. (Journal of Soil and Water Conservation)

G082 Gunn, S. M. and P. S. Platt, Voluntary Health Agencies. Roland Press Company, New York, 1945.

G083 Guttentag, Marcia, "Children in Harlem's Community Controlled Schools," Journal of Social Issues, 28 (December 1972), pp. 1-20.

G084 Guy, Joseph Lawrence, Citizen Participation in Model Cities: The Role of Federal Administrators. Ph.D. dissertation, State University of New York at Albany, 1973.

H001 Haddad, W. F., "Mr. Shriver and the Savage Politics of Poverty," *Harper's* 231 (December 1965), pp. 43-50.

Shriver's method of operation works with bright young idea men, but he was undermined by the prestigious staff members who were chosen to give an aura of respectability to the program. Haddad, a former assistant director of OEO, gives a number of interesting examples. In rural as well as urban communities, the power structure is so tightly knit that it seems almost impossible to develop effective opposition. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

H002 Hadden, Marisa Alvena Tabor Bell, *An Analysis of the Emerging Roles of the Paraprofessional School-Community Aide with Implications for Strategies of Social Change in Disadvantaged Areas*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 30, No. 9.

H003 Hadley, Arthur Clayton, *A Summative Evaluation of the Indiana Cooperative Extension Service Community Development Youth Project.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Ball State University, 1974.

H004 Hagedorn, Robert and Sanford Labowitz, "Participation in Community Organizations by Occupations: A Test of Three Theories," *American Sociological Review*, 33 (April 1968), pp. 767-783.

Hypotheses are derived from three theories, labelled alienation, socialization, and generalization are tested. The hypotheses are derived by interpreting the theories through the panel data from two observation periods, on the occupational structure of two complex organizations. The results are evaluated by the degree to which each one predicts occupational variation in joining and participating in community associations. Two dimensions of alienation, structural and perceived, are found to be useful distinctions because of their differential relationships to joining and participating. Hypotheses derived from socialization and task generalization account for more of the variation in the dependent variables than those based on alienation. (CPL #581 by Gene F. Summers, et al.,) H005 Haggstrom, Warren, "The Power of the Poor," in *Mental Health of the Poor*. Edited by Frank Riessman, et al., The Free Press, New York, 1964, pp. 205-223.

H006 Halchanski, J. D., *Citizen Participation in Planning: A Comprehensive Bibliography*. Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Toronto, 1974.

H007 Hall, Howard Bruce, *Community Participation in Management of Facilities Serving the Mentally Retarded.* D.S.W. Dissertation. Available from Dissertation Abstracts.

A study was conducted to investigate the implementation of a public law, related to community participation in the management of facilities serving the mentally retarded. Data were gathered via questionnaire from facility administrators: a descriptive profile of the administrator, his informal advisors, and his formal boards' structure and composition was made. A rank ordering of the administrator's use of his time and a rank ordering of his board's functions was obtained. Three conceptual models were used to analyze the data: the adaptation model, the representation model, and the pluralistic model. It was found that: 1) the model administrator was a college graduate with advanced professional education, who selected informal advisors who paralleled their own profile on issues of agency maintenance, and advisors less like themselves on issues of agency adaptation to the community, 2) administrators gave top priority to activities of maintenance rather than to adaptation, 3) in assessing motivation for seeking community participation, administrators overwhelmingly applied the strategy of cooptation, 4) board members tended to parallel the administrator profile, 5) applying these findings to the three conceptual models, boards with high representation and high access tend to function with high agency maintenance, while boards with low representation and low access tend to function with greater community adaptation. This implied that neither type of board provides for a full cyclical flow of activities between the agency and the community. (Journal abstract modified) (NIMH #141482)

H008 Hall, Howard Bruce, *Community Participation in Management of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded*. National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, Order No. PB-222324/6, 1971.

A report is presented on the detailed analysis of sample mental retardation facilities' implementation of regulations concerning community involvement in these agencies. Findings include: 1) public agencies tend to be established by legislation and superimposed upon a community with little or no participation: 2) private agencies tend to be established by involved and participating community groups: 3) administrators generally assign top priority to agency maintenance functions and tend to see community participation as relating to the smooth operation of their agency rather than as liaison communication: 4) failure to assess both function and representation separately and in relation to one another leads to a false picture of community participation with those agencies where modification or addition of community boards is attributed to the intent to implement P. L. 88-164;5. In practice, such modifications or additions may result in mere tokenism rather than meaningful implement. (Journal abstract modified) (NIMH #161556)

H009 Hallman, Howard W., "New Haven, Connecticut: What One City Can Do," in Robert E. Will and Harold G, Vatter, (eds.), Poverty in Affluence. Harcourt, Brace, and World, New York, 1965. pp. 246-257.

H010 Hallman, Howard, Examination of the War on Poverty Community Action Program: An Interpretive Analysis. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1967.

H011 Hallman, Howard W., "The Community Action Program--an Interpretive Analysis," in Warner Bloomberg and Henry J. Schmandt, (eds.), Power, Poverty, and Urban Policy. Sage, Beverly Hills, 1968, pp. 285-313.

A study of thirty-five communities, twenty-four urban and eleven rural, five from each administrative region. About one-half were oriented to individual change, one-half to institutional change. Only three had a policy of deliberate confrontation. A strong sympathetic leader in a high place was necessary for an effective program. Co-ordination was easier in rural areas and with less resident participation. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

H012 Hallman, Howard W., Community Control: A Study of Community Corporations and Neighborhood Boards. Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, Washington D. C., 1969.

H013 Hallman, Howard, Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1970.

A series of case studies examines neighborhood control of public programs in a number of geographic locations. Three ingredients are necessary for the successful program: neighborhood unity; technical know how; and effective leadership. Problems concern funding, accountability, and relationships to local, state and federal governments. Locations range from large cities to medium sized centers and to rural areas like Appalachia and Indian reservations. Assessment of the community programs indicates that these corporations do broaden the basis for leadership selection and give community residents a little more control over the programs that serve them. In general the community corporations are functioning well. (NIMH #164045)

H014 Hallman, Howard, Neighborhood Control of Public Programs: Case Studies of Community Corporations and Neighborhood Boards. Praeger Publishers, New York, 1970.

Community control, citizen participation, neighborhood control are all fine phrases that have been much in the news in recent years and much discussed in conferences and published materials. This needed book attempts to indicate how much of what kind of fire there is behind the production of so much smoke.

The author writes in his preface: This study seeks to contribute to public understanding of the issues of community control by analyzing the experiences of a number of fledging organizations that have sprung up in poverty areas around the country. It is based upon my observation of about 30 community operations in which some degree of control has been given to organizations governed by residents of urban neighborhoods and small rural settlements. Journal of Housing, 28 (No. 5, 1971), pp. 250-252.

H015 Hallman, Howard, "Columbus, Ohio: East Central Citizens Organization," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing Company, New York, 1970, pp. 65-73.

An open membership corporation (residents age 15 and up) run by an executive council elected by the members, except for some council members representing four pre-existent neighborhood clubs. Initial funding came from OEO and HUD grants, but this money insufficient to run all services ECCO wanted. After several years of running on less than wanted funds, they began program to achieve economic self-sufficiency. Author was writing this section as program began.

Author subjectively evaluates ECCO on quality of service programs and quality of resident participation and community control. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H016 Hallman, Howard W., "Community Action in Appalachia," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing Company, New York, 1970, pp. 75-97.

Five different community action programs in rural Appalachian areas are discussed in brief individual sections of the chapter, and then the final section of the chapter (commentary) compares and categorizes the five cases. Four of the cases are county-wide community action agencies in West Virginia. The fifth case is a four county community action agency in Kentucky.

The commentary is a good summary of the chapter. The author observes both differences and similarities in these examples. The differences are in style of operation and developmental order; and these differences are discussed in detail. The similarities are more plentiful, with the most notable being that: "All (cases) have organized community action groups in small settlements of 200 to 300 people. . ." (p. 92) These small subdivisions of the county organization are often the building base for the body, and the larger body performs administrative tasks for the small groups. The author also discusses the questions: Are community corporations desirable and feasible for Appalachia? (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H017 Hallman, Howard, "Community Corporations in New York City: City Hall and Community Control," in Hallman, Howard, Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing Company, New York, 1970, pp. 12-45.

Chapter discusses the setting up and operation of New York City's administrative structure for handling antipoverty (mostly OEO and city) funds. The city-wide Council Against Poverty is a citizens body which was given power to allocate funds to local communities. However, the local communities were required to set up community corporations to receive these funds and apportion them among various community interests. The general rules for establishing corporations were set by the Council Against Poverty and included several methods to insure that all community interests were involved in both setting up and running the corporations. One section of the chapter details these rules and general procedures for forming corporations and running them.

Four example cases are corporations in New York City. These cases show corporation development by already existing community organizations (Bedford-Stuyvesant's Youth in Action) the effects of ethnic competition on corporation development (black-Puerto Rican conflict in East Harlem and South Bronx) and a successful corporation (Brownsville).

The final section of the chapter is a commentary by the author which points out factors making for successful corporations and factors which hinder corporation development and operation.

Author was personally involved in New York City's program. (Polchow, et al., 1974)

H018 Hallman, Howard W., "Conclusions," in Neighborhood Control of Public Programs, Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1970, Chapter 10.

Discusses authors conclusions from his study of community corporation and neighborhood councils. These conclusions are divided into the following subtitles in the chapter:

"Standards of Judgement" and "Evaluational Summary"--the author's standards of judgement are efficiency and the resident's feelings. He makes subjective evaluations, using these standards, of all the cases in the book. He also makes important observations about time needed to allow the development of participatory institutions.

"Unity, Know-How, and Leadership"--these are the author's three keys to successful community control of any program which he studied.

"Representativeness and Accountability"--under this heading, the author discusses the methods used by community corporations to get representation of the community. He notes that such corporations need periodic elections to maintain their responsiveness to community. And he states that corporations must be more accountable to their community, and involve more residents in corporate decision-making.

"The Central Agency" and "Need for a Strategy"--the author notes that agencies are usually reluctant to decentralize power, and thus local people must push the agency. However, the author outlines some steps the agency can take to ease decentralization. He also discusses the need to reconcile local involvement with traditional public administration concepts. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H019 Hallman, Howard W., "Equal-bargaining planning in Washington, D. C.," in Hallman, Howard W. Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 176-185.

Story of the participation, through a public corporation, of residents of the blighted Shaw area of Washington, D. C., in developing plans to rebuild Shaw Junior High and plan for urban renewal in the area. Some middle-class blacks had established a public corporation (MICCO) which contracted with city renewal agency to be the vehicle for resident participation in renewal planning. This corporation thus got funds from renewal agency to hire their own technical consultants and to organize the community for resident input. The corporation enlarged their board of directors from 12 to 49 to include representatives of all area interests, and they developed their own plan somewhat independently of renewal agency and Washington city planners. They then participated with these agencies in integrating all three plans into a final plan which Congress and the President accepted. (Polchow, et al.,1975)

H020 Hallman, Howard W., "Equal partnership in Dayton, Ohio," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 191-196.

Story of resident participation in model cities program planning in Dayton, Ohio. Strong citizen action, plus federal regulations, led to much resident participation through the Model Cities Planning Council, Inc. (MCPC). This corporation was run by a board of directors elected by residents of the area. It got about 40% of total model cities planning funds, with which it hired consultants and organized subcommittees to deal with special problems (parks, employment, etc.). The Dayton city planners integrated their work with the corporations, and thus the final model cities plan responded well to resident's wishes. The plan includes some specific details on how citizens will be involved in implementation of the plan. The author discusses these implementation plans.

The author's commentary (p. 202) makes point that in Dayton example the residents got more participation than in most model cities projects. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H021 Hallman, Howard W., "Hunter's Point, San Francisco," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 168-176.

Two styles of resident participation in urban renewal planning are illustrated with cases which occurred in the same location (Hunter's Point) at almost the same time (1965-1968).

The styles are called "collaborative planning" (pp. 170-173) and "advocacy planning")pp. 173-176). In collaborative planning the renewal agency consulted a residents organization from the beginning of the project (hiring a planning consultant and subcontractors) to the end (reviewing final plans). The planning consultants held meetings (usually weekly) with some or all of the members of the residents group throughout the plan development. In advocacy planning, a residents organization got OEO money to hire its own planning consultant, who developed and pushed a housing project plan for one part of the area. The planners "advocate" approach annoyed the renewal authority and eventually annoyed the citizen group leaders, who then fired the planner.

The authors commentary (p. 185) has some observations on the general applicability of the collaborative approach to other planning. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H022 Hallman, Howard W., "Indian Reservations," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., 1970, pp. 121-137.

Uses examples of three cases where OEO has directly funded Indian reservation groups, bypassing usual agencies (BIA and local CAA's). Two of the cases are of small reservations where the tribal council (Zuni) or a coalition of representatives of tribal councils (Northern Pueblo) allocated the OEO funds. In these small tribes the tribal councils were very close to the residents already. The third case (the Navajo) discussed a large reservation and here the pattern of resident participation was one of very small community action chapters (based on previously existing BIA chapter organization). These local chapters ran their own service programs, and residents of chapters elected members of the board of the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity (ONEO) on a district basis.

Commentary section of chapter states that the major CAP accomplishment of the reservations has been psychological uplift for the Indians--a reversal of the long standing paternalism of government agencies toward Indians. (Polchow, et al.,1975)

HO23 Hallman, Howard W., "Neighborhood Centers Pilot Program," in Hallman, Howard W., *Neighborhood Control of Public Programs*. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 138-162.

Chapter based on four cases where community corporations were established to run neighborhood service centers to integrate the public services offered in the neighborhoods. All corporations have governing boards largely elected by all members (usually residents) over a certain age (limit varies from 12 to 18).

In commentary section of chapter, the author judges these 4 corporations on how well they are integrating services and finds little success so far, although stating that it is too early to make final judgements. He notes need of corporations for technically competent people and experienced board leadership and urges training programs for local leaders. Also notes need for local government officials to support corporation concept and cooperate with its leaders. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

HO24 Hallman, Howard W., "Power Struggle in Oakland, California," in Hallman, Howard W., *Neighborhood Control of Public Programs*. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 196-202.

Deals with the Oakland Model Cities program, for which funds were approved by HUD but then delayed because city government couldn't settle its differences with residents over details of a participation method.

Some background information on a similar struggle between city government and local community action program is given. In model cities struggle, West Oakland Planning Committee had a basic membership of 125 delegates from community organizations and held monthly meetings open to all. This organization was fighting the city mayor for majority representation and/or total control on all model cities planning committees. It also wanted direct contact with City Council for model city planners (rather than contact through mayor) and the right to veto all plans. It won most of these points, but no planning had yet been started when author wrote this section. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H025 Hallman, Howard W., "Racial Polarization in Newark, New Jersey," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 56-65.

A city-wide corporation (United Community Corporation --UCC) existed in Newark before OEO established. Structurally the corporation had five components: corporation membership, area boards, task forces, board of trustees, and new service agencies. Membership is open to anyone over 14 living or working in Newark, and city has eight area boards which are members most direct contact with corporation. Area boards send representatives to board of trustees which also has public officials and private groups represented on it. The task forces are subject-oriented committees with representatives from public and private agencies, the area boards and the public at large.

Corporation was strong vehicle for citizen involvement in city, but too strong! Strong citizen involvement clashed with established power structure for several years over many issues, and then erupted in Newark riots of July, 1967. Some area board staff members were riot leaders, and this led to curtailment of area board fiscal independence and autonomy. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H026 Hallman, Howard W., "Rural Mississippi: The Role of Outside Initiative," in Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 106-119.

Discusses several organizations started and/or funded by public and/or private agencies from outside of Mississippi to help the black people in Mississippi. These organizations are primarily concerned with educational (Head Start) and health services. Those organizations running Head Start centers used local residents to staff centers and had resident participation in their state-wide policy-making bodies. A comprehensive health services program for Bolivar County is being set up by Tufts medical school, and the planning for the center includes wide contacts with local residents. Some low-income housing has been built in the Mississippi Delta area by local resident groups backed by the OEO.

All of these organizations have various combinations of outside initiative and local leadership. The author states that other community action programs in the state are run by local people without outside assistance (except federal money), but that programs with the most poor participation tend to have outside initiative and/or assistance. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H027 Hallman, Howard W., "Ten Years' Experience in Guadelupe, Arizona," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 102-106.

Membership in the Guadalupe Organization, Inc. (GO) is open to all residents who pay the $1.50 annual fee. The members hold monthly, or more often, meetings and annually elect an eight man board of directors. The organization has offered a great number of services to area residents through OEO funding, and its early (pre-OEO) organizers had created a great deal of political awareness among the poor. But management capabilities of the organization are still weak, as it takes this citizen organization several years to develop capacity to run varied programs. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H028 Hallman, Howard W., "The Tulare County (California) Community Action Agency," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 98-102.

Story of a rural community action agency started by the political "establishment" of the county, "taken over" by the poor, and then, through the Green Amendment (1968), controlled by a board split among all interests. "These shifts in board composition do not seem to have made any particular differences in the operation of the agency." (p. 101). Agency operations decentralized to five districts of county and to very small community action groups at very local level. The five districts have set up credit unions and other such services. But the local community action groups have most resident involvement, as they run local service centers, work together on county-wide issue committees, and have big role in choosing county agency's governing boards.

"Tulare County shows how a community action agency can reach the poor while maintaining the support of the broader community." (p. 102) (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H029 Hallman, Howard W., "Two Washington, D. C., Community Corporations," in Hallman, Howard W., Neighborhood Control of Public Programs. Praeger Publishing, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 46-56.

Contrasts two corporations, one successful and one not successful. The unsuccessful one has been bothered by rivalry between two organizations which pre-dated the corporation. These two organizations have been brought together in a corporation structure based on open membership to all community residents over 17, but the corporation actions are often stifled by disagreements among its members. The successful corporation has a more harmonious membership, and is run by a board selected at an annual membership meeting. This corporation has organized citizen commissions to study and push action on the membership's major concerns.

The unsuccessful one is the Near Northeast Community Improvement Corporation. The successful one is the Cardozo Heights Association for Neighborhood Growth and Enrichment (Change), Inc. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H030 Hallman, Howard W., Administrative Decentralization and Citizen Control. Center for Governmental Studies, Washington, D. C., 1971.

H031 Hallman, Howard W., "Citizen Participation in Urban Community Development, in Urban Community Development Strategies. Center for Governmental Studies, Washington, D. C., 1972, pp. 44-58.

H032 Hallman, Howard W., "Federally Financed Citizen Participation," Public Administration Review, Special Issue, 32 (September 1972), pp. 421-427.

Purpose: Answer question, "Should federal funds be used to support citizen participation and if so, how?

Conclusion: Author says yes, because citizen participation is one of many means of gaining the "consent of the governed" in a representative democracy. Sees purpose of citizen participation to "enable citizens to become more fully involved in the governmental processes and to engage in self-help activities". Recommends an organization exclusively for this, as a part of city government or of nonprofit corporation; the CAA would be idea.

H033 Hallman, Howard W., Government by Neighborhoods. Center for Governmental Studies, Washington, D. C., 1973.

H034 Hallowell, Ila M. and Marilyn Gehr, Rehabilitation of Marginal Housing Stock in Urban Areas: A Selected Annotated Bibliography. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 929 and 930, Monticello, Illinois 61856, December 1975.

H035 Hallowitz, Emanuel and Frank Riessman, "The Role of the Indigenous Nonprofessional in a Community Mental Health Neighborhood Service Center Program," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 37 (1967), pp. 766-778. (Case study in New York)

H036 Halpert, Harold P., *Comprehensive Mental Health Planning in Six States*. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C., 1967.

H037 Hamilton, R. H., "Citizen Participation: A Mildly Restrained View," *Public Management* 51 (No. 7, July, 1969), pp. 6-8.

H038 Hamilton, W. W., "The Cities vs. the People: Citizen Participation in Model Cities," *Everyman's Guide to Federal Programs Impact*. 1 (No. 2, 1969). Available from New Community Press, 3210 Grace Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20007.

H039 Hamlin, Herbert McNee, *Citizen Participation in Local Policy Making for Public Education*. Office of Field Services, College of Education, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 1951.

H040 Hamlin, H. M., *Citizen Evaluation of Public Occupational Education Center* Monograph No. 1, 1967. May be obtained from ERIC (ED033228).

H041 Hampton, Leonard Albert, *An Analysis of Critical Behaviors of Cooperative Extension Agents in the Performance of Their Jobs*. 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (ED042978).

H042 Hanchey, Jr., *Public Participation in Water Resources Planning*. U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Research, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060, 1973-1974.

Objective: To develop, test and evaluate alternative techniques for public involvement and communication throughout the planning process, develop methodologies for analyzing the social system affected by planning and develop strategies for working with the system; develop and adapt techniques for soliciting, measuring and incorporating public values, preferences, and opinions into planning; and develop improved, more effective means of communicating with the public during planning studies.

Approach: Develop criteria for and analyze effectiveness of public participation programs; test new approaches through field application of promising techniques; and prepare implementing guidance for use by field offices. Develop methodologies for clarifying major issues in planning and the relation of these issues to various interest groups of the public; for measuring the impact of various plans and program proposals in terms of their effect on various interest groups and individuals; and develop strategies for conflict management and resolution. Evaluate the current state-of-the-art of value, preference and opinion measurement and adapt the promising methodologies to Corps planning; and develop guidelines for use by field level planners. Examine the Corps and public informational needs during planning; evaluate the efficiency of current techniques for communicating with the public during planning and develop guidelines for more effective two-way communication. (SSIE ZTK-510)

H043 Hanchey, Jr. and R. J. McDonald, Guidelines for Development and Implementation of Public Participation Programs. U. S. Army, Engineer Institute for Water Research, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060. 1974-1975.

Objective: To prepare procedural guidance on the development, implementation, and evaluation of effective public involvement programs.

Approach: (1) Develop an overall framework for development of public involvement programs, inventory alternative public involvement techniques with respect to potential applicability to Corps' planning process; test new approaches through field application of promising techniques, and conduct an evaluation of results of a range of public involvement programs being implemented by Corps field offices. The initial conceptualization of a framework for public involvement program development and the inventory of alternative public involvement mechanisms has been substantially completed. The field testing of alternative techniques was initiated with the IWR-sponsored Public Participation Technical Assistance Program and is continuing with the limited IWR role as Public Participation consultant in the Urban Studies Program. An evaluation of the results of the Technical Assistance Program is nearing completion. Another

study now underway will address the Corps and public informational needs during planning, will evaluate the efficienty of current techniques for communication with the public during planning and will develop guidelines for more effective public involvement programs. (SSIE ZIK-641)

H044 Hane, John D., "The Independence Plan for Neighborhood Councils: Participation by the Middle Class," Midwest Review of Public Administration, 7 (July 1973), pp. 155-162.

H045 Hansen, Walter G., "Planning and Design for Transportation System Management," Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning, Highway Research Board, Special Report 142, Washington, D. C. (1973).

H046 Hanson, Robert C., "The Systematic Linkage Hypothesis and Role Consensus Patterns in Hospital Community Relations," American Sociological Review, 27 (1962), pp. 304-313.

H047 Hanson, Royce, Metropolitan Councils of Governments. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D. C. 20575, April 1966.

H048 Hapgood, Karen, Planning Information for the Public: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography. American Society of Planning Officials, Planning Advisory Service, Report No. 305, Chicago, 1975.

H049 Hardee, J. Gilbert, "Social Structure and Formal Social Participation in an Australian Rural Community," Rural Sociology, 26 (1961), pp. 240-251.

H050 Harding, J. et al., (eds.), "Leadership and Participation in a Changing Rural Community," Journal of Social Issues, 16 (No. 4, 1960).

H051 Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc., Youth in the Ghetto: A Study of the Consequences of Powerlessness. New York, 1964.

H052 Harman, B. Douglas and Thora Faigle, "Citizen Participation in Model Cities," Urban Data Service, 2 (July 1970), entire issue.

H053 Harman, Willis W., "The Voluntary Sector in a Time of Social Transformation," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 2 (No. 2, 1973), pp. 112-115.

H054 Harp, John, "Formal Voluntary Organizations: Agents of Stability and Change," Search Agriculture, Cornell University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, 1973.

H055 Harp, John, "A General Theory of Social Participation," Rural Sociology, 24 (1959), pp. 280-284.

H056 Harp, John and Richard J. Gagan, "Changes in Rural Social Organizations: Comparative Data from Three Studies," Rural Sociology, 34 (1969), pp. 80-85.

A comparative study of voluntary organizations in the community context afforded the authors an opportunity to analyze changes in organizations over a period of time. The early Brunner and Kolb (1933) research on changes in social organizations within agricultural villages provided the comparative base for this analysis. Despite the myriad problems that plague comparative analyses of this kind, a scarcity of longitudinal or comparative studies using organizational data justified the activity. (Rural Sociology)

H057 Harrington, Michael, The Other America. Penguin Books, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 1963.

H058 Harrington, Michael, "Poverty and Politics," in George H. Dunne, (ed.), Poverty in Plenty. P.J. Kenedy and Sons, New York, 1964.

A political history of the poverty program from the New Deal to the present. He warns that Community Action will bring controversy and conflict. Unless we are prepared to accept these consequences, the program cannot accomplish its aims. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

H059 Harrington, Michael, "The Politics of Poverty," Dissent, 7 (Autumn 1965), pp. 412-430. Also in Jeremy Larner and Irving Howe, (eds), Poverty: Views From the Left. William Morrow, New York, 1968.

The driving force of a meaningful war on poverty must be a new coalition of the poor, the unions, the best of the religious movements, and liberals and radicals who will insist on a massive social investment and creation of thousands of new jobs. OEO programs as announced will not do the job. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

H060 Harris, George Dewey, A Study of Citizen Participation in the Educational Decision-Making Process as Perceived by Parents from a Lower Socio-Economic Neighborhood. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 8.

H061 Harris, Marm M., The Extent, Pattern, and Perceived Effectiveness of Citizen Participation in Decision-Making Under Two Different Types of Power Structures. Ed.D. dissertation University of Florida, 1967. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Order No. 68-9474.

The extent and pattern of citizen participation in community decision-making and the perceptions citizens have of their effectiveness in participating under two different types of power structures, monopolistic and competitive elite, constitute the major concern of this study.

The type of participation identified was defined in advance and a hierarchy of citizen participation was developed for each district and analyzed. The extent and pattern of a citizen's participation in each district was determined by the number of points awarded for participating in any of the ways listed on the hierarchy. The hierarchy consisted of twelve levels of participation, with voting considered the lowest form of participation and holding public or party office the highest. Weights of one to twelve points were assigned to the levels of the hierarchy, with voting receiving one point and holding an office receiving twelve points. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H063 Harrison, P. M., "Weber's Categories of Authority and Voluntary Associations," American Sociological Review, 25 (April 1960), pp. 232-237.

H064 Hart, D. K., "Theories of Government Related to Decentralization and Citizen Participation," Public Administration Review, 32 (Special issue), (1972), pp. 603-621.'

The purpose of this essay is to present, in broad terms, the various arguments for and against maximal citizen participation, or "participatory democracy," as it has been called, in contrast to "representative democracy." Participatory democracy is regarded as an extreme or radical position, requiring basic restructuring of the system. These changes would involve a de-emphasis upon conventional political competition, voting, etc., and greater emphasis upon the educative and socializing aspects of participation. The position also implies changes in society generally, from heirarchical patterns to more egalitarian and participatory patterns, without which participatory democracy cannot exist.

The theory of participatory democracy also assumes, at least heuristically, an ideal democratic man whose natural impulse is altruism and participation.

The arguments for participation, then, are: (1) If democracy is to mean anything, voluntary citizen consent by choosing among realistic and comprehensive alternatives is necessary. (2) Participation has advantages for the system. Widespread disallusionment and the encroachment of complex organizations with their heirarchical patterns of authority and control have reduced the role of the ordinary citizen and made him irresponsible. This creates a problem of legitimacy in times of stress. (3) Participation increases integration by increasing the ability to compromise and to see problems from a perspective that is broader than that of mere self interest. (4) Participation is necessary for individual development and growth.

The arguments against participatory democracy are: (1) Participation can yield results contrary to the public interest.(e.g. the tyranny of the majority). (2) Advocates fail to deal with "the logic of organization." They tend to de-emphasize separation of powers and civil liberties, but by so doing they cede too much to bureaucracy. (3) Are all people actually interested in participation? (4) Time can make participatory methods too unwieldy. (5) The requirements of consensus suggest the threat of totalitarianism.

H068 Hartman, Chester W., Housing and Social Policy. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1975.

H069 Hartmann, R. R., Environmental Awareness Center. University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Experiment Station, 116 Agriculture Hall, Madison, Wisconsin, 1974-1975.

Objective: Implementation of a continuous series of environmental, educational or ecological laboratories linking the cities natural and cultural facilities to maximize community environmental awareness.

Approach: The combined efforts of citizens representing University, City, County, and State resources will be directed toward the development of priorities and criteria for open space preservation. Designation of demonstration laboratories, detail delineation of continuous pedestrian circulation systems and development of educational interpretive exhibits will be established upon completion of natural and cultural inventories within the proposed E-Way System.

Progress: The E-Way system involves the development and implementation of a continuous series of environmental, educational and awareness laboratories within metropolitan Madison. City, county, and state participation has provided valuable assistance in the identification and acquisition of quasi/public and private open space territory for the preservation and enhancement of the metropolitan Madison environment. (SSIE GY-6374)

H070 Harvard Law Review, "Community Development Corporations: A New Approach to the Poverty Program," 82 (January 1969), pp. 644-667.

H071 Harvard Law Review, "Community Development Corporations: Operations and Financing--Notes," 83 (Part 2, May 1970), pp. 1558-1671.

H072 Harvey, Anna D. and Richard Franklin, "A Two-Pronged Attempt at Change," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 6 (1968), pp. 171-180.

Can two urgently-needed prongs of development--staff training and community leader training--be successfully handled together? These authors say yes. They discuss one application of this dual training: a workshop on community problems (communication between classes, decision making, etc.) held in an Appalachian county. They believe staff and community-leader reactions from this one workshop may indicate that this training method can be effective in aiding disadvantaged communities. This method includes: (1) isolating the workshop site from the community, (2) having a representative socioeconomic mix of participants, (3) providing for unstructured discussions, and (4) presenting structured situations for analysis. (Journal of Cooperative Extension)

H073 Hatch, J., "Community Shares in Policy Decisions for Rural Health Centers," Hospitals, 3 (July 1969), pp. 109-112.

H074 Hausknecht, Murray, The Joiners. The Bedminster Press, New York, 1962.

H075 Havlick, Spenser W., "The Construction of Trust: An Experiment in Expanding Democratic Processes in Water Resource Planning," Water Spectrum, 2 (1970), pp. 13-19.

Major objectives of experiment were (1) present alternative strategies to public for preliminary consideration, (2) incorporate citizen "preferences" in final plan. Impetus for experiment from Office of Chief of Engineers and from Baltimore District Office (Corps). Methods used (in chronological order): (1) Spring, 1968 - University of Michigan study team sampled general public to discover 'water resource influentials". They also interviewed water resource users, and opinions of these groups passed on to local planners and agencies involved. (2) Early, 1969--Baltimore District set up Information Workshops to get dialogue with local planners and influentials. Reasonably informal and small meetings with interchange between all participants for good communication. (3) Mid-year, 1969 - Public Forums held by co-ordinating committee at nine cities in Basin. Everyone invited through extensive media publicity, and proceedings of each Forum thoroughly covered by local media sources. Forums had open discussion period which became question-and-answer session. Evaluative Results mentioned - preliminary results - citizens felt they received as much information as they expected to and had more opportunity to express their ideas than they expected to. However, they were "only moderately confident" that their preferences would be followed, and they were impressed by the technical competence and responsiveness of the planners. Many (60-70) changes were made in plans because of citizen comments. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H076 Hawes, L. C. and R. E. Roth, Transfer of Public Participation, Education, and Communication Technology to Coastal Zone Management Programs. Ohio State University, Graduate School, 190 N. Oval Drive, 102 Administration Building, Columbus, Ohio 43210, 1976-1976.

The state of Ohio and 32 other states and territories in the U. S. are currently undertaking a planning program for their coastal zones. These programs will consider the natural capabilities of the land and water resources in the coastal areas, the ways in which these resources are currently being used, and the trends in their development. They must also take into account the needs and desires of the citizens--especially those residing in the coastal zone--for future use of the area. Ohio recognizes, as do all other coastal states and territories, that the responsiveness of the planning program to the needs and desires of people will be proportional to the extent that these people are an integral part of the planning process. The participation of these affected people will happen only if they become thoroughly aware of the program and of the resources and problems of the coastal zone. Participation of an informed public will both result in planning which is more relevant, and will also produce results more likely to be implemented than planning conducted by public officials alone.

Although there is considerable research activity in the area of public participation, education, and communication, there is no paradigm or conceptual model that is commonly recognized. Without such a structure, it is not possible to build a body of knowledge and experience that will lead to a greater understanding of how people learn about environmental problems, form opinions about them, and act to implement their positions. The development of a paradigm for designing effective public participation programs is the goal of this proposed research program. (SSIE GUY-406)

H077 Hawley, Amos H., "Community Power and Urban Renewal Success," American Journal of Sociology, 68 (June 1963), pp. 422-431.

H078 Hawley, W. D. and J. H. Svara, The Study of Community Power: A Bibliographic Review, American Bibliographical Center, Santa Barbara, California, 1972.

H079 Hay, Donald G., "A Scale for the Measurement of Social Participation of Rural Households," Rural Sociology, 13 (1948), pp. 285-294.

H080 Hay, Donald G., "The Social Participation of Households in Selected Rural Communities of the Northeast," Rural Sociology, 15 (1950), pp. 141-148.

H081 Hay, Donald G., "Social Participation of Individuals in Four Rural Communities of the Northeast," Rural Sociology, 16 (1951), pp. 127-135.

H082 Hayden, Tom, "Community Organizing and the Newark War on Poverty," Liberation, (November 1965), pp. 17-19.

H084 Hayes, Frederick O'R., "Citizen Access to Government," Planning, 41 (July 1975), pp. 20-22.

H085 Haynes, M. A., "Professionals and Community Confront Change," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (March 1970), pp. 519-523.

H086 Hays, Forbes B., Community Leadership: The Regional Plan Association of New York. Columbia University Press, New York, 1965.

H087 Hazard, W. R., A Comprehensive Evaluation of the Community Action Program in Austin and Travis County, Texas. Tracor Incorporated, 6500 Tracor Lane, Austin, Texas, 1-4, PB 188-328 through 188-331.

CAP in Austin was initiated by the Community Council, and remained under its control, but was established officially as a separate corporation. The Day Care Centers were not closely supervised by the parent agency, but seemed to have beneficial effects for both mothers and children.

The CAP Program was well integrated into the organizational networks of the city, but reached relatively few of the poor people, and the poor were seldom consulted either as staff members or as board members. TAP's were generally higher in socioeconomic status than the average of residents in the areas they represented. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

H088 Head, W. A., "The Ideology and Practice of Citizen Participation," in J. A. Draper, (ed.), Citizen Participation Canada. New Press, Toronto, 1971.

H089 Health Policy Advisory Center, Inc., Evaluation of Community Involvement in Community Mental Health Centers. Health Policy Advisory Center, Inc., New York, 1974.

Case studies of six community mental health centers (CMHCS) are presented which focus on community involvement and the development of test instruments and methods for assessing community participation in CMHCS by means of mail survey and/or site visits. The six sites were selected for regional, economic, and racial variety. The six sites are: Metropolitan Medical Center CMHC, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mission Mental Health Center, San Francisco, California; Mountain Mental Health Center, Prestonsburg, Kentucky; North Oakland County CMHC, Pontiac, Michigan; Southeast Arkansas CMHC, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; and West Philadelphia Community Mental Health Consortium, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A copy of the community involvement questionnaire is given, and an appendix gives site visit methodology. (NIMH #181643)

H089 Health Policy Advisory Center, Inc., *Evaluation of Community Involvement in Community Mental Health Centers*. Health Policy Advisory Center, Springfield, Virginia, 1972.

The role of community groups in community mental health center (CMHC) planning, in setting policy and in obtaining political, psychological and financial support for the CMHC is considered. Methods are developed and tested for assessing community participation through mail surveys and on site visits. The success or failure of the CMHC in the realm of community involvement and in meeting the needs of the community is evaluated. Centers described are located in Prestonburg, Kentucky; Minneapolis, Minnesota; San Francisco; Pontiac, Michigan; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; and Philadelphia. (Journal abstract modified) (NIMH #139641)

H090 Health Policy Advisory Center, Inc., Evaluation of Community Involvement in Community Mental Health Centers, New York, 1971. (Case studies in Pontiac, Michigan and San Francisco).

H091 Heberlein, Thomas A., "Some Observations on Alternative Mechanisms for Public Involvement: The Hearing, Public Opinion Poll, the Workshop and the Quasi-Experiment," *National Resources Journal*, 16 (January 1976), pp. 197-212.

H092 Heckel, Maynard C., "Leader Development Through Planning," *Journal of Cooperative Extension*, 3 (1965), pp. 87-94.

H093 Hefni, Mohammed Omar, *A Comparative Organization Analysis of Selected Community Redevelopment Agencies in California*. Unpublished D.B.A. dissertation, University of Southern California, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 30, No. 11.

H094 Heikoff, Joseph M., *Management of Industrial Particulates: Corporate, Government, Citizen Action*. Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 1425, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, 1975.

This book gives you complete case histories of class action suits--from start to finish--against major heavy manufacturing corporations. It poses the problem, lays the groundwork, takes you through all the legal and political ploys, to the final settlement between the companies and the citizens.

It lays bare the dangers to industry from such suits, details the safeguards, shows how companies reacted to safety regulations and what legal and administrative action was taken by state government to maintain industrial activity yet satisfy citizens.

Heikoff's book is the result of personal research and, based on his studies he includes a discussion of the political, administrative, economic, financial and social consequences of pollution and pollution control. (Publisher's announcement)

H095 Heinberg, John Dorsey, Public Policy Toward Residential Rehabilitation: An Economic Analysis. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, 1967.

Ph.D. Dissertation for the University of Wisconsin. Past problems with upgrading housing in slum areas have been caused by legislation which overemphasized clearnace and rebuilding. Recommends a reversal, emphasis on rehabilitation of sound structures, spot clearance of dilapidated dwellings, and more intensive local participation with preservation of historic sites and distinctive neighborhood characteristics. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr.)

H096 Hendee, John C., et al., Public Involvement and the Forest Service: Experience, Effectiveness and Suggested Direction. Washington D. C. Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1973.

This administrative study reflects an assessment of recent Forest Service experience in public involvement and offers recommendations to improve future effectiveness. Neither the study nor its recommendations represent Forest Service policy. Many of the recommendations have previously been identified as policy guides in the publication, "A Guide To Public Involvement in Decision Making" of January 1971, and the "Inform and Involve" booklet of February 1972. Both of these publications are suggested reading for Forest Service policy guides on public involvement.

The study offers valuable insights into the complex processes of public involvement. Recommendations, suggestions, and procedures identified in the study which facilitate and improve Forest Service public involvement efforts are incorporated in "A Guide To Public Involvement In Decision Making" (Revised 1973).

The Forest Service continues to seek ways to improve its effectiveness at informing and involving the public in the decision making process, and welcomes suggestions on methods to improve this effectiveness. (Hendee, et al.,)

H097 Hendee, John C., et al., "A Framework for Agency Use of Public Input in Resource Decision Making," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 29 (March/April, 1974), pp. 60-66.

H098 Hendee, John C., "Public Involvement in the U.S. Forest Service Roadless Area Review: Lessons from a Case Study," Paper presented at the Seminar on Public Participation, School of the Built Environment and Centre for Human Ecology, University of Edinburg, Edinburg, Scotland, 1974.

H099 Henderson, Hazel, "Information and the New Movements for Citizen Participation," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 412 (March 1974), pp. 34-43.

H100 Henderson, H. A. and B. J. Bond, "Evaluating Development Programs," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 4 (1966), pp. 233-239.

H101 Hendriks, G., Community Development and Democratisation, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare, Rijswijk (Z. H.), Netherlands, 1974.

H102 Hendriks, G., Social Planning and Community Development, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare, Rijswijk (Z.H.), Holland, 1967.

H103 Hendriks, G., Social Planning and Community Development, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation, and Social Welfare, Rijswijk (Z. H.), Holland, 1967.

H104 Henkel, Ramon E. and Glenn Fuguitt, "NonFarm Occupational Role Involvement and the Visiting Relationships of Farmers," Rural Sociology, 27 (1962), pp. 53-63.

H105 Henry, Paul, "Pimps, Prostitutes, and Policemen: Education of Consumers for Participating in Health Planning," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (November 1970), pp. 2171-2174.

H106 Herbert, Adam W., "Management Under Conditions of Decentralization and Citizen Participation," Public Administration Review, 32 (October 1972), pp. 622-627.

This is an overview of developments in public administration, including the "progressive" reforms of the early 1900's, and leading up to the "New Public Administration." The latter is a new style of administration which is participatory, which recognizes the impossibility of neutrality on the part of the bureaucracy, and which is sensitive to the equity implications of conventional public administration.

The writer discusses a series of possible consequences for public administration practice of the new public administration, and ends his essay by identifying a number of skills which will be required to deal with these consequences. These managerial skills are:

1. An ability to operate effectively in conflictual situations.
2. Familiarity with group dynamics.
3. Empathy with citizens.
4. Ability to operate in an environment where lines of authority are unclear.
5. Ability to operate where the environment is unstable and changing.
6. Ability to accept insecure job situation.
7. Political astuteness.
8. An ability to communicate, and listen, effectively.
9. Ability to shed an "elitist" image.

H107 Herbert, Adam W., "Local Alternatives for Citizen Participation," Challenge. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Special Issue on Citizen Participation, (January 1976).

H108 Herman, Douglas, *Citizen Involvement In Urban Planning: The San Diego Experiment*. Public Affairs Research Institute, San Diego State College, San Diego, California, 1968.

H109 Herman, M. Justin, "Renewal Official Responds to Citizen Participation Statements of Messrs. Burke and Rutledge," *Journal of Housing*, 26 (No. 11, 1969), p. 602.

H110 Hershey, C., "Strategies For Change: Despite Pitfalls, Response to Urban Crisis Seen in Participation, Decentralization, Community Control," *National Civic Review*, 59 (January 1970), pp. 15-20.

H111 Herzog, Barry, "Participation by the Poor in Federal Health Programs," *Wisconsin Law Review*, 1970 (No. 3, 1970), pp. 682-725.

H112 Hess, George Montgomery, *Participation of Negroes in Community Life in Two Small Southern Cities*, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Mississippi State University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 3.

H113 Hess, Richard Mason, *Evaluation of Public Information Programs in a Community Mental Health Center in Terms of Public Awareness of the Center*. Unpublished Ph.D, dissertation, University of Denver, 1974.

H114 Hetherington, J. A. C., "Community Participation: A Critical View," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, 36 (1971), pp. 13-34.

H115 Hetzel, Otto J., "Games the Government Plays: Federal Funding of Minority Economic Development," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, 36 (1971), pp. 68-98.

H116 Hicks, H. M., *Citizen Participation in Neighborhood Rehabilitation: A Pilot Study of a Sample Area, Vancouver, B.C.*, Unpublished Masters thesis, University of British Columbia, 1962.

H117 Hickson, Marcus Lafayette, III., A Systems Analysis of the Communication Adaptation of a Community Action Agency, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 7.

H118 Highway Research Board, Citizen Participation and Community Values, Highway Research Record 380, Washington, 1972.

H119 Highway Research Record, Citizen Participation and Social Indicators, Number 470-4, reports prepared for the 52nd Annual Meeting, Highway Research Board, Division of Engineering, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences--National Academy of Engineering; Washington, D.C., 1973.

H120 Highway Research Record--Number 356, Social, Economic, and Environmental Factors of Transportation, 20 reports, Highway Research Board, National Research Council, National Academy of Services, National Academy of Engineering, Washington, D. C., 1971.

H121 Hill, D. N., Participation in Local Affairs, Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1970.

H122 Hill, Daniel, A Study of Community Resource Development and Community Service Program Coordination between Cooperative Extension and Community Colleges in New York. 1970. May be obtained from ERIC (ED043805).

H123 Hillery, George A., "Selected Issues in Community Theory," Rural Sociology, 37 (1972), pp. 534-552.

H124 Hillman, A., Community Organization and Planning. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1950.

H125 Hillman, Arthur, Local Community Structure and Civic Participation, National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, Chicago, May 1968.

H126 Hillman, Bruce and Evan Charney, "A Neighborhood Health Center," Medical Care, 10 (July-August, 1972), pp. 336-344. Case study in Rochester, New York.

H127 Himes, J. S., Social Planning in America. Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1954.

H128 Hirschfelo, Norman, Direct Charge Cooperatives: An Evaluation. International Independence Institute, January 1972, pp. 2-12.

H129 Hochbaum, G. M., "Consumer Participation in Health Planning: Toward Conceptual Clarification," American Journal of Public Health, (September 1969), pp. 1698-1705.

H130 Hochheiser, Louis I., et al., "Effect of the Neighborhood Health Center on the Use of Pediatric Emergency Departments in Rochester, New York," New England Journal of Medicine, 285 (July 15, 1971), pp. 148-152.

H131 Hodgetts, J. E. and D. C. Corbett, "Pressure Groups and the Public Interest in Canada," in J. E. Hodgetts and D. C. Corbett, Canadian Public Administration. Macmillan, Toronto, (1960), pp. 452-462.

H132 Hoch, David C., Participation and the Proposed A.L.I. Model Land Development Code. American Institute of Planners, Washington, D. C., Paper submitted for presentation at the American Institute of Planners Conference, 1975.

This paper is devoted to a review and analysis of the American Law Institute's (ALI) proposed Model Land Development Code with special attention being paid to those sections of the Code which suggest participation in the decision processes.

The analysis will examine the jurisdictional theory of the Code, how the Code has been legislated in practice, and propose alternative devices for participation.

The principal objective of this paper is to evaluate the potential for participation in land use decisions and to propose methods that may improve both the quantity and substantive quality of such decisions. (AIP Conference, 1975)

H133 Hoffer, Charles R., "Social Action in Community Development," Rural Sociology, 23 (1958), pp. 43-51.

H134 Hoggan, Daniel H., "California," In: State Organizational Patterns for Comprehensive Planning of Water Resources Development, Water Research Laboratory, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, (1969), pp. 27-40.

The California Water Commission is a citizen's advisory board to the Director of the Department of Water Resources in policy matters. By statute it is as widely representative as possible, has nine members, conducts meetings, and public hearings throughout the state and annually makes public review of department's activities. Department Director consults Commission regularly but makes final decisions himself.

At local level each of four department districts provide opportunity for public participation through public hearings. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H135 Hoggan, Daniel H., "New York," In: State Organizational Patterns for Comprehensive Planning of Water Resources Development, Water Research Laboratory, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1969, pp. 57-69.

"Grass-roots" participation in water resources development fostered by provision for establishment (on local initiative) of regional water resources planning boards. These boards required to be widely representative of regional water interests have seven members and hold public hearings to nominate members. Once constitued, the regional board is the official state agency to coordinate all water planning in region and develop comprehensive plan for region. The board must keep public informed of its operations through numerous meetings, conferences and public hearings. The final plan must recommend ways to get public participation in plan implementation.

At state level, the Water Resources Commission is the policy-making body. Composed of representatives of state agencies concerned with water use and of four public advisory members, specifically required to represent different interests. This board works through state agencies, especially the Division of Water Resources, to coordinate planning of regional boards. More state level public participation was fostered (until 1967) by advisory panels and sub-committees set up by a Temporary Commission on Water Resources Planning. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H136 Hoggan, Daniel H., "Texas," In: State Organizational Patterns for Comprehensive Planning of Water Resources Development, Utah Water Research Laboratory, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1969, pp. 75-83.

Texas Water Development Board is part-time, 6-member board responsible for water planning. Members appointed by Governor with Senate consent for 6 year over-lapping terms and is, therefore, "invulnerable." Members statutorily required to represent specific different interests and geographic areas. Board meetings are open, agenda is published before them and journalist on board staff to communicate with public. Much "ear-to-the-ground" consultation with local officials. Preliminary plans presented statewide in series of public hearings; and Texas Water Conservation Association is strong lobby which board consults often and which has inputs to planning and helps "sell" plans to public.

Local participation through water districts and river authorities which have board form of organization. (Polchow, et al.,1975)

H137 Holden, David E. W., "Associations as Reference Groups: An Approach to the Problem," Rural Sociology, 30 (1965), pp. 63-74.

H138 Holik, John S. and U. Wayne Lane, "A Community Development Contest as a Catalytic Agent in Social Action," Rural Sociology, 26 (1961), pp. 157-169.

H139 Holland, A. J., "Citizen Participation and an Elected Official's Viewpoint," in Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning, Special Report 142, Highway Research Board, Washington.

H140 Holland, John B., et al., "A Theoretical Model for Health Action," Rural Sociology, 22 (1957), pp. 149-155.

This paper is concerned with developing a means of studying social action, rather than attending only to structure. A county self-survey of health conditions is used as a test case. Certain assumptions and questions are specified and the flow of action is abstracted. On this basis, a model is developed. Five analytical components are seen: (1) convergence of interest, (2) establishment of an initiating set, (3) legitimation and sponsorship, (4) establishment of an executing set and mobilization of community resources, (5) fulfillment of a "charter." Each component is presented and discussed in some detail. (Rural Sociology)

H141 Holland, Linnea B., "Dynamics of Instructional Groups," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 2 (1964), pp. 155-162.

H142 Hollister, Robert M., From Consumer Participation to Community Control of Neighborhood Health Centers. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, January 1971. (Case studies in St. Louis and Denver.)

H143 Hollister, R. M., "A Hospital Meets with its Neighbors, but it isn't Easy for Either of Them," Modern Hospital, 115, (August 1970), pp. 70-71.

H144 Hollister, Robert M., et al. (eds.), Neighborhood Health Centers, Heath, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1974.

H145 Holton, C. K., "Challenge of Change: Roles and Relationships: Woodlawn Experimental Schools Project," Education Leadership, 29 (November 1971), pp. 136-138.

H146 Holton, Wilfred W., et al., Citizen Participation and Conflict, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, Fall 1973.

Some crucial issues affecting citizen participation in poverty area community mental health centers (CMHCS) are discussed. Conflict regarding services, control, and accountability in poverty area CHMCS results from the application of a middle-class model to an alien setting. Many persons interested in mental health are coming to feel that area residents can and should make virtually all the decisions concerning the staffs, programs, and facilities of local programs. Case studies of six CMHCS in four states are presented in which there is citizen participation. Based on this study, three general models of citizen participation were developed: Elitist, Advisory, and Consumer Control. A transitional model is proposed which would facilitate a move toward consumer control. 9 references. (NIMH 172882)

H148 Homman, Mary, Wooster Square Design. New Haven Redevelopment Board, New Haven, Connecticut, 1961.

H149 Hood, N., "Low-Income Housing Projects Can Be Made Manageable With People Participation," Mortgage Banker, (November 1970), pp. 96-100.

H150 Hopps, June Gary, A Study of Ghetto Economic Corporations. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 3.

H151 Hospital and Community Psychiatry, "A Community Mental Health Consortium," 21 (October, n.d.), pp. 329-332. (Case study in San Francisco).

H152 Hotton, John E. and Wayne E. Thompson, "Powerlessness and Political Negativism: A Study of Defeated Local Referendums," American Journal of Sociology, 67 (March 1962), pp. 485-493.

H153 House, Ernest, et al., An Assessment of the Michigan Accountability System, 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (EDO 91821).

H154 Housing Action. Organization for Social and Technical Innovation, OSTI Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969.

H155 Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston for the Massachusetts Department of Commerce. *Community Organization for Participation in Urban Renewal*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1975.

H156 Housing and Home Finance Agency, *Workable Program for Community Improvement--Answers on Citizen Participation.* U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1962.

H157 Howard, Laura, "In Defense of Student Activism," *Volunteer Administration*, 4 (No. 4, 1970), pp. 1-3.

H158 Howard, L. C., "Decentralization and Citizen Participation in Health Services," *Public Administration Review*, 32 (Special Issue), (1972), pp. 701-717.

H159 Howells, D. H., *Public Participation in Water Pollution Control Policy and Decision-Making.* University of North Carolina, School of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607, 1973 to 1974.

1. To examine public perception of water pollution control issues, including character and dimensions of the problem; methods of control; ecological, economic and social implications; alternative choices, responsibility of regulatory authority and programs; community leadership attitudes; awareness of hearing schedules and sources of information. 2. To examine participation in public hearing and realted procedures for the review of pollution control policy and stream classification in the State of North Carolina including individual and special interest group; intragroup participation in statement formulation; economic and social interests in pollution control; and areas of public interest not represented. 3. Recommendations for public education in water pollution and its control. 4. Recommendations for strengthening opportunities for public participation in development of water pollution control policy and decision making. (SSIE GIW-1801-3)

H160 Howland, G. R., Citizen Participation in Policy Making: Some Implications for the Planner. Unpublished master's thesis, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Toronto, 1972.

H161 Howland, John T., Police-Community Relations. Boston Police Department, Boston, Massachusetts, 1967.

H162 Hubert, Curt J., "A Case for Community Planning," New Jersey Municipalities, (February 1965), pp. 5-8.

H163 Huddleston, Norman R., Limited-Resource Cooperatives, Cooperative Extension Service, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, (June 1970), pp. 4-8, 23-33, 73-102.

H164 Hudson, Barbara and Robert H. McDonald, Metropolitan Communities: A Bibliography Supplement 1965-1967. Institute of Community Studies, University of California, Berkeley, California, 1969.

H165 Hudson, F. M., "Citizen Participation (in Columbia, Missouri)," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 481-482.

In Columbia, Missouri, a newly-formed citizens' advisory committee, working within the special framework made possible by the small size of the city, plans and programs tenant organization and participation activities that aim not only at bringing services to public housing tenants but also at directing the tenants out into the mainstream of community life, where they, themselves, may seek out the help and assistance they need. (Journal of Housing)

H166 Hudson, James R., "Organizational Aspects of Internal and External Review of the Police," Journal of Criminal Law, 427-433. (Case study in Philadelphia)

H167 Huffman, B. L., Political Theory and Citizen Participation in Programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Unpublished paper, Columbia University Institute of Urban Environment, New York, August 1968.

H168 Hughes, Everett Cherrington, "Max Weber's Proposal for the Sociological Study of Voluntary Associations," (Translation), Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1 (No. 1, 1972), pp. 20-23.

H169 Hummel, B. L., "County Organizations for Program Planning in Virginia," Rural Sociology, 1 (1936), pp. 90-93.

H170 Hunter College, Department of Urban Affairs, The Citizen Planner Speaks: Citizen Participation in the New York City Model Cities. New York, 1969.

H171 Hunter, Floyd, et al., Community Organization: Action and Inaction. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1956.

H172 Hurte, Lee, "The Five 'W's' and the 'H' in Public Information," In: Proceedings and Papers of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Conference of the California Mosquito Control Association, Inc., January 25-27, 1971. CMCA Press, Visalia, California, November 1, 1971, pp. 31-32.

Story of a "selling job" which the author's agency is doing to change public image of the agency so they can get public support for mosquito control. Includes news release to local newspapers and radios, favorable relations with local editors for local favorable editorials, production of widely-distributed pamphlets and leaflets, and a ". . .school resource manual which will have student projects for the science and social studies classes, and tell the role of the district in mosquito abatement." (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H173 Huser, Verne, "Who Needs the Clark's Fork Canyon Road," American Forests, 77 (No. 12, 1971), pp. 24-27.

The Wyoming Highway Commission has planned this road since 1966 and has even completed sections of it. The Commission held two so-called "public hearings" which seemed to be entirely dominated by the Commission and the local businessmen who wanted the road. By the time of a third public hearing (August 1970?), ". . .there was enough public static to convince Wyoming Highway Commission officials that all was not well with their plans." (p. 26) Therefore, the officials, inundated with public static and threatened with legal action, have halted construction. The road is now re-planned with wider public participation. The Commission sponsored a meeting with most interested parties (conservationists, federal highway people, local residents and businessmen, etc.) in May (1971?). " . . .the Wyoming Highway Commission is at long last listening to the people who are concerned about the Clark's Fork." (They were forced to!) (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H174 Hutcheson, Bellenden R. and William R, Meyers, Citizen Participation on Local Mental Health Boards: Final Report. Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971.

Citizen participation on local mental health and retardation boards is reported. Separate chapters describe in detail the theoretical perspectives and hypothesis used in the study of citizen board accomplishment, the design and methodology of the study at each stage of data collection, and analysis and results obtained. The chapters cover: methods of measuring citizens board accomplishment in mental health; methods and ethical issues interviewing elites; some empirical dimensions of citizen board accomplishment; prediction of citizen board accomplishment from social ecological factors; and preliminary findings on feedback of research data to citizen boards. This report has significance for social theory, effective social programming, citizen boards, and for community health programs. 112 references. (NIMH 145323)

H175 Hutcheson, John D., Jr. Social Position, Alienation, and the Impact of the War on Poverty. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Georgia, 1969.

H176 Hutcheson, John D. Jr., and Frank X. Steggert, Organized Citizen Participation in Urban Areas. Center for Research in Social Change, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 1970.

H177 Hutcheson, John D. Jr., and Frank X. Steggert, "Organized Citizen Participation in Urban Areas: A Bibliography," in Organized Citizen Participation in Urban Areas. Center for Research in Social Change, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 1970.

H178 Huyck, Dorothy Boyle, "Trails: So Who Needs Them?" American Forests, 77 (No. 10, 1971), pp. 22, 62, 63.

Partly on Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, 80% of which is on federal land. "A possible key to the creation of an unfragmented Pacific Crest Trail is the Advisory Council composed of 27 non-government members appointed to advise the Secretary of Agriculture on the selection of rights-of-way, as well as the marking and administration of the route," The Advisory Council composition represents outdoor and environmental organizations, corporations, and landowners. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

H179 Hyde, F. H., "HUD Builds Partnership for Participation," Public Management, 51 (No. 7, July 1969), pp. 17-19.

H180 Hyman, Herbert H., "Planning with Citizens: Two Styles," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 35 (March 1969), pp. 105-112.

This article compares two planning orientations and their impact on the development of an urban renewal plan for Boston's South End from 1961 to 1965. Research showed that the first planner implicitly adopted a "power elite model" of planning while the second planner adopted a "pluralistic model." This study found that use of these two orientations, or models, had a major influence on four aspects of planning: (1) planning process; (2) planner's use of influence; (3) citizen groups with whom the planner primarily worked; and (4) planner's relationship with central office. It was also concluded that the nature of the produced plan differed as a consequence of the planning style used. (Journal of the American Institute of Planners)

I001 IULA Newsletter, "Citizen Participation in Local Government: The Need for Research," 4 (No. 1-2, January/February, 1970), pp. 1-2.

I002 Institute for Community Studies. Evaluation of Community Action Program in Kansas City, Missouri. Kansas City, 1967, 1968.

I003 Institute for Environmental Studies. Baltimore CAP Evaluation Project. University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1968.

I004 Institute for Community Studies, Queens College, New York. "Educational Achievement and Community Control," Community Issues (Monograph), 1 (No. 1, November 1, 1968), pp. 1-12.

I005 The Institute for the Study of Health and Society. Consumer Participation in Health Services. Prepared by Suzanne Jawerski, Deputy Director. Washington, D. C., April 1972.

I006 International City Management Association, "Citizen Participation in Model Cities," Urban Data Service, 2 (No. 7, July 1970).

I007 International Union of Local Authorities, "Participation," Studies in Comparative Local Government, 5 (Winter 1971), entire issue.

I008 Ishiyama, T., "The Mental Hospital Patient-Consumer as a Determinant of Services," Mental Hygiene, 54 (April 1970), pp. 221-229.

J001 Jackson, Charles G., *Water Resources and Administrative Process in the Susquehanna River Basin of Pennsylvania*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania,State University, 1973.

J002 Jackson, John S., III and William L. Shade, "Citizen Participation, Democratic Representation and Survey Research," *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 9 (September 1973), pp. 57-90.

J003 Jackson, Ronald, et al., *A Plan for Advancing Quality and Excellence by the Organization and Management of Public Education, A Report and Recommendation*. 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED098694).

J004 Jacob, John E., *Washington D. C.: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration*, Police Community Alert Council, U. S. Department of Justice (Case study in Washington, D. C.).

J005 Jacobs, Bruce and James J. Vanecko, *Community Action and Institutional Change*. The CAP National Evaluation Project. Barss-Reitzel Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, Illinois, 1969-1970.

The study consisted of structured interviews in 100 cities. All cities were chosen from the NORC Permanent Community Sample, and were sampled with probability proportionate to size from among the cities of over 50,000 population. Those interviewed were CAP directors and board members, community political leaders, officials from education, private welfare, and chief employers in the target areas. One target area was chosen at random in each city, and poor persons were interviewed there. Interviews consisted of questions concerning the emphasis of the CAP, emphasis of the neighborhood center, changes in policies toward poor people, changes in programs in the institutional sector, attitudes toward poverty of officials and of poor persons. In each institutional sector, and in all sectors combined, community political behavior is a positive and significant predictor of change in institutions. When the CAP emphasizes service delivery, there is no institutional change. When the

CAP emphasizes service delivery, there is no institutional change. When the CAP emphasizes community organization, there is some change in education and social service agency policies, but little change in employment practices of neighborhood employers. Education and private welfare change comes through democratic and popular means, but employment change is a result of elite decisions. Changes are not large or impressive statistically, but the relationships are clearly established throughout the study, even when tested with a number of different indicators. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

J006 Jacobs, Bruce and James J. Vanecko, Impact of Community Action Programs on Institutional Change: Assistance to Community Organizations as a Successful Strategy. CAP National Evaluation Project, Barss-Reitzel Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, Illinois, May 1970.

See abstract for J005 above.

J007 Jacobs, Bruce and James J. Vanecko, Community Organization and Urban Institutional Change. CAP National Evaluation Project, Barss-Reitzel Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, Illinois, 1970.

See abstract for J005 above.

J008 Jacobs, Bruce and James J. Vanecko, Reports from the 100-City Evaluation. CAP National Evaluation Project, Barss-Reitzel Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, Illinois, June 1970.

See abstract for J005 above.

J009 Jacobsen, Chanoch, "Who Joins Farm Organizations," Journal of Extension, 7 (1969), pp. 225-232.

Those who work with farmers in educational and other programs are always seeking ways of working with clientele on a collective basis rather than a one-to-one basis. However, at this point, our ability to characterize those who seek out or submit themselves to organized efforts is limited.

This artical reviews the differences between farmers who join general farm organizations and those who don't. The author discusses involvement in farming, relevant felt needs, and anticipated success as factors that may influence joining. (Journal of Extension, p. 225)

J010 Jacoby, Susan, "Community Control, Six Years Later," The Washington Post, May 13, 1973, p. 3. (Case study in Washington, D. C.: Adams-Morgan).

J011 James, George and P. Mico, "Community Study and Leadership: Keys to Effective Health Action," American Journal of Public Health; 1957-1963, 1964

J012 Jamieson, James Bradshaw, The Political Dynamics of Recreation Resource Decision-Making: Case Studies of Three Suburban Communities. Ph.D. Dissertation, Brown University, 1966.

This study is an attempt to answer the question: Given the factors of Metropolitanization--rapid population growth, the ever-increasing demand for land, soaring property values, and the resulting intensification of land-use politics--how can communities effectively provide for the user-oriented recreational needs of their citizens? ... In an attempt to isolate the factors affecting local recreation resource programs, the records of three suburban communities in Southern California were analyzed and compared. The three communities--Claremont, Montclair, and Chino--are situated thirty-five miles from the Los Angeles Civic Center, and are ideally suited to comparative study..." In the study questions considered were: "Are there certain interest groups that consistently support and others that oppose recreation programs? What dictates their policies? What methods are used by these groups to influence decisions? What role do public officials play and what leadership if any do they provide in the area of recreation resources? What role do civic committees play and how effective are they? How do they organize and what methods do they use to achieve their goals? Why is one community able to make its way through the tangled web of recreation resources politics while another becomes involved in endless haggling? , etc. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

J013 Janelid, Ingrid Naomi, Factors Influencing the Planning and Implementation of Agricultural Extension Programs as Perceived by Nigerian Extension Administrators. 1966. May be obtained from ERIC (ED024008).

J014 Jaworski, Leon, Leadership in Citizenship. 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED104030).

J015 Janowitz, Morris, (ed.), Community Political Systems. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1961.

J016 Jenkins, David Dwight, The Ohio Cooperative Extension Service as Perceived by Resource Development Committee Representatives. 1964. May be obtained from ERIC (ED033318).

J017 Jehlik, Paul J., Rural Development: Goals, Dynamics, Crises, and Recommendations. April 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED096031).

J018 Jenny, A. and R. C. Alberta, A Comparative Evaluation of OEO CAP's for Six Selected American Indian Reservations. Human Sciences Research, Inc., McLean, Virginia, 1965.

A brief survey of the history and culture of each Indian group (Turtle Mountain, White Earth, Gila River, Pine Ridge, and Papago) with an analysis of the economic conditions at the time CAP was instituted, and the effect of CAP on the reservation people. A number of specific problem areas are identified, with recommendations for improvement. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

J019 Jitodai, Ted T., "Urban-Rural Background and Formal Group Memberships," Rural Sociology, 30 (1965), pp. 75-83.

J020 Johnson, Bert W., "Goals--Whose Responsibility?" in Planning--1964. Prepared following the 1964 National Planning Conference of ASPO, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, Illinois, 1964.

J021 Johnson, Donald E. and W. Keith Warner, *Wisconsin Farm Organizations and Cooperatives: Membership and Patronage*. Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 581, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, March 1966.

J022 Johnson, E. A., "Giving the Consumer a Voice in the Hospital Business," *Hospital Administration*, Spring 1970, pp. 15-26.

J023 Johnson, Gerald W., "Research Notes on Political Correlates of Voter Participation: A Deviant Case Analysis," *American Political Science Review*, 65 (September 1971), pp. 768-76.

J024 Johnson, Henry S. and Uvaldo H. Palomares, *A Study of Some Ecological, Economic and Social Factors Influencing Parental Participation in Project Head Start.* 1965. May be obtained from ERIC (ED014331).

J025 Johnson, Norman J. and Edward J. Ward, *A New Approach to Citizen Participation: An Exploration Tying Information and Utilization.* School of Urban Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, 1970.

J026 Johnston, J. R., "The Conservationist in his Community," *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 25 (1970), pp. 53-54.

J027 "Joint HUD-OEO Citizen Participation Policy for Model Cities Programs," U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, City Demonstration Letter No. 10B, MC3135-1, March 1970.

J028 Jonas, Steven, "A Theoretical Approach to the Question of 'Community Control' of Health Service Facilities," *American Journal of Public Health*, 61 (May 1971), pp. 916-921.

J029 Jones, William Edward, *The Urban Program in Education: A Case Study of Planned Institutional Change*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1970.

J030 Journal of Housing, "Citizen Participation," Special Issue. 20 (No. 8, 1963), entire issue.

J031 Journal of Housing, "Citizen Participation in Planning," 26 (No. 5, May 1969), pp. 237-241.

J032 Journal of Housing, "Citizen Participation in Renewal: Six Case Histories From Five Cities Illustrate Various Ways Citizens Get Into the Urban Renewal Act," 23 (No. 1, January 1966), pp. 22-25.

J033 Journal of Housing, "Citizen Participation Proves Effective in Planning San Francisco's Hunter's Point and Butchertown Renewal Projects," 26 (No. 5, 1969), pp. 237-241.

J034 Journal of Housing, "Citizens Role in St. Louis Model Cities Program Described," December 1967, pp. 613-617.

J035 Journal of Housing, "Tenant-Management Issues," 27 (No. 10, 1970), pp. 534-543.

J036 Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, "A Primer on Planning," 28 (No. 1, 1973), pp. 5-35. Entire Issue.

J037 Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, "Elements of a National Land Use Policy," 27 (1972), pp. 211-219.

J038 Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, "Implementing a National Land Use Policy," 27 (1972), pp. 220-227.

J039 Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, "Policy in Land Management: A Symposium," 17 (1962), pp. 209-219.

K001 Kaag Vander Poel, M. M., "Participation, The End of Closed Government," Citizen and City in the Year 2000. European Cultural Foundation, Rotterdam, 1971.

K002 Kahn, Si, How People Get Power: Organizing Oppressed Communities for Action. McGraw Hill, New York, 1970.

K003 Kammeyer, Kenneth, "A Comparative Study of Decision-Making in Rural Communities," Rural Sociclogy, 27 (September 1962), pp. 294-302.

K004 Kanter, Rosabeth Moss, "Some Social Issues in the Community Development Corporation Proposal," in C. George Benello and Dimitrios Rousspoulos, (eds.), The Case for Participatory Democracy. Grossman, New York, 1971, pp. 65-71.

This article attempts to establish criteria for meaningful participation in the CDC. Full participation is broader than mere voting; it is an ongoing process, not an occasional expression of opinion. The tension between the requirements of economic efficiency and the broader needs of people in the community is discussed. (CPL #293 by Florence Contant)

K005 Kaplan, Harold, The Politics of Slum Clearance: A Study of Urban Renewal in Newark, New Jersey. Thesis, Columbia University, 1961.

K006 Kaplan, Harold, Urban Renewal Politics: Slum Clearance in Newark. Columbia University Press, New York, 1963.

K007 Kaplan, Marshall, "Advocacy and the Poor," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, (March 1969), pp. 96-101.

A major change in urban planning, brought about by the War on Poverty and Model Cities Programs, has been the politicizing of the planning and resource allocation process. As advocates of the needs of the urban poor, planners have worked both inside and outside the local government establishment. From these experiences, two styles of advocacy planning can be distinguished: directed, or outside advocacy, and nondirected, or inside, advocacy. These styles are compared against the backdrop of case studies in San Francisco and Oakland. (Journal of the American Institute of Planners)

K008 Kaplan, Marshall, "HUD Model Cities--Planning Systems," A paper prepared for the National Academy of Public Administration, 1970.

K009 Kaplan, Marshall; Gans and Kahn, The Model Cities Program: A Comparative Analysis of City Response Patterns and Their Relation to Future Urban Policy. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Development, Evaluation Division, Washington, D. C., 1973.

The Model Cities Program became law in the Fall of 1966. To many, it illustrated a significant breakthrough in Federal-city relationships. Ostensibly, participating Model Cities would be able to receive Model City funds free of traditional, often rigid and inconsistent categorical program criteria defining limitations on the size and characteristics of the Model Neighborhood and requirements relative to the organization and nature of the planning process, cities engaged in the Model Cities Program would be left pretty much on their own.

This report presents the finding of a HUD-funded four-year study of the local response to Model Cities prepared by Marshall Kaplan, Gans, and Kahn of San Francisco. It is based on the firm's continuous monitoring of the program in 21 cities--cities chosen because they appeared to represent the range of social, economic, and physical characteristics associated with all 150 or so Model Cities. The document compares the Model Cities response of the 21 cities to one another. As important, it identifies and analyzes the reasons for similarities as well as differences in city response patterns. Several recommendations are made in the report's concluding pages concerning future urban policy. These recommendations, based on Model City experiences, should strengthen present Administration and HUD efforts to define a more relevant Federal role in meeting the nation's urban problems. (Kaplan, Marshall; Gans and Kahn)

K010 Kaplan, Marshall; Gans and Kahn, The Model Cities Program: The Planning Process in Atlanta, Seattle, and Dayton. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1970.

This book is a summary report of an evaluation study done by the firm of Marshall Kaplan, Gans and Kahn of San Francisco under a contract from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The purpose was to evaluate the first year's planning experience of several of the early Model Cities grant recipients. The three cities evaluated in the book are Atlanta, Seattle, and Dayton (abstracts on each follow this one). The same framework was used to describe and evaluate each city's experience. The evaluation criteria were HUD's objectives. These objectives are reflected in these subjects for sections of the evaluations: achievement of citizen participation; the planning process and product; the achievement of coordination (of interested public agencies); the achievement of a rational planning process; the achievement of innovation; and technical assistance (to planners, both lay and professional).

The book's final section, summary and conclusions, outlines a generalized "history" of the Model Cities planning process. It discusses "HUD's Planning Approach and Local Reality" (often different things, as "low income" residents not prepared to do HUD's complex process and some HUD requirements were inconsistent with citizen needs.) (Polchow, et al., 1975)

K011 Kaplan, Marshall; Gans and Kahn, The Model Cities Program: The Planning Process in Atlanta, Seattle and Dayton. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1970. (Chapter on Atlanta).

Describes the process Atlanta used to prepare a proposal for Model Cities planning funds, describes the planning process which actually was developed to use the funds received, and evaluates both the proposal writing and the planning process according to HUD's Model Cities Planning guidelines. One of HUD's guidelines deals with citizen participation, and, therefore, one section evaluates the citizen participation scheme used in the processes. This evaluation finds that strict time and budget constraints made "direct sustained citizen involvement" in the program minimal. However, the final paragraph of chapter indicates that residents did have their voice heard on key issues. This was accomplished primarily through resident representation on the Model Cities Executive Board (the main policy-approval body) and some neighborhood meetings. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

K012 Kaplan, Marshall; Gans and Kahn, *The Model Cities Program: The Planning Process in Atlanta, Seattle, and Dayton*. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1970. (Chapter on Seattle)

Describes and evaluates both the proposal writing process and the planning process used to get and spend Model Cities planning funds. In Seattle, citizen participation scheme was: policy-making advisory council composed of 100 representatives named by neighborhood organizations, subject area Task Forces composed of any citizens who wished to serve, and a steering committee composed of council officers and task force chairmen. The Mayor informally delegated approval authority for planned projects to the advisory council, and many of the project ideas came from the task forces. However, chapter's evaluation of citizen participation notes that near end of planning year (with deadlines pressing) the professional staff did more and citizens had less say and advisory council approved final plan after it was sent to HUD. Evaluation also deals with pros and cons of organizational basis for representation on Council as contrasted with direct election from neighborhood. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

K013 Kaplan, Marshall; Gans and Kahn, *The Model Cities Program: The Planning Provess in Atlanta, Seattle, and Dayton*. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1970. (Chapter on Dayton)

Describes and evaluates both the proposal writing process and the planning process used to get and spend Model Cities Planning funds. In Dayton, the main vehicles for citizen participation were the Model Cities Planning Council and seven functional subject area committees. The Planning Council was an equal partner with the city commission in reviewing and approving the plans. It was composed of elected residents of the model cities neighborhood. The seven committees were composed of Planning Council members and with technical assistance provided by the city agencies and by contracting with private (sometimes university) experts in the subject areas. The evaluation of this citizen participation scheme notes that it got residents deeply involved and, therefore, residents and the government officials (including federal) each gained new perspectives on what a planning process should be. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

K014 Kaplan, Marshall, "The Role of the Planner in Urban Areas: Modest, Intuitive Claims for Advocacy," Paper presented at the National Association of Social Welfare Conference, May 1968, held in New York City.

K015 Kaplan, Seymour R. and Melvin Roman, *The Organization and Delivery of Mental Health Services in the Ghetto: The Lincoln Hospital Experience*. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1973. (Case study in New York)

K016 Kass, Henry de St. Leu, *Citizen Participation in a Technically-Oriented Governmental Decision-Making Process: A Study of the Development of a Neighborhood Plan For The Adams-Morgan Project Area, Washington, D. C.* Ph.D. dissertation, American University, 1969.

K017 Katz, Elihu and Paul F. Lazarsfeld, *Personal Influence*. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1955.

K018 Katz, F. E., "Social Participation and Social Structure," *Social Forces*, (December 1966).

K019 Kaufman, Arnold S., "Human Nature and Participatory Democracy," and "Participatory Democracy 10 Years Later," in William E. Connolly (ed.), *The Bias of Pluralism*, Atherton; New York, 1969, pp. 178-212.

K020 Kaufman, Harold R., "The Limitations of the Neighborhood as a Unit for Organization," *Rural Sociology*, 9 (1944), pp. 47-49.

K021 Kaufman, H. F. and L. H. Bluhm, *Community Structure and Involvement*. Mississippi State University, Social Science Research Center, Box 238, Mississippi State, Mississippi, 39762, 1974-1975.

This is a continuing, long-term program of research to identify factors in community structure and leadership which influence the effectiveness of development associations and activities in a broad range of community development programs (e.g., education, industrialization, health, etc.) and on social class and participation patterns in two contrasting communities in the State. (SSIE NMP-71)

K022 Kaufman, Harold F., and Louis H. Bluhm, Leadership Structures in Three Small City-Centered Communities. Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, Mississippi State, Mississippi, 39762, Technical Bulletin 78, April 1976.

K023 Kaufman, Harold F., and Kenneth P. Wilkinson, Community Structure and Leadership - An Interactional Perspective in the Study of Community. State College: Mississippi State University, Social Science Research Center, Bulletin 13, June 1967.

K024 Kaufman, Harold F. et al., Community Structure and Participation. State College: Mississippi State University, Social Science Research Center, Administration Report 1, June 1967.

K025 Kaufman, Herbert, "Administrative Decentralization and Political Power," Public Administration Review, 29 (January-February 1969), pp. 3-15.

Kaufman writes that the unfulfilled promises of federal programs, the pluralistic nature of the American political system, and the large scale of our society's organization all contribute to the common impression among minority groups that only the powerful get attention. He adds that one perceived solution to the problem of achieving representativeness is decentralization, and he anticipates two types to occur: "Concessions will be made, to the demands for greater local influence on public programs, and there will be some headway toward establishing territorial officers with at least limited authority over field personnel of the functional bureaus."

However, "the administrative history of our governmental machinery can be construed as a succession of shifts of this kind, each brought about by a change in emphasis among three values: representativeness, politically neutral competence, and executive leadership". Kaufman predicts such shifts to continue and reasons that the present call for decentralization reflects one phase of a cycle. (Yin, et al., 1973)

K026 Kaufman, Jerome L., "Changes Sweep Local Planning Commissions," Public Management, 48 (August 1966), pp. 221-227.

K027 Kaufman, Jerome L., "Contemporary Planning Practices: State of the Art," in David R. Godschalk (ed.), Planning in America; Learning from Turbulence, American Institute of Planners, Washington, D. C., (1974), pp. 111-137.

Kaufman reports recent survey results that show regional planning agencies spend less than five percent of their time on citizen involvement activities and less than five percent on public information. Agency directors and local government officials gave low ratings to "communication with local citizens" in their evaluations of regional planning agencies' performance. (Broom 1976)

K028 Kaufman, Jerome, "Some Planning Trends in the Sixties," Public Management, 47 (December 1965), pp. 310-316.

K029 Kelley, Edgar Alan, Case Studies and an Analysis of the Role of Morale, Organizational Climate, and Conflict in the Study of Secondary School Environments. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 12.

K030 Kellogg, Charles E., "Planning Soil Use for Both Individual and Public Goals," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 1964, pp. 3-6.

K031 Kelly, Rita M., et al., The Pilot Police Project: A Description and Assessment of a Police-Community Relations Experiment in Washington, D. C., American Institute for Research, Kensington, Maryland, 1972. (Case study on Washington, D.C.)

K032 Kennedy, Padraic M., "The Poor and the Planners," Nation's Cities, 6 (September 1968), pp. 24-26.

K033 Kent, James A. and C. Harvey Smith, "Involving the Poor in Health Services through Accomodation--the Employment of Neighborhood Representatives," American Journal of Public Health, (June 1967), pp. 997-1003. (Case study in Denver.)

K034 Kerri, James Nwannukwu, "An Inductive Examination of Voluntary Association Functions in a Single-Enterprise Based Community," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 1 (No. 2, 1972), pp. 43-51.

K035 Kerri, James Kwannukwu, "Anthorpological Studies of Voluntary Associations and Voluntary Action: A Review," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 3 (No. 1, 1974), pp. 10-25.

K036 Kershaw, Joseph A., *Government Against Poverty*. Markham Publishing Company, 1970.

A historical review of the recent anti-poverty programs, OEO, CAP, manpower programs, income maintenance proposals. Discussion of what each is or is not able to accomplish. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

K037 Kessler, Mary Z., *Ombudsman: A Selected Bibliography*. Exchange Bibliography No. 186, Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, April 1971.

K038 Key, V. O., *Public Opinion and American Democracy*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1965.

K039 Keyes, Langley Carleton, Jr., *Rehabilitation Planning Game: A Study in the Diversity of Neighborhood*. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969.

K040 Keyes, Langley and Lisa Peattle, *Citizen Participation in the Model Cities First Rows*. Urban Ghetto Study Program, Laboratory for Environmental Studies, MIT, Cambridge, n.d.

K041 Kimbrough, Ralph B. and John O. Andes, *Project Ideals: Administrative Organization (Area J)*. Florida Educational Research and Development Council, College of Education, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601, n.d.

This pamphlet surveys the research and literature concerned with organizations and the problems of articulation among different schools. Discussions and bibliographies are presented for the following topics: (1) the extended school year and day, (2) educational parks, (3) alternative organization models for urban schools, (4) organization of the superintendent and board of education, and (5) organizing for effective citizen participation. Research for this review was funded under ESEA Title III. This may be obtained from ERIC.

K042 King, Gary W. and Emory J. Brown, "Adapting to Resource Development," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 4 (1966), pp. 169-178.

Resource development requires competence and organizational skills that vary from those used for traditional Extension programs. A variety of policy and organizational situations must be considered if Extension is to address its energies to this relatively new program emphasis. Among these are the structures of organizational procedures and goals, of public support systems, of work, orientation and incentive systems for professional staff, and of the university base for Extension. The authors undertake a systematic analysis of such ideas in this article. (Journal of Cooperative Extension)

K043 King, Joe J., "Small Farmers of the Pacific Northwest Organize Neighborhood Discussion Groups," Rural Sociology, 9 (1944), pp. 38-44.

K044 Kinton, Jack F., The American Community: A Multidisciplinary Bibliography. Exchange bibliography No. 151, Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, September 1970.

K045 Kirschner Associates. A Description and Evaluation of Selected Educational Components of Community Action Programs. Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967. PB 176-594 through PB 176-603.

K046 Kirschner, R. W., et al., A Description and Evaluation of Neighborhood Centers. Kirschner Associates, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1966. PB 176-618.

Twenty NSC's were studied with 500 open-ended interviews with persons having a direct relationship with the center program. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

K047 Klein, Alexander, "Toward Participatory Citizenship," Current, 121 (September 1970), pp. 3-11.

K048 Klein, Michael, et al., "The Impact of the Rochester Neighborhood Health Center on Hospitalization of Children, 1968 to 1970," Pediatrics, 51 (May 1973), pp. 833-839. (Case study in Rochester, New York)

K049 Klinck, Thomas Cottingham, Assessing Organizational Effectiveness and Developing a Strategy for Change for a Community Action Agency Board of Directors. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 30, No. 11.

K050 Kline, J. Anthony and Richard Le Gates, "Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Program: Toward a Theory of Collective Bargaining for the Poor," The Black Law Journal, 1 (No. 1, Spring 1971), pp. 44-69.

K051 Klobus, Patricia Anne, Differential Social Participation Among Blacks and Whites: A Reinterpretation and Assessment. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1974.

K052 Kloman, E. H., "Citizen Participation in the Philadelphia Model Cities Program: Retrospect and Prospect," Public Administration Review, (September 1972), pp. 402-408.

K053 Knittel, Robert E., Organizations in Support of Planning Process and Code Enforcement Administration. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., 1970.

K054 Knoll, Erwin, "The War on Poverty--Some Hope, Some Hoopla," The Progressive, 29 (November 1965), pp. 11-14.

The Program in Atlanta is touted as a showcase of the anti-poverty program while the basic problems remain unsolved, and the poor remain unrepresented. There may be some progress as the new services become institutionalized. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

K055 Knoll, Erwin and Jules Witcover, "Fighting Poverty--and City Hall," (Syracuse), The Reporter, 32 (June 3, 1965), pp. 19-22.

The story of the $314,000 OEO grant for organizing the poor in Syracuse, as a national pilot study. Syracuse University had the contract and used organizers trained by Saul Alinsky. The Syracuse Crusade for Opportunity, the city's official anti-poverty agency, objected to having an independent project in the poor neighborhoods. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

K056 Knopf, Terry Ann, Youth Patrols: An Experiment in Community Participation. Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, 1973.

K057 Knowles, Malcolm S., "Motivation in Volunteerism: Synopsis of a Theory," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1 (No. 2, 1972), pp. 27-29.

K058 Kohn, Sherwood, Experiment in Planning an Urban High School: The Baltimore Cigarette Report. Educational Facilities Laboratories, New York, 1969.

K059 Komarovsky, M., "The Voluntary Associations of Urban Dwellers," American Sociological Review, 11 (December 1946), pp. 686-698.

K060 Koos, Earl L., The Health of Regionville: What the People Thought and Did About It. Columbia University Press, New York, 1954.

K061 Kornhauser, William, "Power and Participation in the Local Community," Health Education Monograph #6, Society of Public Health Educators, Oakland, California, (1959), pp. 28-37.

K062 Kotler, Milton, Neighborhood Government: The Local Foundations of Political Life. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1969.

The author argues that an understanding of the origins and nature of the neighborhood will validate "its present drive for local control as a political movement for liberty." After tracing historically the cities' annexation of surrounding towns, the author attempts to show how the resulting neighborhoods have become "imperial dominions," in both a political and economic sense, of the central business districts. The neighborhood, whether self-ruling or dominated, is an integral political unit in origin as well as continuity, according to Kotler. Other topics dealt with in the book include various theories of community control, the neighborhood corporation, and the consept of a federated city achieved through local control, as opposed to complete separation of localities from the state. (Yin, et al., 1973)

K063 Kotler, Milton, "The Politics of Community Economic Development," Law and Contemporary Problems, 36 (Winter 1971), pp. 3-12.

K064 Kotler, Milton, "Two Essays on the Neighborhood Corporation," in Urban America: Goals and Problems. U. S. 90th Congress, 1st Session, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Urban Affairs; U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1967.

K065 Kovac, Richard M., "Urban Renewal Controversies," Public Administration Review, 32 (1972), pp. 359-372.

K066 Kraenzel, Carl F., "Sutland and Yonland Setting for Community Organization in the Plains," Rural Sociology, 18 (1953), pp. 344-358.

K067 Kramer, Ralph M., Participation of the Poor: Comparative Community Case Studies in the War on Poverty. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1969.

Five Bay Area CAP's were studied during 1965-1967: San Francisco, Oakland, Santa Clara, Berkeley, and Contra Costa County. There was less conflict where there was: a low concentration of power, a low coalition capability, small community size, voluntary control of CAP, and support of the key leadership in the community. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

Kramer focuses on the evolution of the Community Action Program in the San Francisco Bay Area. The result of a three-year effort, the book is divided into two sections, the first consisting of four community case studies and the second presenting comparative analyses and conclusions. Kramer's primary data sources are direct observation and interviewing, undertaken while teaching community organization in the School of Social Welfare at the University of California, Berkeley. The study's central questions are: How did the Community Action Program become organized? How did it respond to the demands for greater participation of the poor? How did the poor participate? (Yin, et al., 1973)

K068 Kramer, Ralph M., Participation of the Poor: Comparative Case Studies in the War on Poverty. Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, 1969.

K069 Kramer, Ralph M. and Clare Denton, "Organization of a Community Action Program: A Comparative Case Study," Social Work, 12 (October 1967), pp. 68-80.

A study of the formation of five Bay Area CAP's based on interviews with key participants. The Community Coordinating Council was important in each community as the original convenor of the discussions on CAP, but the Council was not the final sponsor of the CAP except in one case. There was little direct participation by business interests, and the poor generally became involved later, after urging by OEO. Absence of an initial power struggle is explained by the fact that CAP was not seen as threatening to the status quo.

More participation comes when there is a director committed to it, strong ethnic organizations, higher status poor, and more militant poor. Organization of geographic neighborhoods meant diversion of attention from issues of jobs, schools, or political protest. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

K070 Kramer, R. M. and H. Specht, Readings in Community Organization Practice, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1969.

K071 Krause, E. A., "Functions of a Bureaucratic Ideology: 'Citizen Participation'," Social Problems, 16 (No. 2, Fall 1968), pp. 129-143.

K072 Krause, Wilma R., "Toward a Theory of Political Participation of Public Bureaucrats," Administration Science Quarterly, 16 (No. 2, June 1971), pp. 180-191.

K073 Kravitz, Sanford, "Community Action Programs, Past, Present, Future," American Child, 47 (November 1965), pp. 1-6.

A very brief survey of the CAP and its forerunners, the Ford Foundation Gray Areas Program and the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. These were the first new approaches to social services since the old "welfare councils" had been formed, but were still aimed primarily at changing individuals, not the community, and were not able to do anything about the economic causes of poverty. He predicts that participation will be hard to implement, and that there will be tendencies to "bureaucratic inversion of purpose," and "program faddism" (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

K074 Kravitz, Sanford and Ferne K. Kolodner, "Community Action: Where Has It Been? Where Will It Go?" Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, 4 (July-August 1969), pp. 9-17/

A later version of the same article, (Kravitz, 1965) incorporating about eighteen months more experience with CAP. "The goal of a truly comprehensive poverty program is not even in sight--almost all of its resources have been pressed into operation of programs, rather than long-range planning. Leadership is a serious problem. It needs greater technical capacity for diagnosing needs, greater authority to reallocate resources to the poor, and more effective decentralization. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

K075 Kravitz, Sanford, "The Community Action Program in Perspective," in Warner Bloomberg and Henry Schmandt, (eds.), Power, Poverty and Urban Policy. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1968.

K076 Kravitz, Sanford, "The Community Action Program--Past, Present, and Its Future?" In James L. Sundquist, (ed.), On Fighting Poverty: Perspectives from Experience. Basic Books, New York, 1969.

These two articles are almost identical, except for an additional section in the Bloomberg book about the early confusion and eventual compromise in the meaning of maximum feasible participation (pp. 272-276). There is a much longer version of the article in The American Child. Kravitz is a former staff member of OEO who helped draft the early position papers for urban community action. His recollection is that "participation" generally was understood to mean sub-professional employment of neighborhood residents. Community Action's impact has been limited by a shortage of federal funds, a lack of qualified personnel, and a lack of thorough diagnosis and planning. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

K077 Kravitz S. and Ferne K. Kolodner, "Community Action: Its Past and Future," (in "Special Issue: Evaluating the War on Poverty"), Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 385, (September 1969), pp. 30-40.

K078 Kreins, Edward S., "A Community Resource Program for Youth," Police Chief, 39 (March 1972), pp. 36-41. (A case study in Pleasant Hills, California)

K079 Kress, Andrew J., "Present Day Philosophies of the Cooperative Movement," Rural Sociology, 2 (1937), pp. 469-475.

K080 Krier, James E., "Environmental Watchdogs: Some Lessons From A 'Study' Council," Stanford Law Review, 23 (1971), pp. 623-675.

A case-study of the first year's activities of California's Environmental Quality Study Council (EQSC) illustrating the ombudsman and environmental advocate roles which that organization assumed. Although the EQSC's authorizing legislation gave it little formal power, the organization used its public hearing power to gather information and form opinions on controversial specific environmental issues in California (Palmdale Airport, smog-producing power plants near Plam Springs, etc.). Furthermore, these public hearings provided pro-environment interests and some individual citizens access to decision-making processes previously closed to them (some decisions had already been made, at least tentatively). These hearings each led to EQSC public resolutions which advocated specific measures (usually moratoria pending further investigation) to deal with the specific problems under consideration. The article includes a section (pps. 636-645) that analyzes the Council's use of public hearings.

Article includes much information on Council's composition and intended role as a "study" organization. EQSC could be viewed as weak attempt to include pro-environmentalist in state policy-making process. The conceived powerlessness of the organization may have caused appointments to the agency to ". . .be made with little caution or concern." (p. 673). Thus, strong environmental proponents got voice in a state agency and used general public interest and individual citizen requests to call public hearings on controversial topics and gain public exposure for environmental and some citizen interests. Article emphasizes these ombudsman and advocate roles played by EQSC. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

K081 Kristol, Irving, "Decentralization for What?" The Public Interest, 11 (Spring 1968), pp. 17-25.

K082 Kroeger, W. and J. Dinnerstein, "Citizen Participation in Health Planning: The New York Experiments," Unpublished article, n.d.

K083 Kronenfield, Daniel, "A Case History of a Block Association," in Harold H. Weissman (ed.), Community Development in the Mobilization for Youth Experience, Association Press, New York, 1969, pp. 29-43.

K084 Kubiak, T. J. and D. G. Carvey, "Citizen Participation: Local Leadership Attitudes Toward Development Program Effectiveness," American Institute of Planners, Washington, D. C. Paper submitted for presentation at the AIP Conference, 1975.

Attitudes of local people participating as decision makers in the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) program are important measures of program success. A case study of the Northwest Michigan RC&D project in 1971 provided data concerning socioeconomic and attitudinal attributes of all local citizens participating in RC&D decision making. Over 80 percent of these 72 program participants felt that the program was effective. Canonical analysis was used to examine associations between an independent set of variables representing socioeconomic and attitudinal attributes of local program decision makers and a dependent set of variables measuring their views of program effectiveness. The canonical model furnishes some policy insight by providing tentative suggestions as to degree of relationships or influences between data sets comprised of socioeconomic and attitudinal variables. Positive attitudes toward program effectiveness seemed to be enhanced by affiliation with the soil conservation district or an organized transportation group, views of locally improving social conditions, and long county residence tenure. Pessimism toward program effectiveness seemed to increase with level of education. Research findings are generally consistent with prior research indicating that variance in attitudes is associated with variance in social location within community structure. (AIP Conference)

K085 Kuennen, Daniel S., Community Resource Development Through Group Process: A Guide for Action. Cooperative Extension Service, Circular No. 133, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, 1973.

Many groups can make significant contributions to community life by identifying, defining, and solving their community's problems. But, to improve a community, a group should use the most efficient methods available. This means establishing the type of group which can match resources to problems identified.

This publication presents one model for better utilizing a group as a problem solver. Without such a guide the group's time and effort may be wasted. This guide is intended to help groups avoid costly errors. It may also be used as a measuring device to determine how well a group is working towards its goal.

The publication is divided into four sections: The first presents an outline of group functions and method. The second section expands the outline of group functions and uses some illustrations. The third part presents a flow chart showing one variation of group problems. (Kuennen)

K086 Kunnes, Richard, "Community Control of Community Health," The New Physician, 19 (No. 1. January 1970), pp. 28-33.

K087 Kurz, A. Thomson, Jr., "Health Participation in Planning for Action," American Journal of Public Health, 61 (October 1971), pp. 1982-1987.

K088 Kutner, Nancy G., Voluntary Association Involvement Among Rural and Urban Low-Income People: Annotations of the Research Literature. A & M University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Technical Report 69-3, College Station, Texas, December 1969.

L001 Lackey, Alvin S., "Toward a Reconsideration of the Term 'Catalyst' in Community Development Theory," Rural Sociology, 30 (1965), pp. 93-95.

L002 Laden, Gary M., "FDA Rule-Making Hearings: A Way Out of the Peanut Butter Quagmire," in The George Washington Law Review, 40 (No. 4, May 1972), pp. 726-748.

The FDA hearings on proposed administrative rules are conducted by a FDA hearing examiner; open to any witnesses who have "evidence relevant and material to the issue"; and have been adverserial in nature. Hearings are held only on proposed regulations which an "adversely affected" party objects to and requests a hearing on. In the trial-type hearings which are held, the assumption is that the adverseries will dig up all the facts; and the FDA will modify its original proposed regulations only if "substantial evidence of record" (as taken at the hearings) warrants modifying the regulations. The author (Laden) proposes (p. 742-747) a statutory change to modify this procedure to be less trial-like (and time consuming), and to have the hearing held by an independent, representative panel which would recommend modifications to the FDA commissioner (who would have final authority). (Polchow, et al., 1975)

L003 Lambert, C. and L.R. Friedman, Voluntarism and the War on Poverty. Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, 1967.

A study of changes since 1960 in voluntary agencies which sponsored OEO-funded programs. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

L004 Lammers, C. J., "Power and Participation in Decision-Making in Formal Organizations," American Journal of Sociology, 73 (No. 2, September 1967), pp. 201-216.

L005 Land Management, Proceedings of the National Symposium on Resource and Land Information. Council of State Governments, Lexington, Kentucky, 1974.

L006 Land, Ming Huey, *The Status of Advisory Committees for Vocational and Technical Education in Utah with Comparison of the Structure and Functions to a Theoretical Model*. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, Utah State University. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 7.

L007 *Land Use Letter: Citizen Perspectives on Public Lands.* League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20036, July 1975.

L008 Lander, Louise, (ed.), *The War on Poverty*. Facts on File, New York, 1967.

A factual summary of the legislation and the programs. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

L009 Landsberger, Henry A., *Southern Rural Cooperatives: A Provocative Preliminary Assessment of their Past and their Prospects*. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1970.

L010 Landsberger, Henry, "Maximum Feasible Participation: Working Class and Peasant Movements as a Theoretical Model for the Analysis of Current U. S. Movements of Poor and Minority Groups," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 1 (No. 3, 1972), pp. 25-41.

L011 Lane, Robert E., *Political Life: Why and How People Get Involved in Politics*. The Free Press, New York, 1959.

L012 Lane, Robert E., "The Decline of Politics and Ideology in a Knowledgeable Society," *American Sociological Review*, 31 (October 1966), pp. 649-662.

L013 LaNoue, George R. and Bruce L. R. Smith, *The Politics of School Decentralization*. D. C. Heath and Company, Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts.

L014 LaPage, Wilbur F., *Citizen Participation in National Forest Recreation Policy Development*. State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 1975.

L015 Larrabee, Kent R., "Highway Project Planning with Local Citizens," Remarks presented to Highway Management Institute, University of Mississippi, March 13, 1970.

L016 Larson, Calvin, Jr. and Philo C. Wasbun, *Power, Participation and Ideology.* David McKay, New York, 1969.

L017 Lashof, Joyce C., "Chicago Project Provides Health Care and Career Opportunities," *Hospitals*, 43 (July, 1969), pp. 105-108. (Case study in Chicago)

L018 Lassey, William R. and Anne S. Williams (eds.), *Community Development in Montana: Resources, Methods, Case Studies*. Center for Planning and Development, Montana State University, Bozeman, 1970.

L019 Lassey, William R. et al., *Multi-County Areas as a Tool for Development in Montana*. Center for Planning and Development, Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State University, Research Report 2, December 1970.

L020 Lauter, Paul, "The Short, Happy Life of the Adams-Morgan Community School Project," *Harvard Educational Review*, 38 (Spring 1968), pp. 83-110.

L021 Lawrence, Paul R., "Organization Development in the Black Ghetto," in *Social Innovation in the City*, R. S. Rosenbloom and Robin, (eds.), Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969.

L022 Lawson, Ronald, *Community Leaders and Urban Housing Problems: Leadership Roles, Organizational Goals and Effectiveness of Seven NYC Community Planning Districts*. Bureau of Applied Social Research, New York, 1973.

LO23 Lazar, Irving, "Which Citizens to Participate in What?" in Edgar S. Cahn and Barry A. Passett, (eds.), Citizen Participation: Effecting Community Change. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1971, pp. 92-109.

Americans are joiners and we have much information, common sense and sociological, about groups. This author defines some characteristics of participation and evaluates the OEO ground rules and strategy for participation by these criteria. Some generalizations about participation of the poor are derived from his visits to community groups. Although the OEO has given impetus to new organizations and ghetto residents are no longer as apathetic and resigned to their lot, there is also polarization of the races and damage to inter-class collaboration. What has also happened in OEO is that the goal of effective participation as an end-product has become a prerequisite of the program. The OEO strategy for participation which was never realistically planned can be improved by using what we already know about groups and participation.

LO24 Leach, Richard H., "The Federal Role in the War on Poverty Program," Law and Contemporary Problems, 31 (Winter 1966), pp. 18-38.

The federal role in the war on poverty was never clearly spelled out. The program incorporated a naive belief that serious problems could be licked with evangelism, money, and organization. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

LO25 League of Women Voters of the U.S., Planning in the Community. League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C., 1964.

LO26 League of Women Voters Education Fund, Supercity/Hometown, U.S.A. - Prospects for Two-Tier Government. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, Washington, and London, 1974.

LO27 League of Women Voters, Research to Facilitate Citizen Involvement to Achieve More Effective Community. Charles F. Kettering Foundation, League of Women Voters, 1730 M. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1973-1974. (SSIE HE-44)

L028 Lacuona, Rafael, A., Myth and Democracy. April 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED109035).

L029 Lederman, Alfred Thomas, A Case Analysis of the Intersystem Interaction Between an Urban Board of Education and Selected Leaders of the Black Community. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 5.

L030 Ledyard, Julia, Citizen Participation in Planning. Exchange Bibliography Number 76. Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, 1969.

L031 Lemon, Mona, et al., "Dominant Statuses and Involvement in Formal Voluntary Associations," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1 (No. 2, 1972), pp. 30-42.

L032 Leopold, Luna B., "Let's Sing 'Auld Lang Syne' for the Upper Brandywine or Continue with Burns, How the Best Laid Environmental Schemes for Man 'Gant Aft A'gley'." Natural History, 79 (No. 6, 1970), pp. 4-6.

A multi-disciplinary team of experts, acting as a private citizen's group, attempted an experiment in planning for long-range use of a small river basin (the Upper East Branch of Brandywine Creek). The legal authority for their plan was a Pennsylvania law which permitted a county to form a water resources authority with certain powers (eminent domain, for instance) to protect the water resources of the county. The scientific part of the plan was a study which designated certain lands (50-60% of the basin) to remain undeveloped in order to protect the waters of the basin. The total plan called for creation of county water resources authority to buy easements from the owners of the scientifically designated lands and thus prevent future development of the lands.

However, the plan failed to be adopted because of the planner's inadequate public relations program. The local landowners voted overwhelmingly in opposition to forming the County water resources authorities because they perceived the plan as a big government land-grab. The planners also failed in organizing leaders for the plan among landowners and in providing precise information on plan to landowners. The last few pages analyze all these and other factors contributing to failure. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

L033 Lesparre, M., "Hospitals and the Ghetto: A Try for Rapport. Report on a Workshop to Improve Hospital Relations with the Urban Ghetto," Hospitals, 43 (July 11, 1969), pp. 55-62.

L034 Levens, Helene, Bread and Justice: A Participant-Observer Study of a Welfare Rights Organization. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Wisconsin, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 8.

L035 Levin, Betsy, Decentralization/Community Control of Philadelphia Schools. Working paper 701-4, The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C. (Case study in Philadelphia)

L036 Levin, Henry M., (ed.), Community Control of Schools. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1970.

L037 Levine, Aaron, "Citizen Participation," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 26 (No. 3, August 1960), pp. 195 ff.

Actual involvement and genuine participation of citizens in the planning process is seldom achieved. Too frequently, it consists of a limited discussion of only a portion of the planning commission's completed work by a group carefully selected by a mayor or chamber of commerce official. There is usually little attempt to gain continuity of citizen review and discussion from the early stage of preliminary studies to the final drafts. (Broom 1976)

L038 Levine, Aaron, Task Force Report on Community Organization for Citizen Participation. June 1961. May be obtained from ERIC (ED001513).

L039 Levine, Daniel U., "The Community School in Contemporary Perspective," Elementary School Journal, 69 (No. 3, December 1968), pp. 109-117.

L040 Levine, Naomi, and Richard Cohen, Ocean Hill-Brownsville: A Case History of Schools in Crisis. Popular Library, New York, 1969.

L041 Levitan, Sar A., Planning the Anti-Poverty Strategy, Part Two. 1967. May be obtained from ERIC (ED016763).

L042 Levitan, Sar, The Great Society's Poor Law. John Hopkins Press, Boston, 1969.

A thoughtful review of the entire war on poverty. The program spent $97 per poor person as a national average, but $93 in New York City and $276 in Pittsburgh. The 40% of the poor who live in rural areas received only 30% of the funds. Rural discrimination was closely related to the absence of effective local organizations in sparsely populated rural areas.

The national policy of having many small CAA's meant that a higher proportion of total funds went to staff, who were generally non-poor. By fiscal 60% of the funds were being spent on national emphasis programs. Both strengths and weaknesses of CAP are pointed out. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

L043 Levitan, Sar, "Poverty is Here to Stay: Is OEO?" Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, 4 (May-June 1969). The last chapter in Sar Levitan, The Great Society's Poor Law. Johns Hopkins Press, Boston, 1969.

L044 Levitan, Sar A., "Community Self-Determination and Entrepreneurship: Their Promises and Limitations," Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts, 4 (January-February, 1969), pp. 16-24.

L045 Lewis, D. A. and P. T. Valentiner, Health Care and Community Control: Part III, Health and Mental Health Community Boards. Prepared for seminar on Planning Community Health Services, New York University, New York, 1970.

L046 Lewis, Gerda, "Citizen Participation in Renewal Surveyed," Journal of Housing, 16 (March 1959), pp. 80-87.

Revitalization of the democratic process is seen by this author as a potential result of the requirement for citizen participation in urban renewal and the part public school adult education can play in achieving widespread representative participation. Separate surveys are undertaken by questionnaires of urban renewal and adult education directors in ninety-one cities to determine the current status of citizen participation and public education assistance in urban renewal. Survey results are based on replies from forty-eight per cent of the urban renewal directors and fifty-seven percent of the adult education directors. Citizen participation is found be be undeveloped and weak with only a little assistance from public adult education. The study includes evaluation of citizen participation and public education assistance to it, and recommendations for the future development of citizen participation and for development of the lifelong education process.

L047 Lewis, Robert B., "Educational Participation of Low SES Adults," Journal of Extension, 9 (Fall 1971), pp. 24-30.

This is a North Carolina study of participation patterns of low socioeconomic status (SES) adults in educational programs. The findings are based on interviews from nearly 7,000 adults living in 31 low socioeconomic counties in North Carolina. The researchers found a high level of interest in education and job training among low SES adults. But there was far less actual participation than interest in participation. About one-third of the adults interviewed were neither interested in participation nor had a record of past participation. (Journal of Extension)

L048 Lewis, Robert B., "Motivation Model for Extension," Journal of Extension, 10 (Winter 1972), pp. 23-34.

L049 Leyhe, D. L., et al., "Medi-Cal Patient Satisfaction in Watts," *Health Services Report*, 88 (April 1973), pp. 351-359. (Case study in Los Angeles)

L050 Lidster, Echo, "Provocative Thoughts on 4-H," *Journal of Cooperative Extension*, 3 (1965), pp. 229-233.

L051 Lillard, Leo E., "Model Cities, Model Airplanes, Model Trains," *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 35 (March 1969), pp. 102-104.

L052 Lind, Alden, "The Future of Citizen Involvement," in *The Futurist*, (December 1975).

L053 Lindeman, Francis C. and Margorie A. Costa, "The Voice of the Community," *American Journal of Public Health*, 62 (September 1972), pp. 1245-1248. (Case study in New York)

L054 Lindbloom, Carl G. and Morton Farrah, *The Citizen's Guide to Urban Renewal*. (Rev. ed.), Chandler-Davis, West Trenton, New Jersey, 1968.

L055 Lindsay, John V., *A Plan for Neighborhood Government in New York City*. City of New York, 1970.

L056 Lindskoog, Howard Nelson, *A Study on the Use of Paraprofessionals in Adult Basic Education in the Los Angeles Adult Schools*. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 6.

L057 Lineberry, Robert L. and Ira Sharkansky, *Urban Politics and Public Policy*. Harper & Row, New York, 1971.

L058 Linscomb, Joseph Philip, *The Structure and Organization of Successful Community Advisory Councils in an Inner-City Area of the Los Angeles City Unified School District*. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, Brigham Young University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 8.

L059 Lionberger, Herbert F., "The Relation of Informal Social Groups to the Diffusion of Farm Information in a Northeast Missouri Farm Community," *Rural Sociology*, 19 (1954), pp. 233-243.

L060 Lipset, Seymour Martin, *Political Man*. Anchor Books, Garden City, 1963.

L061 Lipshutz, E., *Some Effects of Layout and Administration on Tenant Relationships in Two Lowrent Public Housing Projects*. Radcliffe College (unpublished), 1967.

L062 Lipsky, Michael, "Protest as a Political Resource," *American Political Science Review*, 63 (December 1968), pp. 1144-1158.

L063 Lipsky, Michael, *Toward a Theory of Street-Level Bureaucracy*. Paper delivered at the American Political Science Association, New York City, 1969.

L064 Lipsky, M. and M. Lounds,, "On Some Pathologies in Recent Social Planning Involving Citizen Participation: The Case of Health Services," Symposium on Decision-Making and Control in Health Care. National Center for Health Services Research and Development, Rockville, Maryland, 1970.

L065 Lipsky, Michael, *Protest in City Politics: Rent Strikes, Housing and the Power of the Poor*. Rand McNally, Chicago, 1970.

L066 Lipsky, M., "Street Level Bureaucracy and the Analysis of Urban Reform," *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 6 (No. 4, June 1971).

L067 Lipsky, Michael, et al., "Citizen Participation in Federal Housing Policies," in *Papers Submitted to Subcommittee on Housing Panels,* House Committee on Banking and Currency, Washington: GPO, 1971. Part 2, pp. 895-926.

L068 Listokin, David, The Dynamics of Housing Rehabilitation-Macro and Micro Analyses. Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey, Center for Urban Policy Research, 1973.

L069 Listokin, David, et al., Housing Rehabilitation: Restraints, Prospects, Policies. Exchange Bibliography No. 356, Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, 1973.

By staff members of the Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research. Narrative of 29 pages, divided into 3 parts: defining rehabilitation, restraints, strategies--with a fourth part which is a listing of 210 sources that either discuss rehabilitation directly or peripheral issues which affect the rehabilitation process. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr)

L070 Littral, Donald W., The Theory and Practice of Community Development: A Guide for Practitioners. University of Missouri, Extension Division, Columbia, 1969.

Describes the practice of community development and identifies the principles, assumptions, and values which guide the methods and procedures of community development.

L071 Litwak, Eugene, "Voluntary Associations and Neighborhood Cohesion," American Sociological Review, 26 (No. 2, April 1961), pp. 258-271.

The principle that social control is maximized by the coordination of bureaucratic and primary groups is suggested, using industrial bureaucracies and local communities as a case in point. Propositions supporting the argument that they have little in common are analyzed, and counter views are presented. A re-examination of selected studies and supportive evidence from a neighborhood survey are used to document the viewpoint of the paper. (American Sociological Review)

L072 Lively, C. E., "Facilitation of Social Action in the Field of Rural Health and Medical Service," Rural Sociology, 9 (1944), pp. 271-273.

L073 Lohman, Joseph D., et al., The Police and the Community: The Dynamics of Their Relationship in a Changing Society, Volumes I and II. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1966. (Case studies in Philadelphia)

L074 Lombard, Rudolph Joseph, Achieving Maximum Feasible Participation of the Poor in Anti-Poverty Elections. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Syracuse University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 6.

L075 Longest, James W., The Role of Community Development in Rural Development. February 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED072906).

L076 Longitudinal Evaluation of Selected Features of the Nation Follow-Through Program. Stanford Research Institute, Palo Alto, California, 1971.

L077 Loomis, Charles P., "The Development of Planned Rural Communities," Rural Sociology, 3 (1938), pp. 385-409.

L078 Lopate, Carol, et al., "Decentralization and Community Participation in Public Education," Review of Educational Research, 40 (No. 1, February 1970), pp. 135-150.

L079 Loring, William C., Jr., et al., Community Organization for Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal. Department of Commerce, Boston, Massachusetts, 1957.

L080 Lotz, J., "Citizen Participation," Habitat, 13 (No. 4, 1970), pp. 16-26.

L081 Low and Moderate Income Housing Production, Management and Services: A Guide for Community Participation. The Nonprofit Housing Center, Inc., Washington, D. C., July 1972.

L082 Lowe, Frances E., and Thomas C. McCormick, "A Study of the Influence of Formal and Informal Leaders in an Election Campaign," Public Opinion Quarterly, 20 (No. 4, Winter 1956-1957), pp. 651-662.

L083 Lowenstein, Edward R., "Citizen Participation and the Administrative Agency in Urban Development: Some Problems and Proposals," The Social Service Review, 45 (No. 3, September 1971), pp. 289-301.

L084 Lowenthal, Martin David, The Politics of Planning in the Model Cities Program: A Case Study. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1970. Available from dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 10.

L085 Lowi, Theodore, The End of Liberalism. W. W. Norton, New York, 1969.

Lowi sees the Community Action Program as one of a series of programs in which hard decisions were delegated to lower levels because the national Congress and executive did not have the courage to make them--the triumph of "interest-group liberalism." Local interest groups were expected to allocate resources on the local level, but recognition of a certain set of interest groups always meant shutting out others. Community action encouraged narrow self-interest, rather than badly-needed broad reforms. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

L086 Lucco, Robert J. and Edith K. Mosher, Decentralization Consensus or Confusion: Defining Citizen Participation in School Policy Formation. 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED089414).

L087 Luckman, Jane and David W. Swift, "Community Health Aides in the Ghetto: The Contra Costa Project," Medical Care, 7 (July-August, 1969), pp. 332-339. (Case study in Richmond, California)

L088 Ludtke, R. L. et al., Social and Economic Considerations for Water Resource Planning in the Park Subbasin, North Dakota. Research Report No. 2, University of North Dakota, February 1971.

This study represents an attempt to evaluate the impact of two water management alternatives on the environment and on the people who live in the area. The research is based on three topics: "attitudes of area people on environment;" "impact of alternatives on people and governmental entities;" and "impact of economy of area." Methodology of sampling the population is described. (Polchow, et al.,1975)

L089 Lurie, H. L., The Community Organization Method in Social Work Education. Council on Social Work Education, New York, 1959.

L090 Lyden, Fremont James and Jerry V. Thomas, "Citizen Participation in Policy-Making: A Study of a Community Action Program," Social Science Quarterly, 50 (No. 3, 1969), pp. 729-642.

Study of Seattle-King Co. Economic Opportunity Board, which was the metropolitan-wide decision-making CAP. The board had 30 members supposedly representative of metropolitan "groups", and its job was to evaluate grant requests from organizations within the area and make the grants. The Board's operation was studied over a 19-month period with a modification of Bales' interaction process analysis in order to get reliable information on the development growth of the board as a policy-making organization.

Results were: poverty representatives on board attended meetings more than other representatives, but took a less active role in the meetings; "a viable decision-making entity did evolve out of the representation scheme developed for SKCEOB" (p. 641); and each group represented played an important role in pattern maintenance (representing constituent values); integration (of conflicting views so decisions were made), and adaptation (getting and adapting to views of everyone).

The task-oriented Board functions were accomplished by the "community" and "public" groups without active participation of the "poverty" group. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

M001 Maass, Arthur, (ed.), *Area & Power: A Theory of Local Government*. Free Press, New York, 1959.

M002 Maccoby, Herbert, "The Differential Political Activity of Participants in a Voluntary Association," *American Sociological Review*, 23 (October 1958), pp. 524-532.

M003 Maclennan, Beryce W., *Developing Partnerships in Community Mental Health*. Mental Health Study Center, National Institute of Mental Health, Adelphi, Maryland, 1972.

Factors of prime consideration in developing sound relationships between the community mental health center and area residents and between the center and other local human service agencies are discussed. In developing relationships with the residents, effort must be taken to properly represent all segments of the local population when assessing needs and methods of operation and service delivery. The roles of residents in the operation of the center must also be taken into account, collaborators, and/or patients. Partnerships with other health agencies are equally important to avoid fragmentation of services. These agencies include social service and welfare systems providing employment counseling, training service and placement and day care. The local business organizations should also be considered. Of particular importance in service delivery are provisions for needy or disturbed young people who often feel alienated. Services must include physical and mental health care, drug treatment and job placement programs, and require the cooperation of the schools, local employers, and law enforcement personnel. Finally, the question of financing the center's operation must be carefully considered in order to make maximum use made of existing funds. (NIMH 135291)

M004 MacNeil, Teresa, Sarah, *The Involvement of Nonmembers in Action Programs of Voluntary Groups: An Exploratory Study with Implications for Adult Education*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1970. May be obtained from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 6.

M005 Magid, Alvin, "Organizational Character vs. Citizens Involvement: The New York City School Decentralization Controversy," *The Urban and Social Change Review*, 3 (Fall 1969), pp. 10-13.

M006 Magill, Robert S., "Joining Formal Voluntary Associations and Social Action Among the Poor," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 2 (No. 4, 1973), pp. 224-229.

M007 Manheim, Marvin L. and John H. Suhribier, "Community Values: A Strategy for Project Planning," in *Citizen Participation and Community Values*, Highway Research Board 380, Washington, D. C., 1972.

A proposed strategy for project planning, location, and design, with emphasis on the approach to community values and other related social and environmental factors is described. Five aspects of the strategy are discussed: (a) the objective of the location-design process; (b) the desired process dynamics and a recommended 4-stage process strategy of initial survey, issue analysis, design and negotiation, and ratification; (c) the principal roles, activities, and organizational structure implied for the team of individuals having responsibility for a projected study; (d) the dangers of the approach as perceived by a highway agency and a community; and (e) the applicability of the approach to system (network) planning and other public policy problems. (*Highway Research Record*)

M008 Manji, Ashrof S., (ed.), *Educational Facilities Planning in Chicago: Selected Case Studies*. 1974.

M009 Mann, Seymour Z., "Participation in Model Cities Planning," Paper presented at the 75th National Conference of Government, National Municipal League, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1969.

M010 Mann, Seymour Z., "Participation of the Poor and Model Cities in New York," Paper prepared for the National Academy of Public Administration, 1970.

M011 Mann, Seymour Z., (ed.), *Proceedings of National Conference on Advocacy and Pluralistic Planning*. Urban Research Center, Department of Urban Affairs, Hunter College, New York, 1970.

M012 Manning, G. C., "The Role of the Consumer," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 212 (April 13, 1970), p. 323.

M013 Manning, William R., "Decentralization: Problems and Promises," *Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals*, 53 (No. 339, October 1969), pp. 116-123.

M014 Mansbridge, Jane J., "Time, Emotion, and Inequality: Three Problems of Participatory Groups," *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 9 (March-June 1973), pp. 351-368.

M015 March, Michael G., "Coordination of the War on Poverty," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, 31 (Winter 1966), pp. 114-141.

An outline of the top level administrative set-up and a descriptive analysis of local administrative relationships. 70% of CAA's are county-wide, 20% are city-wide, and 20% involve other types of areas (Indian tribes, multi-county, etc.). (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

M016 March, Michael S., "The Neighborhood Center Concept," *Public Welfare*, 26 (April 1968), pp. 97-111.

M017 Marcus, Peter, "Tenant Participation for What?" Working paper, The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1970.

M018 Marmor, Theodore R. and Carol Mermey, "The Politicization of Personal Health Services," Discussion paper, University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1969.

M019 Marris, Peter and Martin Rein, *Dilemmas of Social Reform: Poverty and Community Action in the U. S.* Atherton Press, New York, 1967.

Marris and Rein offer the following comments on their work in the Introduction:

> In this book we set out to examine, in the light of one experiment, some of the principles, dilemmas and frustrations with which social reform in America must grapple. The particular projects with which we shall be concerned . . . represent the most imaginative and ambitious attempt to manipulate deliberate social change in the years 1960-1964. These projects were promoted, and largely financed, by the Ford Foundation and the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth

Offenses Control Act of 1961: absorbed into the poverty program, and diffused as a national strategy, they are now known as community action projects . . .(This study is concerned) with strategies of reform, as they appeared to a group of dedicated professionals working within the limits of community action. . .

The first chapter summarizes the community action projects established by 1964 and their origins in the Ford Foundation and the federal government. Chapter two examines the underlying assumptions of community action as a reform movement, and Chapter three reviews the initial success of some of the programs. After these first three chapters establish the social and political context of community action, Chapters four through eight examine the actual strategies of reform--"the dilemmas of each, their relationship to each other, and the constraints under which the reformers acted." Chapters nine and ten conclude the book with a discussion of community action's evolution under the Economic Opportunity Act. (Yin., et al., 1973)

A historical analysis of the Ford Foundation Gray Areas Program and the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, and how they fed into the Community Action Program; early experience with CAP. A provocative and thoughtful discussion of the issues of planning, comprehensive coordination of services, and participation of the poor. A tentative conclusion is that although there were zigs ans zags, the effort came eventually to higher ground. New ideas had been set in motion which will not die easily. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

M020 Marris, Peter and Martin Rein, "The Voice of the People," in Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development: Vol. 1, Concepts and Issues. Institute of Applied Behavioral Science, National Training Laboritories, Washington, D. C., 1968, pp. 128-148.

M021 Marshall, Dale Rogers, The Politics of Participation in Poverty. University of California, Berkeley, 1971.

A case study of the Economic and Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles (EYOB), which focuses on the interaction between poverty members and other board members. It is concerned with the effect on them as individuals and with their effect on board decisions. Concludes that TAR's did not actually gain power over board decisions, but their own personal self-images were improved. TAR's were more dissatisfied with the pace of social change than were other board members. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

MD22 Marshall, D. R., "Who Participates in What? A Bibliographic Essay on Indian Participation in Urban Areas," *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 4 (No. 2, December 1968), pp. 201-216.

MD23 Marshall, Dale Rogers, "Public Participation and the Politics of Poverty," in Peter Orleans and William Russell Ellis, Jr., *Race, Change and Urban Society*, Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 5 (1971), pp. 451-482.

MD24 Marshall, M., "OEO Neighborhood Health Centers: The Poor and You," *Pennsylvania Medicine*, 71 (December 1968), pp. 44-45.

MD25 Marshall, Ray and Lamond Goodwin, *Cooperatives and Rural Poverty in the South*. The John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1971, pp. 82-98.

MD26 Martin, Donald Franklin, *An Analysis of Role Perceptions of Adult Educators in Model Cities*, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University, 1973.

MD27 Martin, Roscoe, *Grass Roots: Rural Democracy in America*. (2nd ed.), Harper and Row, Inc., New York, 1964.

MD28 Martin, Roscoe C., *Water for New York: A Study in State Administration of Water Resources*. Syracuse University Press, New York, 1960, Chapter 5.

The New York City Board of Water Supply wanted to build reservoir at Cannonsville to divert Delaware River water to New York City use. They needed approval of New York State Water Power and Control Commission. This

Commission was required by law to hold public hearings on proposed projects and listen to anyone who wanted to speak. In considering this proposed project, they had 8 days of hearings, conducted in the Cannonsville area at one place. Although many objections were voiced, the Commissions final decision was in favor of building the reservoir at Cannonsville. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

M029 Martineau, William Henry, Patterns of Social Participation and a Sense of Powerlessness Among Urban Blacks. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Notre Dame, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 1.

M030 Martz, Helen E., Citizen Participation in Government: A Study of County Welfare Boards. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 1948.

This study, based on examination of 25% of the county boards in one state, compares the theoretical attributes of citizen participation (reviewed in the chapter on the "Role of Citizen Boards in Administration") with the practical realities of county welfare boards. The data for the study comes from state welfare agency records, interviews with agency officials, and review of many documents (minutes, resolutions, etc.) of local boards. The author discusses in detail board organization, operation, and relationships with other boards and the agency personnel (both state and local). The county boards were actually delegated responsibility for staffing the local agency and for determining eligibility policy and ruling on individual cases (within limits of general state agency guidelines). To the author, however, the main purpose of the system of citizen boards was to create a link between the public and the agency. The author's final chapter ("Summary and Conclusion") makes several good observations on three questions: how well did the boards reflect the community attitudes on public assistance? How well did the boards interpret the state agency programs to the public? And how did the lay citizens relate to the welfare professionals and vice versa? (Polchow, et al., 1975)

M031 Marx, Gary, "Fall River CEO Project," Department of Urban Studies, M.I.T., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1973. (Case study of Fall River, Massachusetts)

M032 Marx, Gary, "Riverview CSO Project," Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1973. (Case study of Riverview, Massachusetts)

M033 Marx, Gary, "Worcester CSO Project," Department of Urban Studies, M.I.T., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1973. (Case study of Worcester, Massachusetts)

M034 Marx, Gary and Dane Archer, "Citizen Involvement in the Law Enforcement Process," American Behavioral Scientist, 15 (September-October 1971), pp. 53-72.

M035 Mason, Joseph Barry and Charles Thomas Moore, "Development of Guides for Community Acceptance of Highway Location, Development, and Construction," Highway Research Record No. 356, Social, Economic and Environmental Factors of Transportation, Highway Research Board, Washington, D. C., 1971, pp. 43-54.

Protests over highway location, design, construction, and related factors have been and are nationwide, partly because of a belief that highways are planned primarily in terms of rather rigid engineering specifications to the virtual exclusion of environmental, attitudinal, and other human related factors. The attitudes and goal preferences of public and private citizens need to be more effectively integrated into planning for highway investments, and the goal priorities of citizens relative to the location, design, and construction of highways need to be ascertained and integrated with the goals of the highway planners. The basic objective of this exploratory research was to develop and test a methodology for determining goals for highway transportation and criteria for implementing the goals that have the highest priority in terms of both desirability and importance as perceived by a representative cross sample of public officials and private citizens. Social and aesthetic goals, economic and fiscal goals, and physical goals were ranked by the 2 groups of respondents. The 2 groups then responded to criteria for obtaining increased levels of aesthetics, increased economic and fiscal goals, coordinated and comprehensive planning, increased levels of safety and health, and increased levels of efficiency. (Highway Research Record)

M036 Masters, N. A., Politics, Poverty and Education: An Analysis of Decision-Making Structures. The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, 1968. PB 177-814.

A study of the inter-relationship between CAA's and school systems in six urban centers: Cincinnati; Columbia, South Carolina; Corpus Christi, Texas; Durham, North Carolina; Oakland, California; and Trenton, New Jersey. Although the CAA's did not bring dramatic change in school systems, they helped neighborhood organizations generate demands which enabled the superintendents to make changes if they were so inclined. The policies of the CAA's were not significantly affected by the official participation of city, county, school board, or the poor as members of the board. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

M037 Mather, W. C., "Income and Social Participation," American Sociological Review, 6 (June 1941), pp. 380-383.

M038 Mathews, Vincent, Citizen Participation: An Analytical Study of the Literature. Community Relations Service, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 1968.

M039 Matthew, Holden, Jr., "Politics and Voluntary Social Action: Some Rules of Thumb," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 2 (No. 1, 1972), pp. 48-59.

M040 Matthews, James William, Residential Factors and Their Relation to Participation in Adult Education and Community Organizations in an Alaskan Urban Community. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 6.

M041 Matthews, M. S., Guide to Community Action: A Sourcebook for Citizen Volunteers. Harper, New York, 1954.

M042 Matthews, R., "Citizen Participation--Tenant Programs in Dayton, Ohio," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 454-456.

An example of citizen participation by means of tenants organizations in public housing is given in this article. In Dayton's experience, residents of war housing were aggressive in finding activities and bringing them into the projects. However, as the social and economic level of residents declined after the war, it was necessary for administrative personnel of the projects to bring in programs with the cooperation of local public and private services and with suggestions from the tenants. They found that conducting competitive activities and offering a flexible and versatile program gave tenants more pride and a sense of belonging. Various kinds of activities and programs are described.

M043 Mauksch, H. O., "Health Care Planning and the Consumer," Health Services Research, 4 (Winter 1969), pp. 313-314.

M044 Maunder, Addison H., Agricultural Extension: A Reference Manual. 1972.

M045 "Maximum Feasible Participation in the Austin Community Action Program," A Comprehensive Evaluation of the Community Action Program in Austin and Travis County, Texas, Final Report. TRACOR, Austin, Texas, 2 (1969), pp. 64-184.

M046 May, J. V., Citizen Participation: A Review of the Literature. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 210-211, 1971. (Also Berkeley, California: Institute of Governmental Affairs, University of California, 1971)

This is a review of the literature on citizen participation. The writer divides participation into two types, political and administrative. She discusses the rates and effectiveness of political participation, its objectives or functions, and its structural determinants. The discussion of rates and effectiveness focuses upon the effects of differential rates of participation upon the political system. She identifies four objectives of citizen participation: socialization, adaptation, integration, and goal attainment, following Parson's familiar pattern variables.

The structural determinants discussed are local political variables; internal organizational characteristics, presumably characteristics of poverty agencies; local political structure, where she discusses S. P. Hays' analysis of the progressive movement, as well as Banfield and Wilson's City Politics; and the regional political structure. All of these are considered from the point of view of their effect upon participation.

Under administrative participation the writer discusses the literature on formal organizations dealing separately with participation and organizational effectiveness and participation and bureaucratic responsiveness.

The literature review is followed by a 19-page appendix of generalizations on the factors which influence the rate with which citizens participate in political activities. These generalizations are divided into those dealing with motivation and those dealing with capability. They are drawn primarily from Lester Milbrath (Political Participation) and Robert Lane (Political Life).

M047 May, Judith V., "Two Model Cities: Political Development on the Local Level," Paper presented to the American Political Science Association, New York, 1964.

M048 Mayer, Martin, The Teacher's Strike, New York, 1968. Harper and Row, New York, 1968.

M049 Mayhawk, R., "Ghettometrics: An Urban Social Transactions and Negotiations System," Journal of Environmental Systems, (December 1971), pp. 355-365.

M050 Mayo, Selz C., "Testing Criteria of Rural Locality Groups," Rural Sociology, 14 (1949), pp. 317-325.

M051 Mayo, Selz C., "Age Profiles of Social Participation in Rural Areas of Wake County, North Carolina," Rural Sociology, 15 (1950), pp. 242-251.

M052 Mayo, Selz C. and Paul C. Marsh, "Social Participation in a Rural Community," American Journal of Sociology, 57 (1951), pp. 243-247.

MD53 Mayor's Advisory Panel on Decentralization of the New York City Schools. *Reconnection for Learning: A Community School System for New York City*. Mayor's Advisory Panel on Decentralization of the New York City Schools, New York, 1967.

MD54 Mazziotti, Donald F., *Advocacy Planning--Toward the Development of Theory and Strategy*. Exchange Bibliography No. 241, 1971.

MD55 Mazziotti, Donald F., *Neighborhoods and Neighborhood Planning*. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 596, 1974.

By an Assistant Professor in the Graduate Program in Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Iowa. Introduction of seven pages plus listing of 182 sources. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gahr)

MD56 McAllister, Donald (ed.), *Environment: A New Frontier for Land Use Planning*. National Science Foundation, RANN program, October, 1973.

MD57 McCarthy, E. G., and J. H. Fitzpatrick, "The New Public and Private Partnership in Health Care: A Case Study," *Hospitals*, 42 (March 1968, pp. 53-54, 98.

MD58 McClaughry, John, "The Troubled Dream: The Life and Times of Section 235 of the National Housing Act," in *Loyola University of Chicago Law Journal*, 6 (Winter 1975), pp. 1-45.

Aimed at helping low-and moderate-income families to own their homes; less than 1/2 million families were helped during 1968-1974 when the 235 program was in existence, and over 10% defaulted on the mortgages. Reviews the history of related sections of the law as well as 235, and the successes (few) and failures (spectacular) that led to the new law. Concludes with a series of recommendations such as FHA-state/local government coinsurance on mortgages and an extensive neighborhood strategy with intensive and concurrent programs concentrated on the area to be revived. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gahr)

M059 McClellan, Carole Keeton, How to Get Full Value From Citizen Committees, 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED105647).

M060 McClendon, Bruce W., and John A. Lewis, "Maximizing Citizen Participation in the Development of Goals for a Comprehensive Plan: The Corpus Christi, Texas Experience," Paper submitted for presentation at the American Institute of Planners Conference, Washington, D. C., 1975.

By incorporating a comprehensive goals-setting citizen participation process into the comprehensive planning process, Corpus Christi is developing a realistic, reliable, workable comprehensive plan. It is the people's plan. It begins with the most basic questions people are asking in communities around the country, and ends with a clear image of a better future community and what needs to be done to make it work. Goals for Corpus Christi is the only on-going program of its kind and magnitude anywhere in the United States. The implications of this effort and the lessons to be learned from it should be beneficial to practicing planners everywhere. Basically, the goals program involves hundreds of citizens in defining critical choices facing the community, and via the mass media, thousands in deciding which choices should be made. It is a process that can be adopted in any community - even those on a limited budget. It represents a new way of preparing a comprehensive plan that poses new challenges and opportunities for planners, which includes forcing them to redefine their professional roles in an environment in which citizen participation is a real input. A basic result of merging citizen participation and comprehensive planning on an equal basis is increased efficiency in the political process of communities. (American Institute of Planners, 1975)

M061 McClosky, Herbert, "Consensus and Ideology in American Politics," American Political Review, 58 (December 1964), pp. 361-382.

M062 McClosky, H., "Participation and Apathy," Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, 1966-1967.

M063 McClosky, Herbert, "Political Participation," in International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, David L. Sills, (ed.),

Macmillan and the Free Press, New York, 1968, pp. 252-265.

MO64 McCoy, Rhody, "The Formation of a Community-Controlled School District," in Henry M. Levin (ed.), Community Control of Schools. The Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. (Case study of New York: Ocean Hill-Brownsville), 1970.

MO65 McCrory, James T., "The St. Louis Story," in A. F. Brandstatter and L. A. Radelet (eds.), Police and Community Relations: A Source Book, Glencoe Press, Beverly Hills, California, 1968. (Case study of St. Louis)

MO66 McCune, Richard Dale, A Study of the Composition and Design of School Boards in Selected Private and Parochial High Schools in California, Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of Southern California, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 6.

MO67 McDill, Edward L. and Joanne Clara Ridley, "Status, Anomie, Political Alienation, and Political Participation," American Journal of Sociology, 68 (September 1962), pp. 205-213.

MO68 McEntire, Davis, "Alternative Models of Regional Organization," Paper presented to the Annual Meeting, Rural Sociological Society, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, University of California at Berkeley, August 1972.

MO69 McFatter, Jr., William Thomas, The Degree, Level, Pattern, and Efficacy of Citizen Participation in Policy Matters Under Different Types of Community Power Structure. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, 1970.

MO70 McGraw, Dickinson L., Suburban Problem Solving: An Information System for Tempe, Arizona. 1971. May be obtained from ERIC (ED052470).

M071 McGee T., and W. O'Brien, "Citizen Participation in Community Mental Health at the Municipal Level," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 42 (March 1972), p. 259.

M072 McInnis, Donald Wallace, *An Appraisal of the Organization and Function of Advisory Committees in Community College Occupational Education in the State of Washington*. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, Washington State University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 1.

M073 McKenzie, Linda (ed.), *The Grass Roots and Water Resources Management*. Report No. 10, State of Washington Water Research Center, University of Washington, Pullman, Washington, 1972.

M074 McKinney, Floyd Lee, *Citizens Perceptions and Professional Educators' Expectations Regarding the Vocational Citizens Advisory Committee*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 30, No. 12, Part 1.

M075 McKinney, Floyd L., *Involvement of People is Critical in Maintaining Programs of High Standards*. Available from ERIC (EJ040705).

M076 McLaughlin, Wendell, *Police-Community Relations*. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 1968. (Case study of Des Moines).

M077 McLeod, Norman and Fay, "Experiences with Conflict and Hostility in Two Rural Newfoundland Communities," in James A. Draper, (ed.), *Citizen Participation: Canada.* New Press, Toronto, 1971.

A husband and wife team draw some implications about conflict and hostility in community development from their experiences as workers in two different projects. Although they recognize many factors as contributors to success in one project and failure in the other, they believe that different handling of conflict and hostility was a major one. Conflict is identified as an action or event, and hostility as an emotion, a result of pent-up frustration because of social impotence or powerlessness. The implications for community development derived from their experience by the workers is that when hostility can be channeled into conflict centered around an issue, the conflict signifies a growing sense of influence and power and can result in resolution of problems. However, confrontation in which hostility toward leaders is confused and conflict over an issue can be counterproductive for solution of problems and result only in an airing of histility. Reeducating an existing leadership with established habits is more difficult than educating a new leadership. Conflict with outside groups about an issue in which the whole community can participate is necessary before internal conflicts can be constructively raised and resolved.

M078 McManus, Joseph W., "Community Development Block Grants: Citizen Participation in Resource Allocation," Paper submitted for presentation at the American Institute of Planners Conference, Washington, D. C., 1975.

The Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 allocated block grants to metropolitan areas and central cities, but required that recipients designate projects, from a list of eligible activities, utilizing citizen participation. Theoretical allocation approaches and the process used in Miami are described. The paper concludes than an incipient grass roots political coalition may be forming; that the image of local government, particularly governing bodies, is enhanced; that the central city may again become the voice of low income groups; and that municipal administrations must regroup to monitor and evaluate community development activities. (American Institute of Planners, 1975)

M079 McNamara, John J., "Communities and Control of Health Services," Inquiry, 9 (September 1972), pp. 64-69.

M080 McNeill, M. F., "Citizen Participation--Charlotte, North Carolina," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 445-448.

An example of the achievements in citizen participation through a mayor's citizen advisory committee under "workable program" requirements for urban renewal is given in this paper. This committee's activities during its first year of operation are detailed. Subcommittees are formed including: Relocation Resources Committee, Public Information Committee, Speaker's Bureau and Community Improvement Committee. Twelve neighborhood associations are going and more are being formed. The committee's goal is "to stimulate communities to action for better living". Citizen support is cited as confirmed by reelection of the mayor and all seven city councilmen by a substantial majority. This report was written by the chairman of the Community Improvement Subcommittee.

M081 McNiven, J. D., Evaluation of the Public Participation Programme Embodied in the Prince Edward Island Development Plan. Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada, 103, 1974, (Regional and Urban Studies Center)

M082 McRae, Leroy, "Organizing a Community Action Group in Housing," in Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development: Vol. II, Cases and Programs. Institute of Applied Behavioral Science, National Training Laboratories, Washington, D. C., 1969, pp. 219-234.

M083 Meade, Marvin, "Participative Administration--Emerging Reality or Wishful Thinking?" in Dwight Waldo (ed.), Public Administration in a Time of Turbulence. Chandler, Scranton, 1971, pp. 169-187.

M084 Mehta, C., "Citizen Participation in Urban Community Development," Community Development Journal, (July 1969), pp. 133-136.

M085 Meiller, Larry R., A Test of the Coorintation Model as a Tool for Determining Group Perceptions of Community Development Problems in Rice Lake, Wisconsin, Unpublished paper, the University of Wisconsin, May 1974.

Mailler found that citizens in Rice Lake, Wisconsin, put a high priority on improving recreation and leisure time activities—a problem not perceived by community leaders and given low priority by elected officials. While citizens were concerned with doing something about low wages in their city, elected officials and community leaders did not see this as a problem. The interesting finding here was that while the three groups did not agree on priorities for their community, they thought that the other groups agreed with them. (Mailler, 1977)

MD86 Mailler, Larry R., A Test of the Effects of One Form of Change Agent Intervention on the Linkages Between Community Groups. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Madison, Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin, 1977.

This research is directed at . . .smaller communities. Its purpose is to determine the degree to which various actor groups (citizens, elected officials, community leaders, local mass media editors) within the communities agree, and think they agree, on the problems of their area. In addition, the research looks to the question of the role the opinion survey and opinion feedback by community newspapers can play in moving groups within a community toward discussing and solving the problems they face.

The ultimate goal of the research is to find a scheme for citizen participation in order (1) to make more accurate decisions about relevant needs in the community; (2) to speed the community development process; and (3) to involve, and through involvement, better inform citizens of the development of their community. (Mailler, 1977)

MD87 Maisner, Lisbeth, et al., A Training Program for Consumers in Policy-Making Roles in Health Care Projects. Continuing Education in Health Sciences, University Extension and the Division of Health Planning and Administration, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, California, May 1970.

MD88 Maisner, Lisbeth, et al., A Training Program for Consumers in Advisory or Policy-Making Roles in Health Care Projects: Final Report. Continuing Education in Health Sciences, University Extension, and the Division of Health Planning and Administration, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, California, January 1971.

M089 Melrood, Margot, A Bibliography on Decentralization. Institute of Governmental Affairs, University Extension, The University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1970.

M090 Melvin, Ernest E., Guidelines for Community Improvement. Institute of Community and Area Development, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 1962.

M091 Melvin, Ernest E., "The Planners and Citizen Participation," Journal of Community Development Society, 5 (No. 1, Spring 1974).

The comprehensive process has entered into an era of participatory planning. Professional planners and citizen clients have entered into new types of relationships during the last decade. For several years, various segments of our now highly pluralistic society have been demanding a much larger piece of the action from the beginning and continuing throughout the planning process and implementation phase. All kinds of planning--physical, social and economic--are being affected by this significant change in the planning process, although there are still, in many places, people who talk about "selling" plans to get acceptance and public support. Until recently, the national trend has been picking up at a rapid rate toward the increased involvement of all levels of citizens and citizen groups at all levels and stages of planning. The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of the planner as he relates to this comparatively new kind of citizen participation which is, indeed, foreign to many professional planners. (Journal of the Community Development Society)

M092 Melvin, Ernest E., "The Community in Concept and In Development," Adult Leadership, (October 1975)

MD93 Menand, Louis, III, "Hanover Builds a High School," in Bock, Edwin A. (ed.), State and Local Government: A Case Book. University of Alabama Press, Birmingham, Alabama, 1963, pp. 197-226.

Hanover had a town meeting governmental form, with annual town, precinct, and school meetings open to all citizens, which gave everyone an opportunity to participate in final decision making, through voting. Usually the alternatives were proposed by the elective officers (school board in this case).

The School Board, recognizing need for more high school space, appointed "prestigous" Building Advisory Committee of "respected" citizens to make proposals. This Committee worked without wider citizen input, except through informal conversations. School Board adopted the BAC plans, and then ran publicity and education campaign through League of Women Voters and PTA, and news media. For annual school meeting, however, only 30% of citizens came, and many did not stay for the vote on the plans, which went against the school board.

After defeat, the School Board based new plans on professional consultants proposals. But they were very sensitive to suggestions from leaders of the previous year's opposition, and could not decide on any one plan to present to citizen-voters. Therefore, the School Board presented two alternatives for the citizens to choose from, and publicized them both through the League of Women Voters and the PTA and the News Media. So it took "the largest town meeting in decades" to decide the issue. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

MD94 Mencher, S., "The Future for Voluntarism in American Social Welfare," in A. J. Kahn (ed.), Issues in American Social Work, Columbia University Press, New York, 1956, pp. 219-241.

MD95 Mendes, Richard H. P., Bibliography on Community Organization for Citizen Participation in Voluntary Democratic Associations. Prepared for President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

M096 Messner, Stephen D., Minority Groups and Housing: A Selected Bibliography, 1950-1967. University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut.

M097 Metropolitan Applied Research Center (MARC), "The Future of Maximum Feasible Participation," Unpublished paper delivered at the Alumni Meeting, Columbia University School of Social Work, New York, 1968.

M098 Meyers, William R. and Robert A. Sorwart, Citizen Participation in Mental Health: A Bibliography. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 559, Monticello, Illinois 61856, April 1974.

M099 Meyers, William R., et al., Area Board Accomplishment: Summary of Findings of the Citizen Participation Project. Department of Mental Health, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, 1972.

M100 Meyerson, M. and E. C. Banfield, Politics, Planning and the Public Interest: The Case of Public Housing In Chicago. Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1955.

M101 "Michigan's First Wilderness State Part," Michigan Natural Resources Magazine, 41 (No. 4, 1972), pp. 2-7.

Article is brief history of the Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park and the history and provisions of the zoning-type system adopted to control park use. The Michigan Natural Resources Commission in December, 1970 commissioned a study of the area by the State Parks Division to gather data for the Commission to base a decision on. The State Parks Division, in addition to doing its own study, invited several citizen groups "interested in natural areas, camping, and environmental protection" to make independent studies. Findings of all studies were incorporated into the Parks Division's final report which the Commission used as the basis of public hearings. After the public hearings, the report's recommendations were adopted by the Commission. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

M102 Mid-Atlantic Federal Regional Council, Citizen Participation. 4450 Wm. J. Green, Jr. Federal Building, 600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, Mid-Atlantic Federal Regional Council, 1975.

The Federal Regional Council (FRC) decided that a useful public purpose would be served by publishing a summary of the citizen participation requirements of the major Federal domestic assistance programs. Consequently, it directed that a pamphlet be prepared that would "define, catalogue, and disseminate the citizen participation standards" of financial assistance programs administered by FRC agencies. (p. 1)

This pamphlet lists all major Federal programs that have citizen participation requirements by OMB number and by agency, and summarizes very briefly what these requirements are. It also provides contact persons and telephone numbers for the Mid-Atlantic region.

M103 Milbrath, Lester W., Political Participation: How and Why Do People Get Involved in Politics? Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, 1965.

M104 Milio, Nancy, "A Neighborhood Approach to Maternal and Child Health in the Negro Ghetto," American Journal of Public Health, 57 (April 1967), pp. 618-624.

M105 Milio, Nancy R., "Structuring the Setting for Health Action," American Journal of Public Health, 57 (November, 1967), pp. 1985-1990.

M106 Miller, Kenneth, "Capitalism and the Community Self-Determination Act," Harvard Journal on Legislation, 6 (1969), pp. 413-461.

M107 Miller, Harold V., Mr. Planning Commissioner. Public Administration Service, Chicago, 1954.

M108 Miller, Kenneth H., "Community Organizations in the Ghetto," R. S. Rosenbloom and Robin Marris (eds.), Social Innovation in the City. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969, pp. 97-108.

M109 Miller, Leann R., Citizen Advisory Committees. 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED106980).

M110 Miller, Paul A., Community Health Action: A Study of Community Contrast. Michigan State College Press, East Lansing, Michigan, 1953.

M111 Miller, Paul A., "The Process of Decision-Making Within the Context of Community Organization," Rural Sociology, (June 1952), pp. 153-161.

M112 Miller, Sidney J. and W. Keith Warner, "Trends in Social Participation," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 1 (1963), pp. 176-182.

M113 Miller, S. M., "Planning for Participation," Journal of Social Issues, 5 (No. 1, 1949), pp. 33-35.

M114 Miller, S. M., "The Politics of Poverty," Dissent, 11 (Spring 1964), pp. 212-218.

M115 Miller, S. M., "Poverty, Inequality and Conflict," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 373 (September 1967), pp. 16-52.

M116 Miller, S. M., "Poverty, Race and Politics," in Irving Horowitz, (ed.), The New Sociology, Oxford University Press, New York, 1964, pp. 290-312.

M117 Miller, S. M. and Martin Rein, "Participation, Poverty, and Administration," Public Administration Review, 29 (January-February 1969), pp. 15-25.

A movement for personal self-help escalated into a social movement which may have far-reaching consequences for the professionalization of public administration. The authors predict conflict in redefining the boundaries between professional and board decisions, and the possibility of a return to nepotism and individual preference in hiring personnel. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

M118 Millett, Ricardo Alfonso, Examination of "Widespread Citizen Participation" in the Model Cities Program and the Demands of Ethnic Minorities for a Greater Decision-Making Role in American Cities. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1974.

M119 Millikan, M. F., et al., The Role of Popular Participation in Development. Center for International Studies, M. I. T., Cambridge, 1968.

M120 Millis, John S., "The Future of Medicine: The Role of the Consumer," Journal of the American Medical Association, 210 (No. 3, October 20, 1969), pp. 498-501.

M121 Milne, Claudia, et al., "Farming Community Meets Planners: Highway Seven Feasibility Study: A Case Study in Public Participation," Constructive Citizen Participation, 3 (No. 3, December 1975), pp. 3-6.

From October 1972, until March 1974, the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications carried out a highway feasibility study, which involved citizen participation. This paper reviews the public participation program for the study and discusses the results and some lessons which were learned during the study.

To assist the Ministry in conducting the feasibility study a multi-disciplinary team of consultants was hired, consisting of sociologists, economists, environmentalists, engineers, and planners. (*Constructive Citizen Participation*)

M122 Minkowski, William L., et al., "The County of Los Angeles Health Department Youth Clinics," *American Journal of Public Health*, 61 (April 1971), pp. 757-762. (Case study in Los Angeles)

M123 Minneapolis City Planning Commission, *Citizen Participation; Community Improvement Program*. Minneapolis City Planning Commission, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1961.

M124 Mitchell, Bruce, *Fluoridation Bibliography: Referendums, Public Participation in Decision-Making, and Methodologies for Attitude Perception Studies*. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 268, Monticello, Illinois 61856, March 1972.

M125 Mitchell, Donald P., *An Evaluation of the Composition and Selection of Negotiating Teams for Public School Boards of Education*. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, Wayne State University, 1969. Available from Dissertatica Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 4.

M126 Mitchell, John B. and Sheldon G. Lowry, *Power Structures, Community Leadership and Social Action*. North Central Extension Sociology Task Force Leadership Series 5, North Central Regional Extension Publication 35, University of Missouri, Columbia, September 1973.

M127 Mittenthal, Stephen D., *The Power Pendulum: An Examination of Power and Planning in the Low-Income Community*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, New York, 1970.

M128 Mittenthal, Stephen D. and Hans B. C. Speigel, *Urban Confrontation: City Versus Neighborhood in Model City*

Planning Process. Institute of Urban Environment, Columbia University, New York, 1970.

M129 Moffit, Leonard C., "Highest and Best Use--A Concept Reexamined," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 19 (1964), pp. 176-179.

Highest and best use of land has long been a stock phrase in the vocabulary of conservationists. While expressing an admirable goal, its meaning has not always been clear enough to establish sound guidelines for use of natural resources. The author of this article avers that the concept--highest and best use of land--prescribes giving to the community a more effective and coherent voice in land use planning. (Journal of Soil and Water Conservation)

M130 Mogulof, Melvin B., "Involving Low-Income Neighborhoods in Anti-Delinquency Programs," Social Work, 10 (October 1965), pp. 51-57.

M131 Mogulof, Melvin B., "A Developmental Approach to the Community Action Program Idea," Social Work, 12 (No. 2, April 1967), pp. 12-20.

A wise strategy for implementing community action programs conceives of their developing in two stages: in the first phase, CAA's must establish legitimacy, assure themselves of continuing resources, and avoid controversy. With patience, they will reach the second phase, when they can more safely be controversial and maximize participation. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

M132 Mogulof, M. B., Advocates for Themselves: Citizen Participation in Federally Supported Community Decision/Program Organizations, The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1969.

M133 Mogulof, M. B., "Coalition to Adversary: Citizen Participation in Three Federal Programs," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 35 (July 1969), pp. 225-232.

This short but comprehensive article traces the development of citizen participation from the Kennedy Administration's Juvenile Delinquency Demonstration Program through OEO's Community Action Program, and then to HUD's Model Cities effort. Mogulof notes both the participatory elements common to these programs and those features that evolved. The author also discusses how "the developments in these programs have been influenced by--and have influenced--a parallel black community movement away from integration toward a focus on independent black community development." (Yin, et al., 1973)

M134 Mogulof, Melvin B., "Federal Support for Citizen Participation in Social Action," Social Welfare Forum, Columbia University Press, New York, 1969.

M136 Mogulof, Melvin B., "Black Community Development in 5 Western Model Cities," Social Work, 15 (January 1970), pp. 12-18.

M137 Mogulof, M. B., Citizen Participation: A Review and Commentary on Federal Policies and Practices. The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1970.

In the introduction to this first of a two-part series, Mogulof writes that the issue of citizen participation has changed considerably since the perception by social scientists and administrators that ". . .lack of involvement in the planning and delivery of social services for the poor and disadvantaged was associated with alienation and seemed to decrease the effectiveness of these programs. . . However the problem was perceived at the outset--to increase program effectiveness, to redistribute power, to build an effective political constituency for new programs--the problem has gradually shifted over the past five years from an issue involving individual involvement and participation to a matter of group rights and power vis-a-vis the larger community . . .Thus citizen participation has become the problem of community control and decentralization of decision-making power from traditional federal, state and local government levels to the neighborhood level."

The work is divided into three sections. The first provides definitional discussions of citizen, participation, neighborhood and representation. The second section reviews citizen participation within specific federal programs (agencies focused on by the author include DHEW, Department of Labor, HUD, and The Office of Economic Opportunity). Much of the analysis here addresses the questions: (1) Was the participatory body a coalition of various community forces but not dominated by any of these forces or was it controlled by citizen representatives? (2) Was the citizen participation body advisory or did policy control over a program rest with it? The third section presents conclusions and policy recommendations.

The study reviews the salient policy issues for citizen participation in federal programs. However, the conclusions are based solely on interviews of federal officials in the San Francisco area and are not directed to the real policy constraints of any single federal agency. (Yin, et al., 1973)

M138 Mogulof, M. B., Citizen Participation: The Local Perspective. The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1970.

In reference to his work of several months earlier just discussed, Mogulof writes that ". . .it lacked a 'feel' for what citizen involvement in decision making was 'really' like at the local level." This later report is an attempt to analyze the policies of the same four federal agencies, now from the perspective of their locally supported constituents.

The report is based on observations of seven city- or county-based agencies, all located in the Far West: (1) a neighborhood health services center, (2) a community action agency, (3) an OEO-supported legal services center, (4) a Model City agency, (5) a tenants' council in a public housing project, (6) an urban renewal project area committee, and (7) a community mental health center. These seven local efforts represent programs sponsored by HUD, OEO, DHEW, and Department of Labor (one of the seven local agencies, Model Cities, also directed a Labor Department-supported Concentrated Employment Program). Mogulof summarizes that "citizen participation is there to be observed, it works, it seems to have secured important committment by federal and local staff, and it appears to have something very useful to contribute to the amelioration of tensions in our society." Furthermore, "Citizen participation policy at the federal level is erratic, piecemeal, misunderstood, and possibly not really cared about."

The study is one of the best to date, looking across several federal programs in a fixed geographical area, San Francisco Bay. However, the limited geographical scope of the research restricts the degree to which Mogulof's conclusions can be generalized. (Yin., et al., 1973)

M139 Mogulof, Melvin B., "Advocates for Themselves: Citizen Participation in Federally Supported Community Organizations," Community Mental Health Journal, Urban Institute, 2100 M. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, 1974, pp. 66-76.

Different patterns and purposes of citizen participation in federally sponsored community programs are examined. The purposes of citizen participation are considered varied and unclear. However, the pattern of participation appears to lend itself to some notion of intensity--ranging from employment of citizens through dialogue and influence, to citizen control of local programs. This variation in pattern is further reflected in different decision structures for participation, including advisory mechanisms, coalitions and those allowing citizen control. Although control mechanisms are seen as having certain negative consequences for racial integration, it is felt that citizen participation should be viewed as a goal of policy, in addition to being an instrument for the achievement of other goals. 8 references. (Journal abstract) (NIMH 188571)

M140 Moland, John Jr., Some Social Structural Correlates of Anomia Among Rural Black's of Louisiana. 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED101880).

M141 Money, James L. and Mel Epstein, Housing Development, Center for Economic Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971. (Case study in Boston)

M142 Moon, J. Donald., "Participation and Democracy: A Review Essay," Midwest Journal of Politics, 16 (August 1972).

M143 Moore, Charles H. and Ray E. Johnston, "School Decentralization, Community Control, and the Politics of Public Education," Urban Affairs Quarterly, 6 (June 1971), pp. 421-446. (Case study in Detroit)

M144 Moore, Mary L., "The Role of Hostility and Militancy in Indigenous Community Health Advisory Groups," Paper presented to Public Health Education Section, American Public Health Assoication, Ninety-eighth Annual Meeting, October 29, 1970, held at Houston, Texas.

M145 Morgan, David R. and Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, (eds.), *Urban Political Analysis: A Systems Approach*. The Free Press, New York, 1972.

M146 Morley, C. G., "Public Participation: A Right to Decide," *The Allocative Conflicts in Water Resources Management*, Agassiz Center for Water Studies, The University of Manitoba, Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada, 1974, pp. 509-524.

M147 Morris, Jesse A., Sr., *The Organization and Operation of Cooperatives Funded Under Title III of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964*. Alcorn A & M College, Lorman, Mississippi, Department of Agriculture, December 1969, pp. 5-7.

M148 Morris, Peter, "A Report on Urban Renewal in the United States," in Leonard J. Duhl, (ed.), *The Urban Condition: People and Policy in the Metropolis*. Basic Books, New York, 1963.

M149 Morris, Peter R., "A Federal Strategy for Neighborhood Rehabilitation and Preservation," *Harvard Journal of Legislation*, 11 (1974), pp. 509-538.

M150 Morrison, Denton E., "The Environmental Movement: Conflict Dynamics," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 2 (No. 2, 1973), pp. 74-85.

M151 Morrison, Denton E., (ed.), *Farmer's Organizations and Movements: Research Needs and a Bibliography of the United States and Canada*. Michigan State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 24, East Lansing, Michigan, May 1969.

Comprehensive statements of needed research on farm organizations and farmer's movements, with a bibliography of U. S. and Canadian farm organizations and movements.

M152 Morrison, Denton E. and Allan D. Steeves, "Deprivation, Discontent, and Social Movement Participation: Evidence on a Contemporary Farmer's Movement, the NFO," Rural Sociology, 32 (1967), pp. 414-434.

Review of accumulated evidence from 13 studies shows that members of the National Farmers' Organization (NFO) exemplify the social movement participation paradox. Compared with other farmers, NFO members generally are in advantaged farm economic situations, but they express higher dissatisfaction and are employing drastic means to change the economic institutions surrounding farm marketing as participants in a power-oriented social movement. Evidence presented supports the notion of relative deprivation as a factor in the explanation of the paradox. Prior to movement participation NFO members were higher than nonmembers in income aspirations, and members exhibit greater belief in the structural sources of their difficulties in reaching income aspirations. Higher aspirations may have a lower probability of fulfillment, thus predisposing those with higher aspirations to receptiveness to beliefs in structural blockage, structural blame, and structural solution, which are part of the NFO ideology. Some implications of this notion are speculatively explored. (Rural Sociology)

M153 Morrison, Denton E. and W. Keith Warner, "Correlates of Farmers' Attitudes Toward Public and Private Aspects of Agricultural Organization," Rural Sociology, 36 (1971), pp. 5-19.

Through the use of survey data from a large sample of Michigan and Wisconsin farm operators, economic variables, organizational variables, and personal variables are related to sets of attitude items dealing with policy preferences for three types of public approaches to agricultural organization and a major private alternative collective bargaining. In general, the independent variables were found to be modestly related to the attitudes, with the organizational variables outranking the economic and personal variables in these relationships. It is hypothesized that voluntary organizations are uniquely important for farmers as factors which intervene between economic or personal situations and economically relevant attitudes.

M154 Morrison, Larry P., "Toward Improving the Process of Citizen Participation," Paper presented at the 56th annual meeting of the American Institute of Planners, Atlanta, Georgia, October, 1973.

M155 Moser, David E. and Wesley R. Kriebel, Guidelines for an Extension Education Program in Transportation, 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (ED049438).

M156 Mott, Basil J. G., Anatomy of a Coordinating Council, Implications for Planning. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1968.

M157 Mott, Basil J. G., "Consumer Participation in Comprehensive Health Planning," Draft of a paper prepared for the Symposium on Decision Making and Control in Health Care, 1968.

M159 Moynihan, Daniel P., Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding: Community Action in the War on Poverty. The Free Press, New York, 1969.

Moynihan describes the origins of the community action element of the War on Poverty, and argues that many of the problems that developed were the result of a basic confusion at the outset as to what the program was designed to accomplish. According to Moynihan, "the essential problem with community action was that the one term concealed at least four distinct meanings: organizing the power structure, as in the Ford Foundation programs of Paul Ylvisaker; expanding the power structure, as in the delinquency program of Cloward and Ohlin; confronting the power structure, as in the Industrial Areas Foundation program of Saul Alinsky;

and finally, assisting the power structure, as in the Peace Corps of Sargent Shriver."

The thesis of Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding is that "(a) program was launched that was not understood and not explained, and this brought about social losses that need not have occurred." Moynihan also argues that Washington directly undermined OEO's efforts by establishing a "competing" program, Model Cities, to operate toward the same goals, in the same cities, and among the same people. (Yin., et al., 1973)

A survey of the intellectural origins of CAP and how it was conceived, with an analysis of the role of social scientists in public policy. After noting the troubles with a number of big-city programs, he concludes that "enough snake-oil has been sold in the Republic" and that the consequences should have been more carefully considered. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

M161 Moynihan, Daniel P., (ed.), On Understanding Poverty: Perspectives From the Social Sciences. Basic Books, New York, 1969.

M162 Moynihan, Daniel P., (ed.), Toward a National Urban Policy. Basic Books, New York, 1970.

M163 Moynihan, Daniel P., "What is Community Action?" The Public Interest, 5 (Fall 1966), pp. 3-9.

Four possible definitions of the community action concept: co-ordination, Alinsky-style confrontation, the Peace Corps model of self-help and provision of services, and the Task Force model of political effectiveness. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

M164 Mulder, Mark, "Power Equalization through Participation," Administrative Science Quarterly, 16 (No. 1, March 1971), pp. 31-38.

This paper criticizes the assumptions that participation of the less powerful in decision-making processes results in a reduction of differences in power between the more powerful and the less powerful. (p. 31) (CPL #258 by Milo C. Pierce)

M165 Mulder, Mark and Henke Wilke, "Participation and Power Equalization," Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, 5 (No. 5, September 1970), pp. 430-448.

This is a research study which criticizes the belief that participation in decision-making will result in power equalization between "haves" and "have-nots". (CPL #258 by Milo C. Pierce)

The widely held belief that participation in decision making will result in power, equalization between "haves" and "have-nots" is criticized. It is hypothesized, on the contrary, that when great differences exist in the expert power of group members, the participation process will provide the more powerful persons with greater opportunities for using their expert power, with the result that their effective influence on the less powerful will increase.

An experiment was designed in which two variations of Other's expert power and two variations of Subject's extent of participation with Other (Other being a paper stooge) were manipulated. Measures included pre- and post-measures of Subject's preference for a certain solution of a complex problem. As a result, the Experimenter could determine whether or not Subject had changed from his initial point of view to one in line with the opposite opinion advanced by Other and was able to find out Subject's reactions to Other and to the influence process. Two hypotheses were put to test:

Hypothesis One: a higher degree of expert power (availability of relevant information) of Other will result in more effective influence by Other on Subject than lower expert power.

Hypothesis Two: the more expert power possessed by Other, and the greater the extent of Subject's participation with Other in the decision-making processes, the greater Other's effective influence on Subject.

Both hypotheses were strongly supported by the experimental findings. The relevance of the tested theory and of other empirical data for "democratization processes" is discussed. (*Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*)

M166 Muller, Edward N., "The Representation of Citizens by Political Authorities: Consequences for Regime Support," *American Political Science Review*, 64 (December 1970), pp. 1149-1166.

M167 Muller, John Alfred, *Community Organization, Neighborhood Redevelopment, and Local Politics: The East Tremont Neighborhood Association, 1954-1965.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Fordham University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 4.

M168 Mulvana, John Bright, *Advisory Committees for Agricultural Education in the Public Secondary Schools of Ohio*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 4.

M169 Munson, Byron E. and John C. Alessio, "Decentralization of the Decision-Making Process in Federal Programs: An Assessment," Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1973.

M170 Munzero, Martha E., *Planning Our Town: An Introduction to City and Regional Planning*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1964.

M171 Murdock, Steve H. and Willis A. Sutton, Jr., "The New Ecology and Community Theory: Similarities, Differences, and Convergencies," *Rural Sociology*, 39 (1974), pp. 319-333.

M172 Murphy, Anne Austin, *Involving the Poor in the War Against Poverty*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 5.

M173 Murphy, Joseph B., et al., *Evaluation of Social Services to the Elderly in the Pilot City Area of Minneapolis*. Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1971.

M173 Murrell, S. A., "Community Involvement in Mental Health Programs: The Wyandotte County Mental Health and Guidance Center," *Community Mental Health Journal*, 5 (No. 1, February 1969).

M174 Muskie, Edmund S., "The Need for Coordination and Involvement," in *Planning--1968*, Prepared following 1968 National Planning Conference of ASPO. American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, 1968.

M175 Myer, G. Dale, *Participative Decision-Making: An Analysis and Review*. University of Iowa Center for Labor and Management, Iowa City, Iowa, 1970.

M176 Myren, Richard A., "Decentralization and Citizen Participation in Criminal Justice Systems," *Public Administration Review*, 32 (October 1972), pp. 718-738.

N001 Nash, Peter H. and Dennis Durden, "A Task Force Approach to Replace the Planning Board," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 30 (February 1964), pp. 10-26.

N002 Nash, William W., Residential Rehabilitation: Private Profits and Public Purposes. ACTION series in Housing and Community Development, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959.

A landmark treatise on the economic feasibility, methods and rationale of utilizing the nation's enormous stock of sound housing. The study was underwritten by the Ford Foundation for ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods). The impetus for studying this subject was the (first time) stress laid on rehabilitation in the National Housing Act of 1954. Covers prestige-, middle class-, and low income rehabilitation. Case histories, and 18 public and private studies covering 1931-1958. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr)

N003 Nathan, Cynthia, "Involving All Citizens in Public Welfare," Volunteer Administration 3 (No. 1, 1969), pp. 5-8.

N004 National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, Focus on Community Action. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., March 1968.

N005 National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, "Decentralization to Neighborhoods: A Conceptual Analysis," Internal staff memorandum prepared for the use of the National Council on Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C., Fall 1968.

N006 National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, Continuity and Change in Anti-Poverty Programs. 2nd Report, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., March 1969.

N007 National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. Chartering a Local Community Development Course Under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, by Robert W. Maffin, et al., Pub. no. N568, Washington, 1975.

N008 National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Evolution of Role of the Federal Government in Housing and Community Development: A Chronology of Legislative and Selected Executive Actions, 1892-1974, by the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development of the House Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing. NAHRO Publication Number 0305. 2600 Virginia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20037, 1975.

Designed as a supplement of Basic Laws, "this Chronology contains summaries of the principal provisions of public laws relating to housing and community development enacted through the calendar year 1974. Also included are selected key Executive documents, such as Presidential Messages, Reorganization Plans, and Executive Orders bearing on the origins of these laws and the organization of the Executive Branch for their administration."

"The Chronology includes the laws and related source documents relative to programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Also included are certain closely related programs administered by other Departments and agencies, such as the veterans housing program of the Veterans Administration, and the rural housing assistance programs of the Farmers Home Administration in the Department of Agriculture."

The chronology concludes with tables of appropriations made for these programs through the years and a detailed subject index to the entire chronology. (Journal of Housing, Vol. 32, No. 10, 1975)

N009 National Association of Regional Councils, Special Report: Citizen Participation Conference, Community Involvement: Is Anybody Listening? 1700 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20006, March 26-29, 1972.

N010 National Commission on Community Health Services, Financing Community Health Service and Facilities. Report of the Task Force on Financing Community Health Services and Facilities, Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 1967.

N011 National Commission on Community Health Services, *Health Care Facilities: The Community Bridge to Effective Health Services*. Report of the Task Force on Health Care Facilities, Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 1967.

N012 National Commission on Community Health Services, *Health Is a Community Affair*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1967.

N013 National Commission on Community Health Services, Community Action Studies Project. *A Self-Study Guide for Community Health Action-Planning*. Volumes 1-2, American Public Health Association, New York, 1967.

N014 National Commission on Urban Problems, "Urban Services: Steps Toward Neighborhood Regeneration," in *Building the American City*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1968.

N015 National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, *Handbook for Citizen Fair Housing Advocacy Under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974*. 1425 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20005, 1975.

The authors "answer most of the key questions about the newly-enacted Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 and give advice on how citizens concerned with equal opportunity for minorities can monitor local plans to assure that federal funds will be used for fair housing, in keeping with national policy as established by law." (*Journal of Housing*, Vol. 32, No. 4, 1975)

N016 National Council of Churches, *Where It's At: A Research Guide for Community Organizing*, New York, 1967.

N017 National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, *Local Community Structure and Civic Participation*. Report of a study conducted under contract with the National Commission on Urban Problems, Chicago, 1968.

N018 National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, Making Democracy Work: A Study of Neighborhood Organizations. New York, 1968.

N019 National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, Neighborhood Organization: Case Reports. A supplement to Making Democracy Work. New York, 1968.

N020 National Housing and Development Law Project, Handbook on Housing Law--Vol. 1, Guide to Federal Housing, Redevelopment and Planning Programs. Earl Warren Legal Institute, University of California, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1970.

N021 National Housing and Development Law Project, Handbook on Housing Law--Vol. 2, Landlord Tenant Materials. Earl Warren Legal Institute, University of California, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1970.

N022 National Housing and Economic Development Law Project, A Lawyers' Manual on Community-Based Economic Development. The National Housing and Economic Development Law Project, 1974.

N023 National Municipal League, The Citizen Association, How to Win Civic Campaigns. New York, 1963.

N024 National Social Welfare Assembly, New Trends in Citizen Involvement and Participation. National Social Welfare Assembly, New York, 1965.

N025 Nation's Cities, "City Taxes and Services: Citizens Speak Out," (an Urban Observatory report), 9 (August 1971), pp. 9-24.

N026 Nation's Schools, "Ocean Hill-Brownsville: The Agony of Decentralization," 83 (No. 1, January 1969), pp. 26-28, 94.

N027 Nation's Cities, "The West End Story--Atlanta Neighborhoods Lead the Way for a Major Rehabilitation Project," 5 (January 1967), pp. 18-20.

N028 Natzke, John H. and William S. Bennett, Jr., "Teacher Aide Use and Role Satisfaction of Inner-City Teachers," Education and Urban Society, 2 (May 1970), pp. 295-314.

N029 Nelson, Bardin H., "Individual and Group Behavior in 4-H," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 1 (1963), pp. 101-109.

N030 Nelson, Joel I., "Participation and College Aspirations: Complex Effects of Community Size," Rural Sociology, 38 (1973), pp. 7-16.

Urban adolescents are more likely to plan on attending college than rural adolescents. Previous research has suggested explanations of this difference as the advantages associated with large communities and large schools. Some theoretical considerations suggest, however, that large size may not always favor the development of college aspirations. Small schools, for example, foster higher rates of participation in extra-curricular activities than do large schools. Since participation is also related to aspirations, the smaller schools work to the advantage of rural students. Data from a sample of Minnesota high school juniors suggest that attending small schools appears to lower values on one variable related to aspirations (i.e., rural-urban residence) but simultaneously increases values on a different variable related to aspirations (i.e., participation in extra-curricular activities). The implications of these data are discussed regarding how simple community size differences in aspirations obscure complex and confounding pressures towards further education. (Rural Sociology)

N031 Nelson, Lowry, "National Policies and Rural Social Organization," Rural Sociology, 1 (1936), pp. 73-89.

N032 Nelson, Mervyn, et al., "The Franz-Marshall Scale of Commitment for Community Action," Rural Sociology, 34 (1969), pp. 396-401.

Measures of overt participation or socioemotional identification with the community which are currently in use are not entirely satisfactory as indicators of community action and involvement. Participation scores measure present and past actions, but are not necessarily indicative of future actions. Such scores are also related to social class. Thus low scores may indicate blockage to participation as well as apathy toward the community. Socioemotional or attitude identification with the community may be dependent on information available or interest that are highly visible to the respondent rather than on a propensity for action. Measuring the respondents' willingness to engage in community action, as does the scale described in this paper, may reveal involvement more likely to result in action than do the other measures of overt participation or socioemotional identification. (Rural Sociology)

N033 Nelson, William Cameron, Participation, Alienation, and Renewal in an Urban Community. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1971. May be obtained from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 4.

N034 Nenno, Mary K., "The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: An Interpretation; its History," Journal of Housing, 31 (August-September 1974), pp. 344-363.

N035 Neufeld, Benjamin, "Citizen Participation: The Citizen's View," Paper presented at the joint meeting of the C.O.A. and the Clinical Society of the United States Public Health Service, Boston, Massachusetts, June 5, 1969.

N036 New England Educational Assessment Project, Innovative Practices in New England Schools. Available from ERIC (ED044331).

N037 New Generation, "Cities, Ghettos, and the Call for Community Control," 51 (Summer 1969).

N038 New Generation, "Economic Development of the Ghetto: Corporate Aid Versus Community Control," 50 (Spring 1968).

N039 New, Peter K., et al., Citizen Participation and Interagency Relations. Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, 1972.

N040 New, Peter Kong-Ming, et al., Perspectives on Neighborhood Health Centers: Actors on the Scene. Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, n.d.

N041 Newell, Howard J., et al., Attitudes of County Leaders Toward Expanding Youth Programs in Extension. March 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (ED065770).

N042 Newman, Fred M., Learning to Exert Influence in Public Affairs Through Social Action: A Rationale. April 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED081658).

N043 New Trends in Citizen Involvement and Participation. Papers from the annual meeting of the National Social Welfare Assembly, New York, 1965.

N044 New York City Planning Commission. Community Planning Districts: Boundaries and Procedures for Modification. New York, 1968.

N045 New York Civil Liberties Union, The Burden of Blame: A Report of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville School Controversy. New York Civil Liberties Union, New York, October 9, 1968, pp. 1-16.

N046 New York State Department of Commerce. Comprehensive Planning: A Guide for Community Action. Albany, 1965.

N047 Nicholson, S. and B. K. Schreiner, Community Participation in City Decision-Making. Milton Keynes, The Open University, 1973.

N048 Nie, N. H., Collaborative Research on Political Participation. National Opinion Research Center, 6030 S. Ellis Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637, 1974-1975.

In collaboration with Sidney Verba of Harvard University, the principal investigator is analyzing data on political participation gathered in connection with the Cross-National Program in Political Participation. Data have been collected on samples of citizens and leaders in each of seven nations--Austria, India, Japan, Nigeria, Netherlands, U. S. and Yugoslavia.

The main problems dealt with in the research are: the ways in which citizens participate in politics in various nations; the processes by which they come to participate; and the consequences of that participation. The current research is continuing analysis of the processes by which citizens come to participate (in particular analysis of the way in which institutions in each society affect the shape of the participant population by their mobilizational activities) as well as the consequences of that participation (by analyzing the responses of leaders to expressions of citizen preferences). (SSIE GSS-5005-1)

N049 Nie, Norman H., et al., "Social Structure and Political Participation: Developmental Relationships," *American Political Science Review*, 63 (June 1969), pp. 361-378.

N050 Nie, Norman H., et al., "Political Participation and the Life Cycle," *Comparative Politics*, 6 (April 1974), pp. 319-340.

N051 Nisbet, Robert A., "The Journal Forum: Commentary to the Public Interest and Community Participation," *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 39 (No. 3, January 1973), pp. 8-9.

N052 Nix, Harold L., "Concepts of Community and Community Leadership," *Sociology and Social Research*, 53 (No. 4, July 1969), pp. 500-510.

N053 Nix, Harold L., *Identification of Leaders and Their Involvement in the Planning Process*. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, Community Environmental Management Series, 1970.

N054 Nix, Harold L., et al., "Views of Leader Respondents Compared with Random Respondents' Views," Journal of Community Development Society, 5 (No. 1, Spring 1974), pp. 81-91.

They used Nix's positional-reputational approach (Nix, 1969) to identify 74 community leaders and an area probability sampling to select 368 heads of households in a Georgia county. The average ratings given by respondents in both groups were used to rank order the degrees of satisfaction with services and facilities. The dissimilarity of the rankings was indicated by a .375 Spearman rank order correlation, which is not significant. The researchers concluded that leaders and citizens were using different criteria for making judgments and that community development efforts should include educational programs to bridge the information gap between leaders and citizens. (Broom 1976)

N055 Nix, Harold and Norma R. Seerley, Comparative Views and Actions of Community Leaders and Non-leaders. Institute of Community and Area Development, Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, Sociology Series Number 8, August 1972.

N056 Nixon, William Bishop, Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal. Tennessee State Planning Commission in Cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Nashville, Tennessee, 1957.

A report of a demonstration project conducted in Dyersburg, Tennessee to explore methods of creating understanding and enlisting support and participation on the part of citizens for launching an urban renewal program in a small community. (From title page of book.)

N057 Noad, C. E. Adrian, Government Attitudes Toward Citizen Communication: An Analysis of a Survey of Vermont Legislators and Administrators. Environmental Planning Information Center, Montpelier, Vermont. (Report No. CPP-4, Grant #NSF GI-33647), October 1973.

In this report a framework is developed within which the activities of any group attempting to stimulate citizen feedback may be evaluated. Four interdependent decisions are defined to be the basis for feedback stimulation: a source target decision, a content decision, a media decision, and a timing decision. Within the context of Vermont state government and the recent adoption of Vermont's Land Capability and Development Plan, solutions to the first three decisions are developed using a survey of Vermont legislators and administration officials to evaluate citizen communication on the Plan. The report contains a complete list of all reports produced by the Citizen Participation Project and a complete project bibliography. (NTIS, PB-237 275)

N058 Noad, C. E. Adrian and Anthony Scoville, Citizen Attitudes on State Governments and Citizen Participation: A Report on Surveys of the General Public and Active Citizens in Vermont. Environmental Planning Information Center, Montpelier, Vermont. (Report No. CPP-5, Grant #GI-33647), September 1973.

Within the context of Vermont's Act 250 statewide land use planning, this report presents and analyzes the results of two identical surveys performed in Vermont in June 1973. The first survey employed a randomly drawn statewide sample of Vermont citizens; the second employed a self-selecting sample of known publically "active citizens" who attended the State Environmental Board Hearings held in December 1972 to discuss the draft Act 250 Plans. The pair of surveys had the following functions: to discern the attitudes and perceptions of the general public and of a group of known "active citizens" toward state government and citizen participation; to estimate the methods and extent of current participation in state government by these two groups; to obtain a comparison between the attitudes and activities of these two groups; and to provide a framework for evaluating various existing and proposed methods of citizen participation. The report contains a complete list of all reports produced by the Citizen Participation Project and a complete project bibliography. (NTIS, PB-237 276)

N059 Nobel, Milton, "Community Organization in Hospital Social Services," Social Casework, 53 (October 1972), pp. 494-501.

N060 Nolan, Francena L., "Relationship of 'Status Groupings' to Differences in Participation," Rural Sociology, 21 (1956), pp. 298-302.

N061 Nordlinger, Eric A., Decentralizing the City: A Study of Boston's Little City Halls. M.I.T., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1972. (Case study of Boston)

N062 Norman, John C., (ed.), Medicine in the Ghetto. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1969.

N063 Norris, Donald F., Police-Community Relations: A Program That Failed. D. C. Heath, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1973. (Case study in Richmond, Virginia)

N064 North Carolina Fund (The), Community Action in North Carolina: An Overview, 1964-1967. Durham, North Carolina, 1968, PB 183-167.

An investigation of alternative methods of organizing and implementing CAP's and an analysis of community characteristics as they affect the nature of the CAP Program in eleven areas studied. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

N065 North, John Thomas, A Study of Indiana School Corporations Using the Caucus Committee Method of Nominating Candidates for School Boards. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, Indiana University, 1970. May be obtained from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 6.

N066 Northern Natural Gas Company, Planning Primer. Northern Natural Gas Company, Omaha, Nebraska, 1962.

N067 Northwest Arkansas Regional Planning Commission, Citizen Participation Project No. Ark. P-119, July 1971.

This report contains an identification and analysis of those factors which would most adequately produce meaningful citizen participation in local government. The recommendations are designed to assist local governmental officials in establishing the mechanism which will produce broad citizen involvement at all levels. (Northwest Arkansas Regional Planning Commission)

N068 Norton, Peter H. B. and William M. Carroll, "Local Government Education," *Farm Economics*, Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weaver Building, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, March 1976.

This leaflet describes the public affairs educational programs and associated published materials of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service.

N069 Notkin, Herbert and Marilyn S. Notkin, "Community Participation in Health Services: A Review Article," *Medical Care Review*, 27 (December 1970), pp. 1178-1201.

N070 Nygren, G. and M. Hardy, "Citizen Participation (in Pontiac, Michigan)," *Journal of Housing*, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 476-480.

After reading a newspaper article about a home remodeling project, an urban renewal director in Michigan seeks the help of the Cooperative Extension Service for a workshop for families in an urban renewal project where rehabilitation is to play a major role. In the program that developed, urban renewal furnished extension with information about the families and the neighborhood. The extension service designed the program and provided resource people and specialized. Publicity, arrangements for use of a demonstration house and informing local officials about progress was handled by the urban renewal department. More than 50% of the families involved completed some improvements, and a before and after survey indicated that improvements were undertaken that had not previously been planned. Subsequently, a program was designed to fit needs in another neighborhood with improvements undertaken by approximately one-third of the participants. Lessons of the workshops are being disseminated in other community endeavors.

N071 Nyman, Nancy, "Locally Funded Low-and Moderate-Income Housing Programs," in *Management Information Service Report*, 6 (April 1974), pp. 1-11.

Covers local efforts to fill the gap left by the decline in Federal housing programs. The approaches described are urban homesteading and other programs of rehabilitation. For those interested in more extensive information on each program, names and addresses of program contacts are provided. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr)

N072 Nystrand, Raphael O., "The Impact of Community Action Programs Upon School Systems," in David Street (ed.), Innovation in Mass Education. John Wiley, New York, 1969, pp. 145-176.

Research in three cities in the Midwest finds that school boards generally deferred to their superintendents on the matter of offering CAP-funded programs, and were not aware of the extent to which school policies were affected by the need to conform to federal guidelines. If the CAA's had strong staff, they were able to exert more influence on school proposals. If the superintendent had access to the CAA personnel, there was less conflict and problems were worked out cooperatively; if he did not have access, there was conflict over what seemed to be unilateral decisions of the CAA on school matters. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

0001 O. M. Collective, The Organizer's Manual. Bantam Books, New York, 1971.

0002 Oberle, Wayne H., "Who are Extension Council Members?" Journal of Extension, 8 (Fall 1970), pp. 25-31.

The author explores county Extension councils to determine if present councils are made up of people who can make decisions about broader problem-solving based Extension programs. Oberle learned that many council members were recommended by associates or friends, a procedure that contributed to homogeneity in the councils. A homogeneous council, Oberle says, may make it difficult for council members to perceive problems of clientele with characteristics or attitudes that appear different from those of the council members. (Journal of Extension)

0003 Oberle, Wayne H. and Kevin R. Stowers, "Regional 'Development' in Diagnostic Perspective," Paper prepared for presentation at the annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Texas A & M University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 25-27, 1972.

0004 O'Brien, David J., Neighborhood Organization and Interest-Group Processes. Princeton University Press, 1975.

0005 O'Donnell, Edward J., "Service Integration: The Public Welfare Agency and the Multi-Service Neighborhood Center," Welfare in Review, 9 (No. 4, July-August 1971), pp. 7-15.

0006 O'Donnel, Edward J. and Catherine S. Chilman, "Poor People on Public Welfare Boards and Committees: Participation in Policy-Making?" Welfare in Review, 7 (May-June 1969), pp. 1-10, 28, 29.

0007 O'Donnel, Edward J., and Otto M. Reid, "Citizen Participation on Public Welfare Boards and Committees," Welfare in Review, 9 (September-October 1971), pp. 1-9.

0008 Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Action Guide. OEO, Washington, D. C., 1965.

0009 Office of Voluntary Action, National Center for Voluntary Action--Office of Voluntary Action, as of November 1970. Washington, D. C., 1970.

0010 Oldham, Neild B., Citizens Advisory Committees, Public Participation Increases; Guides Change in American Education, Current Trends in School Policies and Programs. 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED091853).

0011 Oliver, John P., "Paraprofessionals: The Precinct Receptionist Program," Police Chief, 40 (January 1973), pp. 40-41. (Case study in New York)

0012 Olsen, Marvin E., "Interest Association Participation and Political Activity in the United States and Sweden," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 3 (Nos. 3-4, 1973), pp. 17-32.

0013 Olsen, Marvin E., "Social and Political Participation of Black," American Sociological Review, 35 (No. 4, August 1970), pp. 682-696.

0014 Olson, Herbert Adrian, The Development and Comparison of a Model Industrial Advisory Council for the Technical-Vocational Program of the Community College. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of Houston, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 8.

0015 Onibokun, Adepoju G., and Martha Curry, "An Ideology of Citizen Participation: The Metropolitan Seattle Transit Case Study," Public Administration Review, 36 (May-June 1976), pp. 269-277.

The article determines and evaluates some of the underlying assumptions of the concept of citizen participation. It examines the extent to which citizens and

planners share congruent opinions as to what the observed and the expected role of citizens is and should be in the planning process. The Metropolitan Seattle Transit Study Citizens' Participation Program was used as a case study. The study reveals certain characteristics of feasible and meaningful strategies for accomplishing successful citizen participation--successful from the view point of the professionals, the policy makers, and the citizens. In the case study, the citizens and the professionals largely felt that the citizen participation program met their expectation, though their expectations differ. The article identifies and discusses some of the limitations of citizen partitipation in the planning process. (Public Administration Review)

0016 Ontario Advisory Task Force on Housing Policy, Public Participation Program, The Queen's Printer, Ontario, 1973.

0017 Oppenheimer, Martin, The Urban Guerilla. Quadrangle Books, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, 1969.

0018 Orbell, John M., "Protest Participation Among Southern Negro College Students," American Political Science Review, 61 (June 1967), pp. 446-456.

0019 Orden, Susan A., and Carol B. Stocking, Relationships Between Community Mental Health Centers and Other Caregiving Agencies. National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, 1971. (Case studies in Rochester, New York; New Orleans; Philadelphia.)

0020 O'Reilly, James, "Community Involvement," Volunteer Administration, 5 (No. 2, 1971), pp. 28-31.

0021 O'Riordan, T., "Towards a Strategy of Public Involvement," in W. R. D. Sewell and I. Burton, (eds.), Perceptions and Attitudes in Resources Management. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1971, pp. 99-110.

0022 Ornstein, A. C., "Decentralizing Urban Schools," Journal of Secondary Education, 46 (February 1971), pp. 83-91.

0023 Orr, Robert H., "The Additive and Interactive Effects of Powerlessness and Anomie in Predicting Opposition to Pollution Control," Rural Sociology, 39 (1974), pp. 471-486.

This study determined the additive and interactive effects of different aspects of alienation on attitudes toward pollution control of residents of an Illinois community which was concerned with a sewage treatment issue. A sample of 213 community residents of voting age was obtained and administered questionnaires during May, 1971. Powerlessness and anomie, while not additive, were found to act interactively to explain opposition to pollution control. Furthermore, this relationship was characterized by a "saturation" or diminishing return effect. Alienation produced negativism toward the issue up to a certain point, with a subsequent increase serving to lessen the issue opposition. The interaction effect was found to exist controlling for respondent socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. (Rural Sociology)

0024 Ortolano, Leonard, Water Resources Decision Making on the Basis of the Public Interest. U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 1975. (NTIS)

The concept of water resources decision making in the public interest is both fundamental and elusive. This report discusses alternative perspectives that have been suggested for defining the public interest and provides an overview of the decision making involved in a typical water resources planning study. It then examines various approaches to determining the public interest in preauthorization planning and decision making. It also presents an argument in support of current trends away from reliance on economic efficiency as a basis for defining the public interest, and toward the direct involvement of citizens in determing the factors and weights used in defining the public interest. The argument proceeds in three principal parts, each of which constitutes a chapter. (Ortolano, 1975)

0025 Orum, Anthony M., "A Repraisal of the Social and Political Participation of Negroes," American Journal of Sociology, 72 (July 1966), pp. 32-46.

0026 Orum, Anthony M. and Kenneth L. Wilson, "Toward a Theoretical Model of Participation in Political Movements," Prepared for the annual meeting of the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas Texas. University of Texas at Austin, 1974.

0027 Ostrom, Elinor and Gordon Whitaker, "Does Local Community Control of Police Make a Difference?" American Journal of Political Science, 17 (February 1973), pp. 58-77.

0028 Ostrom, K. A., Information, Values, and Urban Policy Formation. Urban Affairs and Community Service Center, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607, 1974.

The major research objective is to ascertain how information resources in an urban environment can be organized to encourage the participation of various publics in the political process. This objective is rooted in a normative concern that the political process should enable various subgroups to realize their diverse values in the policy decisions of the community as a whole.

The study began with a major survey of over 1,000 citizens in the Triangle region of North Carolina (including Chapel Hill, Durham and Raleigh). This initial survey established patterns of citizen need and citizen satisfaction in many areas of their lives including home, friends, work, and the policy. Special attention was given to discerning citizens' information utilization habits and needs. Also, the citizen's perspective on the role of the political process in helping him secure satisfactions was studied closely. The findings from this initial survey provide a "baseline" understanding of a large population of citizens who then continue to participate in a panel design study.

The research design is a rather complex one which interweaves information releases and a laboratory type community-wide experiment with three waves of sample surveys. This research design is intended to permit the study of information utilization both in a natural, political context, and also in a more controlled situation so as to permit exploration of the power of information as an independent variable or as a source of social change in the urban context.

The field operations of this project will be virtually completed by the close of our second year, May 31, 1973. Support for a full third year in which to prepare, analyze, and report the data from this project is now being sought. Initial findings are promising, and we hope to have some tested answers and guidelines as to how political structures and information resources can facilitate public participation in the urban policy making process. (SSIE IMH-1993)

0029 Owen, Raymond Edward, Community Organization and Participatory Democracy: A Study of the Ghetto Corporation. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1971. May be obtained from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 6.

P001 Padgett, Kenneth R., Jr., *Techniques for Active Communities: A Critique of One Attempt at Citizen Participation.* Unpublished M.S.P. Thesis, University of Tennessee, 1973.

P002 Page, Alfred N. and Warren R. Seyfried, "Urban Housing and Racial Integration," in *Urban Analysis: Readings in Housing and Urban Development*. Scott, Foresman, and Company, Glenview, Illinois, 1970.

P003 Paige, Joseph C., "4-H for Central City Minorities," *Journal of Extension*, 7 (Spring 1970), pp. 11-16.

P004 Paley, Martin A., "Comprehensive Health Plans Won't Work if the Consumers Can't Share in the Designs," *California's Health*, (February 1970), pp. 10-12.

P005 Palay, Miriam, "Citizen Participation: Issues and Groups," *Milwaukee Urban Observatory*, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, (Spring 1972).

P006 Palmer, Parker and Elden Jacobsen, *Action Research: A Style on Politics in Education. An Ire Report*. 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED101456).

P007 Palmiere, Darwin, "Lessons Learned from the Experience of Health Facilities Planning Councils," *American Journal of Public Health*, (September 1972), pp. 1235-1238.

P008 Pardue, Howard W., Jr., *Urban Planning and the Stimulation of Citizen Participation*. Unpublished M.S.P. Thesis, University of Tennessee, 1968.

P009 Park, Ki Suh, "Achieving Positive Community Participation in the Freeway Planning Process," *Citizen Participation and Community Values*, Highway Research Record 380, Washington, D. C., 1972.

Amid today's freeway controversies the mandate for a more comprehensive transportation planning process has been given a new phrase, "community participation." This paper outlines a means for achieving more effective participation and hence greater acceptance of new transportation facilities. A major component of more effective community participation is the identification of the various levels of interest that constitute the community. This is necessary to better understand their problems and concerns that in turn must be related to the benefits and costs associated with the freeway facility. Individual costs must be resolved independently of group benefits. If the gap between costs and benefits is too great and cannot be properly closed, then an option for providing no new facility must be considered. However, before such an option becomes final, there should be a comprehensive analysis to evaluate the consequences of such an action. The introduction of community participation into the freeway planning process has advanced the art of highway planning by bringing attention to problems not previously considered. It has also simultaneously tended to raise the level of community expectations and to increase the gap that already exists between what can be done and what should be done. The closing of this gap remains to be accomplished through new legislation, new funding, and a broadened sense of responsibility by federal, state, and local jurisdictions. (Highway Research Record #380)

P010 Parker, Alberta W., "The Consumer as Policy-Maker--Issues of Training," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (No. 11, November 1970), (part 2), pp. 2139-2153.

P011 Parker, Alberta W. and Isabel Welsh, Multiple Roles of the Neighborhood Health Center. (Unpublished paper) School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, California, 1971.

P012 Parker, Alberta W., et al., Neighborhood Health Center Seminars: Final Report. University Extension, University of California, Berkeley, California, 1971.

P013 Parker, Alberta W., et al., Training Consumers Who Serve on Comprehensive Health Planning Councils--the Mid-Pacific Experience--A Report and Discussion. (Unpublished paper) School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, California, 1971.

P014 Parker, Alberta W., Consumer Participation in Health Programs. Neighborhood Health Center Seminar Program, University Extension, University of California, Berkeley, California, January 1972. (draft)

P015 Parkum, Kurt H., Consumer Participation In Denmark's Health Insurance System: A Study of the Danish Sygekasse. Department of Health, Division of Behavioral Science, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1972.

P016 Parkum, Kurt H. and Virginia C. Parkum, Voluntary Participation in Health Planning. A Study of Health Consumer and Provider Participation in Comprehensive Health Planning in Selected Areas of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Department of Health, November 1973.

Comprehensive Health Planning is a means for making health programs more responsive to the real needs of the people by assuring that planning is done comprehensively and locally for logically defined areas. This paper reports on a systematic study and statistical analysis of a random sample of volunteer participants selected from three of the six agencies operating in Pennsylvania at the time of the study. The sample is stratified by agency as well as by distinction between health consumers and health providers such as doctors and hospital administrators. Pennsylvania guidelines provide for inclusion in the planning process of at least fifty-one per cent health consumers and for exclusion of any person whose major occupation is administration of health activities or performance of health services from consideration as a consumer representative. The areawide agency and its subgroups are responsible for further defining the concept of consumer and for providing balanced representation of the "traditionally influential" and the "previously unheard" broadly reflecting geographic, socioeconomic and ethnic groups in the area. The findings are that almost all of the providers and twenty-one percent of the consumers feel that they have a health related occupation in spite of the fact that the "consumer" group is supposed to represent people who are not health professionals. The observation by the American Public Health Association that consumer representatives in Comprehensive Health Planning Councils come mainly from the middle class and the rich is supported by this study. Voluntary involvement in Comprehensive Health Planning is explained to a greater extent by attitudes and beliefs than by socioeconomic reference categories. In general, the beliefs and attitudes of consumers and providers are very similar. Differences between class and ethnic groups indicated in some of the tables are absurd in the total analysis because of the class and ethnic similarity of the total sample.

P017 Parkum, Virginia C., Citizen Participation: A Bibliography of Theory and Practice with Special Emphasis on Comprehensive Health Planning. Department of Health, Division of Behavioral Science, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 1973.

P018 Partridge, Kay B., Community-Professional Participation in Health Center Decision-Making. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, School of Hygiene and Public Health, John Hopkins University, 1971.

P019 Partridge, Kay B. and Paul E. White, "Community and Professional Participation in Decision Making at a Health Center," Health Services Reports, 87 (April 1972), pp. 336-342.

P020 Paschall, Dr. N. C., Evaluation of Citizens Participation in Community Mental Health Service Planning. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Virginia, 1974-1975.

Independently and not as an agent of the Government, the Contractor will furnish all labor, materials and service to study and assess the citizen participation in the planning and funding of a community mental health center for Southern Prince George's County, Maryland and to prepare a series of reports related to the nature of this citizen participation. More specifically, the Contractor shall: 1. Conduct a comprehensive literature review to establish the "state of the art" of citizen participation in planning community mental health services. 2. Collect and report on baseline data indicating the level and character of activity in mental health affairs by residents of Southern Prince George's County as of the summer of 1974. 3. Function as a participant observer and attend planning meetings and training sessions throughout the period when the proposal for a Community Mental Health Center in Southern Prince George's County is being developed and reviewed. Through study of proposal drafts and through interviews with staff and residents, study and evaluate the nature of citizen participation and describe the roles developed. 4. Prepare and submit for approval of the Project Office the reports. (SSIE IMZ-861-1)

P021 Passett, Barry A., Tenant Action, July 1966. May be obtained from ERIC (ED021191)

P022 Pateman, Carole, Participation and Democratic Theory. Cambridge University Press, Oxford, 1970.

P023 Patrick, Mary S. and Donald E. Voth, "Political Participation and Size of Community: A Comparative Study of Non-Metropolitan Municipalities," Department of Political Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan or Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, (Mimeo)

P024 Patterson, D. Jeanne and Brady J. Deaton, "Colloquy on CDC: A Development Alternative for Rural America," in Growth and Chance, 7 (No. 1, January 1976), pp. 48-50.

P025 Paulus, Virginia, Housing: A Bibliography 1960-1972. AMS Press, New York, 1974.

P026 Payne, Raymond, "Some Comparisons of Participation in Rural Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, and New York," Rural Sociology, 18 (1953), pp. 171-172.

P027 Payne, Raymond and Wilfrid C. Bailey, The Community: A Classified, Annotated Bibliography. Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Institute of Community and Area Development, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 1967.

An extensive bibliography of community studies published as agricultural experiment station bulletins and by U.S.D.A. Entries (837) classified by 25 topical areas, partially annotated, author index. Represents a major bibliographic effort.

P028 Peabody, Myra B., "Tangible and Intangible Results of Citizen Participation in Atlanta," Challenge, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Special Issue on Citizen Participation, (January 1976).

P029 Peachey, Paul, New Town, Old Habits: Citizen Participation at Fort Lincoln. Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, Washington, D. C., 1970.

P030 Peattie, Lisa R., "Reflections on Advocacy Planning," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 34 (March 1968), pp. 80-88.

Planning initiative on the part of individual groups and communities within urban areas has been made necessary by the increasing bureaucratization and technical basis of decisions in current urban society. The efforts of advocate planners to represent these groups are made difficult because of their frequent lack of homogeneity, community feeling, and common interests in action. The treatment of local areas as "communities" of homogeneous interests can result in severe damage to the interest of their weakest inhabitants. Further it is difficult to draw low-income families into the framework of planning, and to evoke their concern for the planning issues normally posed by the local establishment. Thus it is necessary to carefully generate viable issues in the work and maintain a consciousness of the interrelation of technical and political matters at all levels. The advocate planner's need to evoke and formulate issues makes him dangerously similar to other manipulators of the poor's interests. One of the most difficult kinds of issues is the type like transportation which, although generated at the community level, must be studied and argued at the metropolitan scale with the consequent loss of a clearly identified client group. Advocacy planning takes many forms depending on its sponsorship. In spite of its problems, it fills a crucial need for managing latent conflict in the cities and for humanizing public action. (Journal of the American Institute of Planners)

P031 Peattie, Lisa Redfield, "Public Housing: Urban Slums Under Public Management," in Peter Orleans and William Russell Ellis, Jr., (eds.), Race, Change, and Urban Society, Volume 5, Urban Affairs Annual Reviews. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1971, pp. 285-310.

P032 Peccold, Charles M., Little Tennessee Valley Charrette. Final Report. October 31, 1971. May be obtained from ERIC (ED055725).

P033 Pennock, J. Roland and John W. Chapman, (eds.), Voluntary Associations. Atherton Press, New York, 1969.

P034 Pennsylvania Department of Health, Office of Comprehensive Health Planning, Guidelines for Consumer Representation on Areawide Comprehensive Health Planning Agencies. Harrisburg, n.d.

This is partially quoted in Parkum (1973:10).

P035 Penz, T. C., What, Why and How in Community Planning. Community Development Department, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1966.

P036 Percy, Michael John, "The Use of Simulation Gaming as an Aid to Citizen Participation in Planning," American Institute of Planners, Washington, D.C. Paper submitted for presentation at the AIP Conference, 1975.

This program describes the experiences of the author with the use of simulation games as an aid to citizen participation. It discusses how gaming can be used to solve some of the common problems encountered in citizen contact work. It also discusses some of the problems associated with gaming and suggests how these problems can be mitigated. Finally, the paper presents a paradigm of game design that can be followed step-by-step to allow the reader to develop his own game.

Associated with the presentation of this paper, will be the presentation of the role-playing game MASKS developed by the author. This game will be used as an example to demonstrate the values of gaming and to expose those unfamiliar with the technique to an actual gaming experience. (American Institute of Planners Conference)

P037 Perloff, Harvey and Royce Hansen, "Inner City and a New Politics," in *Urban America: Goals and Problems*. U. S. 90th Congress, 1st Session. Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Urban Affairs, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1967.

P038 Perrotta, John, *Representation of the Poor in the Community Action Program in Providence, Rhode Island: 1965-1969*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, New York University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 4.

P039 Perry, Steward R., (ed.), *Profiles in Community-Based Economic Development*, Center for Community Economic Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971.

P040 Perry, Stewart E., "National Policy and the Community Development Corporation," *Law and Contemporary Problems*. 36 (Spring 1971), pp. 297-308.

P041 Petersch, J. H. and P. J. Ross, *Public Participation in Water Resources Planning and Decision-Making Through Education of Publics--A State of the Arts Study*. Social Science Research Center, Box 238, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762, 1973-1974.

This is one segment of a cooperative study aimed at the solution of a regional problem concerning public participation in water resources planning and decision making. The particular aspect to be treated in this study is that of education of concerned publics. The purposes of the study are to conduct a systematic and critical review of sociological and related literature which pertains to communication of information for education of publics about resource development programs and to gather and analyze empirical evidence about the nature and assessment of programs for education of publics through a survey of selected water resource agencies operating in a Southern state and representing all governmental levels. (SSIE GU-4095)

P042 Peterson, John H., Jr. and Peggy J. Ross, Changing Attitudes Toward Watershed Development. Water Resources Research Institute, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi, 1971.

An attempt was made to assess the influence of water resource development projects on citizen attitudes and to identify the factors responsible for attitudinal changes over time. Survey data is presented from a 1965 survey of landowners with holdings adjacent to 36 proposed dam sites and from a 1971 resurvey of landowners adjacent to 6 of the original 36 sites. Attitudinal change of the population of landowners was measured with the following findings: implementation of water resource development projects leads to more favorable attitudes toward water resource development, particularly towards the proximate project-related experiences and perceived benefits. The authors recommended that water resource developers, in order to generate more favorable public attitudes, should carry out an initial development program favorable to the public. (Pierce and Doerkson, 1976)

P043 Peterson, Malcolm L., "What Is Needed Is Care as They See It, Not as We Do," Modern Hospital, 113 (No. 2, August 1969), pp. 84-87.

P044 Peterson, Paul E., City Politics and Community Action: The Implementation of the Community Action Program in Three American Cities. The University of Chicago, Dissertation, Chicago, 1967.

A comparative study of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia CAP's. Reform cities, with dispersed power, are better at producing political power for the poor, but machine cities, with highly centralized city government, are better at distributing material perquisites to the poor. Chicago is highly centralized, New York dispersed, Philadelphia generally falls between. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

P045 Peterson, Paul E., "Forms of Representation: Participation of the Poor in the Community Action Program," American Political Science Review, 64 (June 1970), pp. 491-507.

The distinctions between formal, descriptive, substantive, and interest representation is used as a framework for analyzing the processes of representation in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York. The manner of selection was a function of the political resources of competing interests in the city. The influence of the various representatives was affected by their orientations and their social characteristics and these in turn affected the level of intra-neighborhood conflict. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

P046 Pharis, Claudia, "Citizen Involvement in Comprehensive Planning," Challenge, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Special Issue on Citizen Participation, (January 1976).

P047 Phelps, Lourn and Robert Murphy, "The Team Patrol System in Richmond, California," Police Chief, 36 (June 1969), pp. 48-51. (Case study in Richmond, California).

P048 Philadelphia Housing Association--Fifth Anniversary Forum. Ends and Means of Urban Renewal. Philadelphia Housing Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961.

P049 Philippus, M. J., "Successful and Unsuccessful Approaches to Mental Health Services for an Urban Hispano American Population," American Journal of Public Health, 61 (April 1971), pp. 820-830. (Case study in Denver)

P050 Pierce, John C. and Harvey R. Doerksen (eds.), Water Politics and Public Involvement. Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Inc., P. O. Box 1425, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, 1976.

Water policy problems and conflicts--whether concerning a single community or a region made up of many communities--can best be approached and resolved by analyzing and evaluating not just the technical feasibilities and tradeoffs of various plans but the social and political forces operating as well. Solutions therfore require interdisciplinary insights.

This book, presenting recent research findings and much work not previously published, describes both theoretical and practical frameworks relating to the politics of information as well as to public involvement in water resource planning. Moreover, it for the first time brings together seemingly disparate, are nonetheless much needed to improve the overall effectiveness of water resource management.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION--Citizen Influence in Water Policy Decisions: Context, Constraints, and Alternatives
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PARTICIPATION PATTERNS AND EVALUATION--Methods for Acquiring Public Input: Codinvolve: A Tool for Analyzing Public Input to Resource Decisions; Rational Participation and Public Involvement in Water Resource Politics; Public Opinion and Water Policy; Participatory Democracy in a Federal Agency; Prospects for Public Participation in Federal Agencies: The Case of the Army Corps of Engineers; Citizen Advisory Committees: The Impact of Recruitment on Representation and Responsiveness
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY--Public Participation in Water Resource Policy Making: Selected Annotated Bibliography (Publisher's Announcement)

P051 Pierce, Milo C., Participation in Decision Making: A Selected Bibliography, Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 258, 1972.

P052 Pike, Mary L., Citizen Participation in Community Development: A Selected Bibliography. National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, 1975. (NAHRO Publication No. N571)

This bibliography is organized by different contexts, types, and aspects of citizen participation. It includes current addresses for all journals and publishing houses listed.

With the passage of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, a clear and explicit role for citizens and citizen groups in the planning and management of local community development programs has become a component of local community development activities. Compiled for the use of both community development professionals and members of citizens groups, this new NAHRO bibliography contains 379 references spanning books, periodical articles, official documents, and locally-developed material. They have been carefully selected to assist in the pursuit of technical advice, policy solutions, and sharpened awareness of productive potential of the citizen participation process.

The subject sections of the bibliography include: general readings on citizen participation: citizen participation under federally-mandated programs; elements in the citizen participation process, such as organizing for citizen participation, technical assistance, employment of citizens, public hearings, and public relations; manuals for citizens; city-wide participation; use of mass media; case studies; related subjects, such as decentralization, CDC's, advocacy planning, volunteers, and tenant organizations; and general citizen participation bibliographies. (Journal of Housing, Vol. 32, (No. 7), 1975, p. 352)

P053 Piven, Frances, "Power and Participation in the Local Community," Health Education Monographs, Society of Public Health Educators, Oakland, California, (No. 6, 1959).

P054 Piven, Frances Fox, "Participation of Residents in Neighborhood Community Action Programs," Social Work, 11 (January 1966), pp. 73-81. Also in Hans Spiegel, (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Vol. 1, 1968, pp. 113-127.

The new concern with resident participation aims at fostering participation, increasing influence of the poor, and altering their behavior, but when communities have few resources to control the activities of their representatives, sustained participation is difficult to achieve. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

P055 Piven, F. F., "Resident Participation in Community-Action Programs: An Overview," in G. A. Brager and F. P. Purcell, (eds.), Community Action Against Poverty, College and University Press, New Haven, 1967.

P056 Piven, Frances Fox, "Disruption is Still the Decisive Way," Social Policy, 2 (No. 2, July-August 1970), pp. 40-41.

P057 Piven, Frances Fox and Richard M. Cloward, Regulating the Poor, Pantheon, New York, 1971.

Community Action is placed in a historical context (along with the Poor Laws and the New Deal) of attempts to keep the poor from revolting by offering piecemeal programs and handouts. When the economy is prospering and workers are needed, programs are reduced, but when unemployment is rising and there is discontent, a diversionary program is established. The CAP undercut established lines of authority to provide a disproportionate amount of funds to restive inner-city blacks. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

P058 Planning and Design Workbook for Community Participation. Research Center for Urban and Environmental Planning, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1969.

P059 Planning for Regional Growth. University of California Extension, Davis, California, 1968.

P060 Ploch, Louis A., "Use of Judges' Ratings in the Determination of 'General Standing' and Community Participation," Rural Sociology, 19 (1954), pp. 185-187.

P061 Platt, Charles Raymond, Influences of Decision Processes on Urban Renewal. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1966.

Urban renewal decisions evolve through two separate processes. Individual preferences as reflected through a local decision process specify the terms on which a community is willing to undertake an urban renewal project. On the other hand, individual preferences as reflected through a federal decision process specify the terms on which the federal government will participate in such programs. An examination of these two processes yields two very different models. Each model is developed and used to formulate several hypotheses concerning the influences the processes themselves may have on the resulting decisions.

The very fact that individual decisions are expressed through two separate processes gives rise to a third model called the "split-decision" process. This process is characteristic of almost all grant-in-aid programs. Thus, influences come from the local process, the federal process, and the very fact that two processes are involved. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

P062 Polchow, Alfred, et al., Methodology and Effectiveness of Administrative Public Involvement: Abstracts and Bibliography. Utah State University, Department of

Forestry and Outdoor Recreation, Logan, Utah, May 1975.

P063 Pollack, Jerome, "The Voices of the Consumer: Cost, Quality, and Organization of Medical Services," in John H. Knowles (ed.), Hospitals, Doctors, and the Public Interest. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

P064 Polland, Harry, "Power and Participation in the Local Community," Health Education Monographs, Society of Public Health Educators, Oakland, California, 6 (1959).

P065 Polland, Harry, "Prescription for CHP: More Federal Money, More Community Involvement," Modern Hospital, (September 1972), p. 26.

P066 Polland, Harry, "Public Health--Product of Community Action," American Journal of Public Health, 44 (1954), pp. 297-316.

P067 Polland, Harry, "Viewpoint of Consumer Representatives," Proceedings, Group Health Institute, February 1966.

P068 Pollitt, Frederick Anthony, Participation of the Poor in the War on Poverty. Ph.D. Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, n.d.

An assessment of community action agencies within three local communities in a northeastern state to determine the participation of the poor in the war on poverty was conducted. The factors that appear to effect the program's orientation were: (1) the level of civil rights activity in the communities prior to the inception of the program; (2) the degree of grassroots participation directly attributable to the community's status structure (social bases); (3) the political orientations of significant groups defining the character of the program itself; and (4) the organizational structure which eventually develops in relations to the patterns of participation. In light of the differences, perhaps the most outstanding similarity found to exist in all three community programs was their domination by established civic and political elites. The program of the Office of Economic Opportunity is evaluated. (Journal abstract modified) (NIMH 162120)

P069 Polson, Robert A., "Theory and Methods of Training for Community Development," Rural Sociology, 23 (1958), pp. 34-42

P070 Pomeroy, Hugh R., "The Planning Process and Public Participation," in Gerald Breese and Dorthy E. Whitman, (ed.), An Approach to Urban Planning. Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1953.

P071 Popenoe, David, "Community Development and Community Planning," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 35 (July 1967), pp. 259-265.

P072 Ports, Suki, "Racism, Rejection, and Retardation," in Annette T. Rubenstein (ed.), Schools Against Children. Monthly Review Press, New York, 1970. (Case study of Harlem)

P073 Portune, Robert, The Cincinnati Police-Juvenile Attitude Project. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1968. (Case study in Cincinnati)

P074 Powledge, Fred, Model City. Simon and Schuster, New York, 1970.

P075 Powers, Ronald C., "Power Actors and Social Change, Part I," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 5 (1965), pp. 153-163.

In every social system (i.e., family, organization, community) certain persons have the capacity to influence or determine the decisions of others. As Extension moves into new arenas of community-wide educational acitivities, it is important for staff members to be able to identify these "power actors". The Extension agent or teacher who understands social power and who can identify the community power actors can enhance his chance for success in social action efforts. The author defines concepts of social power, power actor, and community power structure, summarizes research on community power, and gives implications for Extension. (Journal of Cooperative Extension)

P076 Powers, Ronald C., "Power Actors and Social Change, Part 2," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 5 (1966), pp. 238-248.

Key individuals in a community power structure can significantly affect community decisions and subsequent social actions. If an adult educator is to enlist the cooperation of these "power actors," he must first identify them. Such an identification technique is presented in this article. The author briefly reviews and appraises the various methods used to determine community power actors, and presents a modified technique that Extension personnel can use to identify power actors in their communities. (Journal of Cooperative Extension)

P077 Powers, Darrel, et al., Community Development Assistance Pilot Project, Kansas Department of Economic Development, Completion Report. Economic Development Administration Technical Assistance Grant, Project No. 05-06-01500. (Also available from McKee, Vieux, Wilhm, Associates, 818 Missouri Street, Lawrence, Kansas.), n.d.

P078 Pranger, Robert J., The Eclipse of Citizenship: Power and Participation in Contemporary Politics. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1968.

P079 Prescott, James R. and W. Cris Lewis, (eds.), Urban-Regional Economic Growth and Policy. Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Inc., P. O. Box 1425, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, 1975.

This book compiles original research by the authors into problems of regional development and various methods used to analyze these problems. The first four chapters focus on rural towns, labor markets, water resource regions and urbanized areas. Two chapters analyze policy implementation at state, local and federal levels, and the volume illustrates a variety of useful techniques for analyzing problems at each level--both applicability and result of application are discussed.

Unique features of this work are the large array of analyses at various regional levels and the combination of methods and policy analyses presented. Further, various modeling techniques are explored as well as the applicability of empirical data relevant to these regions.

CONTENTS

Introduction: Development Concepts and Spatial Delineation; Rural Community Development; Labor Markets and Growth Center; Water Resource Development and Interregional Commodity Trade; Metropolitan Planning and Interurban Earnings Differentials; State-Local Government and Regional Development Policies; Federal Policy; New Towns and Experimental Cities; Conclusions.

Urban-regional economists should find this book useful for analytical methods and issues discussed, and it will be of value to academic planners for the economic issues in sub-national economies and to government planners for policy analyses. (Publishers Announcement)

P080 President's Task Force, "Model Cities: A Step Toward the New Federalism," Presented to the White House, December, 1969.

P081 Preston, James Clarence, A Model for Cooperative Extension Program Determination in Community Resource Development. Cornell University, 1968. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, (Order No. 68-4635).

P082 Preston, James D. and Patricia B. Guseman, The Development of Multi-County Regions in Texas. The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas, September 1971.

P084 Prewitt, Kenneth and H. Eulau, "Political Matrix and Political Representation: Prolegomenon to a New Departure from an Old Problem," The American Political Science Review, 63 (No. 2, 1969, pp. 427-441.

"In order to characterize the citizenry. . .as more or less supportive of the council, we assumed that support was forthcoming if, according to the council reports, any one or all of the following conditions were met: (1) that the public held a favorable and respectful image of the council; (2) that the public was in general agreement with the council on its duties; (3) that the public did not include disruptive elements; (4) that there were not many groups steadily critical of the council's policies. We combined these items into a single index of community support." (p. 434)

The combination was a cumulative one, as a plus one score was given for each condition met, and then plusses added up.

Many unanswered questions about method--for instance, if individual councilmen differ on whether conditions were satisfied or not, then what basis was used to classify whole council? (Polchow, et al., 1975)

P085 Princeton Research Center for Urban and Environmental Planning, Planning and Design Workbook for Community Participation. Prepared for the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Research Center for Urban and Environmental Planning, Architecture Building, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, 08540, 1969.

In recent years there has reverberated along urban corridors many a clarion call for citizen participation and the right to (or need for) this, that, or the other. Now for the literate citizen working in groups we have a how-to-do-it book for urban planning and design. This should be most useful for the concerned citizen (including the one elected to office) who comes to feel he needs some information and guidance before trying to act.

As stated in the opening pages, "The Planning and Design Workbook is for people who want to take action to make a better life in their community and in their housing. You can use the instructions and information in this book to help you decide what changes you would like to make. The book can also help you to carry out the changes you want to make."

When you use the Workbook, you will be able to state clearly the policies you want to support to improve your community and your housing. You will be able to make concrete and detailed proposals which describe the specific changes you believe are needed. You will be able to work more effectively with many officials and professionals who are involved in carrying out any proposal for change.

The Workbook can be used by any group of citizens interested in doing something positive to improve living conditions. You do not have to have any special training before you can use the book.

The method described in this Workbook certainly cannot help you to deal with every type of problem you may have in your community. The method can help you when you want to make changes in the physical arrangements of your community; when changes in the amount, type and location of activities and the buildings, streets and open spaces for these activities are important to the life of the community.

The Workbook has four main parts. The first part, called Planning and Design Aids, contains instructions and information that may be used at many different times during your work in developing policies and proposals.

The second part, Community Activity Planning, is used when you are dealing with all of the activities that take place within the boundaries of your community. You can work with the third part, Site Planning, when you are deciding how you want to make changes in an area of several blocks. The fourth part, called Dwelling Unit Design, is used to help you make decisions about individual buildings and apartments.

Each part of the Workbook starts with a set of step by step instructions which tell you how to use all the other material that is provided. The other material includes a set of sample issues and policies that are often considered important. There are forms provided for recording additional issues and policies that your group may want to work with. Some features of any planning or design proposal that are not considered matters of choice in the United States at this time are described in a section called Standards.

This is a most welcome addition to the literature that may help facilitate communication between professional and nonprofessional, now that we seem determined that they shall communicate and cooperate. (Journal of Housing, Vol. 27, 1970 (p. 262)

P086 Pritchard, H. Wayne, "Conservation Viewpoint: Trends in Public Conservation Programs," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 28 (1973), pp. 2-4.

P087 Pryor, John Patrick, The Composition and Pattern of Decisions Rendered by Dependent City School Boards. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, Duke University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 6.

P088 Public Administration Review, "Symposium on Alienation, Decentralization and Participation," 29 (January-February 1969), pp. 2-64.

P089 Public Administration Review, "A Symposium: Neighborhoods and Citizen Involvement," 32 (No. 3, May-June 1972), Special issue.

P090 Public Administration Review, "Citizens Action in Model Cities and CAP Programs: Case Studies and Evaluation," 32, (September 1972), Special issue.

This 90-page special issue of Public Administration Review begins with three competing analyses of the Philadelphia Model Cities Program. Opposing points of view are presented by Sherry Arnstein, writing on behalf of the North City Area Wide Council, Inc., and City Hall staff. These articles are followed by a less partisan discussion by Erasmus H. Kloman.

The issue also contains an article by David M. Austin on the findings of the Brandeis University study of community representation in community action agencies, and four more general articles: "Federally Financed Citizen Participation," by Howard W. Hallman; "Power to the People: An Assessment of the Community Action and Model Cities Experience," by Robert A. Aleshire; "Reflections on Citizen Participation and the Economic Opportunity Act," by Richard Boone; and "The Impact of Citizen Participation on Public Administration," by John H. Strange. (Yin., et al., 1973)

P091 Public Administration Review, "Curriculum Essays on Citizens, Politics, and Administration in Urban Neighborhoods," 32 (October 1972), Special issue.

P092 Public Administration Review, "Citizen Participation Recommendations," 32 (No. 3, May-June 1972), pp. 222-223.

P093 Public Land Law Review Commission, One Third of the Nation's Land. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., June 1970.

Public input into reports by means of Advisory Council, Governor's representatives, and public hearings.

The advisory council was chosen to be representative of the various groups interested in public lands. It was often used by the Commission to get organizational viewpoints, as most members were in organizational structures. It also included representatives of federal agencies.

The Governor's representatives were appointed by each of the 50 state governors, one person to represent each governor.

There were public meetings held in each region of the country to try to allow any interested parties to testify on study problems. (Polchow, et al., 1975).

P094 Public Management, "Citizen Participation," 51 (No. 7, 1969), entire issue.

P095 "Public Participation," in Long Island Sound Study--Plan of Study, (Section 5). New England River Basins Commission, n.d.

Outlines the way in which citizen input is to be structured into the Long Island Sound Study beginning in 1971. An interim Citizens Advisory Committee helped write the plan of the study and had some voice in the choice of the permanent citizens advisory committee. This permanent committee's role, membership and structure, and operations are outlined in the Plan of Study. The four objectives of citizen involvement in the planning process are listed and discussed. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

P096 Pumphrey, Willard George, The Structure and Organization of Successful Community Advisory Councils in an Emerging Middle-Class Area in the Los Angeles City School Districts. Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, Brigham Young University, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 8.

P097 Puryear, Alvin N. and Charles A. West, Black Enterprise, Inc., Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1973. (Case study in New York)

P098 Pynoos, Jon, et al., (eds.), Housing Urban America. Aldine, Chicago, 1973.

A collection of 51 articles. Covered are the politics of housing; the past performance of public and private institutions; social and economic aspects; and housing production problems. Of particular interest are the sections on Economics, Politics and Programs, and the discussions of rehabilitation programs. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn S. Gehr)

Q001 Quarrick, Eugene A. and Robert E. Rankin, "Intrinsic Motivation in 4-H," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 3 (1965), pp. 42-50.

Q002 Quigley, Maureen, Democracy is Us: Citizen Participation in Development in the City of Toronto. Government of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, 1971. Also available in Journal of Housing, 29 (No. 4, 1972), p. 199.

An inquiry into the "nature of citizen group communication with elected and appointed officials in Toronto." Based on attendance at citizen and official meetings, and interviews. Case studies of three "geographically and demographically different Toronto areas where neighborhood groups attempted to influence the official decision-making process"; one case of middle-upper income citizen participation, one of lower class opposition to apartment developments, and one case of attempt by citizens to participate in formulating renewal scheme. Concluding chapter discusses trends in citizen participation and offers suggestions for government officials who wish to consider citizen interests, especially neighborhood citizens. Suggests upgrading public hearings and representation of community interests by elected officials at all levels of government. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

Q003 Quinn, Robert and Phillip R. Kunz, Sponsorship and Organizational Efficiency: A Comparison of Two Voluntary Youth Organizations. 1 (No. 2, 1972), pp. 13-18.

R001 Raab, Earl, "What War and Which Poverty," The Public Interest, 3 (Spring 1966), pp. 45-57.

Once a means, participation has now become an end. It will result in a functional equivalent of the old ward politics. Historically, the poor have been organized around specific grievances, rather than in a generalized way. The forms of participation vary with the size, stability, and history of the individual community. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

R002 Pabagliati, Mary and Ezra Birnbaum, "Organizations of Welfare Clients," in Harold Weissman (ed.), Community Development in the Mobilization for Youth Experience. Association Press, New York, 1969. (Case study in New York)

R003 Ragan, James F., Jr., Public Participation in Water Resources Planning: An Evaluation of the Programs of 15 Corps of Engineers Districts, U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 1975. (Available from National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151)

This report contains an evaluation of the public involvement programs of 15 selected Corps of Engineer field offices. The report includes descriptions of public participation programs existing in 1973, an evaluation of District policies, organization, and resources for public participation, and recommends methods for improvement.

It is noted in the preface that Corps of Engineers practice has changed since the study--presumably improved. In part, this resulted from the study. The study describes in detail the "fishbowl" technique used by the Seattle District, which involves intensive two-way communication with the public and efforts to eliminate planner bias in communication with the public. This is a well-designed approach which could be duplicated elsewhere. Cost figures for public participation are also included. (Ragan, 1975)

R004 Ragatz, Richard L. and Robert J. Dobbs, Jr., Planning and Community Resource Development in the Syracuse Five County Region: An Annotated Bibliography. Bulletin No. 72, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, February 1969.

R005 Rahm, N. M., "Public Participation in National Forest Management Decisions," Journal of Forestry, 68 (No. 4, April 1970), pp. 205-207.

R006 Randolph, Andrew Benton, Participation Dynamics in a Neighborhood Health Center. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 6.

R007 Ranney, David C., Planning and Politics in the Metropolis. Merrill, Columbus, 1969.

R008 Ravitch, Diane, "Community Control Revisited," Commentary, 54 (February 1972), pp. 69-74. (Case study in New York)

R009 Ratchford, C. Bryce, Role of State and Land-Grant University Extension Services in Eliminating Rural Poverty. November 1967. May be obtained from ERIC (ED042549).

R010 Ravitch, Diane, The Great School Wars. Basic Books, New York, 1974.

R011 Real Estate Research Corporation, Recommendations for Community Development Planning: Proceedings of Department of Housing and Urban Development/Real Estate Research Corporation Workshops on Local Urban Renewal and Neighborhood Preservation Held in 10 Cities. 73 Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, May-June 1975.

The publication contains: "A basic perspective concerning the community development program" by Anthony Downs; "Using the lessons of experience to allocate resources in the community development program" by Anthony Downs; "Overview of the urban renewal land disposition study" by Lewis Bolan, "Overview of the neighborhood preservation catalog study" by Margery al Chalabi; and a listing of the HUD RERC workshop panel participants. (Journal of Housing, Vol. 33, 1976, pp. 145)

R012 Rebell, Michael A., "New York's School Decentralization Law," Journal of Law Education, 2 (January 1973), pp. 1-38. (Case study in New York)

R013 Recreation Research, 4507 University Way, N. E., Seattle, Washington, 98105, n.d. (30-minute slide-tape presentation on Codinvolve.)

R014 Reddy, Richard D. and David Horton Smith, "Who Participates in Voluntary Action?" Journal of Extension, 11 (Fall 1973) pp. 17-23.

Who would you say are the most active participants in voluntary action programs in your community? The authors examine the WHO portion of that question and present data indicating middle- or higher-income status individuals in the middle of their life cycle with adequate personal health, extensive informal interpersonal relationships, and who are exposed to mass media as those likely to join voluntary associations and action programs. Is this true in your community? Having this type of knowledge and information should give you clues on how you can more effectively reach and recruit more volunteers. (Journal of Extension)

R015 Reddy, Richard D. and David Horton Smith, "Why do People Participate in Voluntary Action?" Journal of Extension, 11 (Winter 1973), pp. 35-40.

In the last issue of the Journal of Extension, the authors discussed: "Who participates in voluntary action?" They summarized some studies that point out that people who participate in voluntary action appear to have different characteristics than those who don't participate. This article focuses on why these people participate in voluntary action.

Reddy and Smith focus on attitudes, personal traits and capacities, and social structure and contextual factors that affect why people volunteer for action programs. They discuss some points that may challenge your thinking about volunteer participation. (Journal of Extension)

R016 Reddy, S. K., "Programs for Rural Development: A Comparison Study of Three Mississippi Multi-County Centers," Paper presented at the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers meeting, Atlanta, Georgia, February 1972. (Mississippi State University) Also available from ERIC (ED071799).

R017 Reddy, S. K. and Harold Kaufman, "A Community Approach to Rural Development," Paper presented at the Rural Sociological Society meeting, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 1972. (Mississippi State University)

R018 Reddy, S. K. and Harold Kaufman, "Community Structure and Development of Services in Three Mississippi Communities," Working paper presented to the Project W-114 Committee, January 1974. (Mississippi State University)

R019 Reddy, S. K. and Harold F. Kaufman, "Recognition of Leadership Continuity in Two Communities," Paper presented at the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists Meeting, Memphis, Tennessee, February 1974. (Mississippi State University)

R020 Reeder, R. L., Seeking a Quality-of-Life Yardstick. Available from ERIC (EJ043923).

R021 Reeder, W. W., et al., Leadership in Multi-Community and Multi-County Development Organizations. Regional Development Studies No. 3, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1969.

R022 Regional Plan Association (The), Public Participation in Regional Planning. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1972.

R023 Rein, Martin and Frank Riessman, "Strategy for Anti-Poverty Community Action Programs," Social Work, 11 (No. 2, April 1966), pp. 3-12.

R024 Rein, M., "Community Action Programs: A Critical Reassessment," Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts Supplement, 3 (No. 3, May-June 1968).

R025 Rein, Martin and S. M. Miller, "Citizen Participation and Poverty," Connecticut Law Review, 1 (No. 2, 1968).

R026 Rein, Martin, "Social Planning: The Search for Legitimacy," in Daniel Moynihan (ed.), Toward a National Urban Policy. Basic Books, New York, 1970.

R027 Rein, Martin, "Decentralization and Citizen Participation in Social Services," Public Administration Review, 32 (October 1972), pp. 687-700.

The writer discusses decentralization and citizen participation as they relate to different frames of reference in the provision of social services. He identifies two general frames of reference in social service provision: the universalist-formalist position which holds that certain services need to be universally available, allowing discretion to the "client," and the selectivist-discretionary position which views service provision as a matter of someone exercising professional discretion in "treating", "reforming", "curing" the client. He also points out that the very terms "client" and "citizen" imply the different views.

Citizen participation is one approach of the universalist-discretionary view, in that it takes discretion from the professional and gives it to the "client" or "citizen."

R028 Reinke, Konrad B. and Betty Reinke, "Public Involvement in Resource Decisions: A National Forest Seeks Public Input for Recreation Development," Journal of Forestry, 71 (October 1973), pp. 656-658.

R029 Reiss, Albert J., Jr., "Alternative Delivery Systems-Servers and Served in Service," in John P. Crecine (ed.), *Financing the Metropolis-Public Policy in Urban Economics*. Volume 4, *Urban Affairs Annual Reviews*, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1970, pp. 561-578.

R030 Reiss, Albert Jr., *Police and the Public*. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1971.

R031 Reissman, Frank and Martin Rein, "The Third Force: An Anti-poverty Ideology," *The American Child*, 47 (November 1965), pp. 10-14.

The most effective strategy for the anti-poverty program is to bring together the citizen and the bureaucracy, to act as a third-party intermediary without taking either side. Whenever one side is stronger than the other in a given community, there is a danger that the anti-poverty agency will lean in that direction. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

R032 "Review Symposium on Daniel P. Moynihan's *Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding: Community Action in the War on Poverty*," *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, (March 1970), pp. 329-341.

R033 Reynolds, J. P., "Public Participation in Planning," *Town Planning Review*, 40 (No. 2, July 1969), pp. 131-148.

R034 Rhodes, F., "Michigan's Citizen Participation Statute," *Urban Law Annual*, (1970), pp. 231-236.

R035 Riccards, Michael P., *The Concept of Participatory Citizenship: It's Philosophical Background and Systemic Importance*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Rutgers University, State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 8.

R036 Richards, Robert O. and Willis J. Goudy, Evaluation of Citizen Participation and Interagency Cooperation in the Des Moines Model City Program. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, State University, Ames, Iowa, August 1971.

Analyzes interorganizational relationships established to bring changes in the Model City area, and analyzes citizen's participation in the Model City program.

R037 Richards, Robert O. and Willis J. Goudy, "In Search of Citizen Participation: Ideology and Accountability in Public Administration," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 3 (No. 2, April 1974), pp. 18-26.

R038 Richardson, Elliot, "Significant Individual Participation: The New Challenge of American Government," The C. R. Musser Lecture, delivered at the University of Chicago Law School on April 26, 1967. The Law School Record, 15 (Autumn 1967), pp. 37-44.

R039 Richardson, N. H., "Participatory Democracy and Planning--the Canadian Experience," Journal of the Town Planning Institute, 56 (No. 2, February 1970), pp. 52-55.

R040 Richmond, Lynn, Active Community Thought: Myth and Reality of a Community Development Program. Unpublished masters thesis, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, 1974.

R041 Ridgeway, James, "Poor Chicago: Down and Out with Mayor Daley," New Republic, 142 (May 15, 1965), pp. 17-20.

In Chicago, the Negroes are firmly segregated, and kept quiet by welfare payments. OEO was designed to break up this kind of approach by giving power to the poor, but in Chicago, the NSC's are merely branch offices of city hall, offering services in the same way. Some Alinsky-style organizations are trying to get funds for other projects which would be more in tune with the needs of the poor. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

R042 Ridgeway, James, "Atlanta Fights Poverty," New Republic, 152 (May 29, 1965), pp. 12-44.

Atlanta's program is run by a coalition of white businessmen and the Negro middle class. Although the poor are not represented, the NSC committees seem to have a free hand in their operations. NSC's are more successful in finding jobs for whites than for Negroes, and Headstart serves primarily white children. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

R043 Riedel, "Citizen Participation: Myths and Realities," Public Administration Review, 32 (May-June, 1972), pp. 211-220.

States that he is concerned with finding out whether participation efforts stem from mechanical failures to represent a "real" consensus, or whether they actually are attempts to redefine the public interest by getting other groups in. He apparently believes the latter.

He then discusses several conventional "postulates" about citizen participation; for example, most people tend to avoid participation.

Finally, presents and discusses a series of types of sponsored participation. This is the best part of the article and is a useful classification--cf. that of Selznick and Daniel Bell.

The stated objective of this essay is to determine whether the emphasis upon citizen participation arises from defects in the system of representation or from the desire to achieve certain specific objectives through selective use of citizen influence. The writer discusses a series of "postulates" about citizen participation, most of them derived from contemporary political science literature on the subject (e.g., people tend to avoid participation, decentralization does not increase participation, etc.)

The writer then discusses thirteen different "forms" of cooptation. The classification scheme is based upon the presumed objectives of the agency in involving citizens.

R044 Riessman, Frank, "Anti-poverty Programs and the Role of the Poor," in Margaret Gordon (ed.), Poverty in America. Chandler, San Francisco, 1965, pp. 403-412.

R045 Rigby, Award A., State Leadership in Community Education. 1972. May be obtained from ERIC (ED064769).

R046 RMBR Planning/Design Group, The, Citizen Participation: A Comparative Analysis of Six Northwest Florida Counties, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Tampa, Florida, June 1974.

This report embodies an examination of several planning efforts in the context of the overall project year, intergovernmental relations and citizen involvement. In addition to providing a historical perspective of these initial planning programs, both the theoretical bases and actual applications of citizen participation are treated. The final output of the comparative analysis is a set of recommended modifications to DHUD guidelines. Other items contained in this document are individual case studies of citizen participation in every county and selected exhibits of public information and participation media used in the six local planning projects. (The RMBR Planning/Design Group)

The evaluation in this study was done from observations and experiences of a consultant firm who were participating in the processes about which they report. A citizen participation component is required in the program studied with the following objectives and guidelines set out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development:

1. To improve local officials' capability to assess and respond to community needs by building increased understanding and cooperation between citizens and local officials, and

2. To insure that plans, programs and policies are designed to fulfill the needs of the citizens who will be affected by them.

R047 Rosden, Arliss L., "Citizen Participation in School Affairs in Two Southern Cities," Theory into Practice, 8 (February 1969), pp. 255-269. May be obtained from ERIC (ED028511).

R048 Robin, Florence, Transition Without Tragedy, A Community Preparation Handbook. December 1963. May be obtained from ERIC (ED001960).

R049 Robinson, David Z., (ed.), Report of HUD/NYU Summer Study on Citizen Involvement in Urban Affairs. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and New York University, Washington, D. C. and New York, 1968.

R050 Robinson, Jerry W., Jr., et al., Motivation in Community Groups. College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1975. (North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 36-8)

R051 Robinson, Jerry W., Jr., et al., Stress in Community Groups. College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1975. (North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 36-9)

R052 Robinson, Jerry W. Jr. and Roy A. Clifford, Change Implementation in Community Groups. College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1974. (North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 36-6)

R053 Robinson, Jerry W., Jr. and Roy A. Clifford, Communication in Community Groups. College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1974. (North Central Regional Extension Publication, No. 36-7)

R054 Robinson, Jerry W., Jr. and Roy A. Clifford, Conflict Management in Community Groups. College of Agriculture,

Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1974. (North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 36-5)

R055 Robinson, Jerry W., Jr. and Roy A. Clifford, Games in Community Groups. College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1975. (North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 36-11)

R056 Robinson, Jerry W., Jr. and Roy A. Clifford, Organization Styles in Community Groups. College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1974. (North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 36-2)

R057 Robinson, Jerry W., Jr. and Roy A. Clifford, Prejudice in Community Groups. College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1975. (North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 36-10)

R058 Robinson, Jerry W., Jr. and Roy A. Clifford, Understanding and Developing Process Skills: An Introduction. College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, 1974. (North Central Regional Extension Publication No. 36-1)

R059 Robinson, John, "Citizen Participation and Environmental Considerations in Transportation Planning," in Environmental Considerations in Planning, Design and Construction. Special Report 138, Highway Research Board, Washington, D. C., 1973.

R060 Robinson, Mariana, "Health Centers and Community Needs," in Frederick C. Mosher, (ed.), Government Reorganizations: Cases and Commentary. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., New York, 1967.

R061 Robinson, Mariana and Corinne Silberman, "The Reorganization of Philadelphia General Hospital," in Edwin A. Bock, (ed.), State and Local Government: A Case Book. University of Alabama Press, Birmingham, Alabama, 1963, pp. 161-196.

The issue in this case was how to upgrade the services offered by The Philadelphia General Hospital. Hospital policy was set by a Board of Trustees composed of six citizens appointed by the city mayor. The Board, in this case, was representative of all the major population groups in the city. This board attempted to adopt an upgrading policy, but the conflicting interest involved could not find a compromise, and the Board Chairman wanted consensus, and would not force a decision. The only "public input" in the Board deliberations was through public hearings, but the Board's composition and role was "participatory". Upgrading policy was finally adopted later, by a new Board which was "packed" by the Mayor to override opposition to the Mayor's ideas. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

R062 Robinson, Russel D., "Examining the Role of Agents in 4-H," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 2, (1964), pp. 105-112.

R063 Rodgers, William H., Jr., "When Seattle Citizens Complain," Urban Lawyers, 2 (Summer 1970), pp. 386-397. (Case study in Seattle)

R064 Rodwin, Lloyd, "The Roles of the Planner in the Community," in Charles R. Adrian, (ed.), Social Science and Community Action. Institute for Community Development and Services, Continuing Education Service, Michigan State University, 1960.

R065 Rogatz, Peter and Marge Rogatz, "Role for the Consumer," Social Policy, 1 (January-February 1971), pp. 52-56.

R066 Rogers, David, 110 Livingston Street: Politics and Bureaucracy in the New York City School System. Vintage, New York, 1968.

R067 Rogers, David L., "Contrasts Between Behavioral and Affective Involvement in Voluntary Associations: An Exploratory Analysis," Rural Sociology, 36 (1971), pp. 340-358.

R068 Rogers, D. L., Public and Private Organizational Response to Rural Development. Agricultural Experiment Station, Beardshear Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010, 1974-1975.

OBJECTIVE: Identification of public and private organizations involved in rural development the nature and extent of interrelations among them, and the consequences of such relations for the organization.

APPROACH: Determine provisions for citizen participation in public agencies, styles of action used by residents, and local interest represented in this process. Sample RD county committees and interview organizational representatives for information about goals, programs, and structures for three points in time. Interview a sample of community residents for information on attitudes, values, and behavior with respect to rural development.

PROGRESS: Analysis of data has centered around three topics. First, a paper entitled "Sociometric Analysis of Interorganizational Relations," was presented at the Midwest Sociological meetings, April, 1973. The paper investigated one of the properties of interorganizational fields--cohesion, and one of the properties of an organization's relationship to its field--centrality. We found that counties varied a great deal in terms of the cohesiveness of their fields, and that USDA agencies tended to occupy the most central positions in the rural development arena across all counties. A second paper examined the relationship between intra and interorganizational characteristics and levels of role conflict and ambiguity reported by agency administrators. The data showed that role conflict was lower in organizations that were more formalized, that had fewer decision making perogatives, that had fewer problems securing resources and were able to determine their own course of action independent of other units in their environment. Role conflict was not related to the level of interorganizational contact among the agencies. But role ambiguity was lower among agencies with higher levels of interaction. Work also has started on investigating the relationship between selected organizational and administrative characteristics and levels of organizational interaction among community development agencies. (SSIE GY 5904)

R069 Rogers, William Fraser, The Historical Development of the Ohio Council for Education. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 30, No. 10.

R070 Rogowsky, Edward T., et al., "Police: The Civilian Review Board Controversy," in Jewel Bellush and Stephen David (eds.), Race and Politics in New York City. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1971. (Case study in New York)

R071 Rohrer, Wayne C., "Conservatism--Liberalism and the Farm Organizations," Rural Sociology, 22 (1957), pp. 163-166.

R072 Rohwer, Robert A., "Organized Farmers in Oklahoma," Rural Sociology, 17 (1952), pp. 39-47.

The following findings are reported in this article: (1) Farmers who belonged to a major, general-interest farm organization had higher social and economic status than unorganized farmers. Significant differences were found in nine of ten variables. (2) Organized farmers were not significantly different from unorganized farmers in factors which might affect ability to participate in meetings: nearness to good roads, mobility, and family composition. (3) Scarcely any significant differences could be found between Farm Bureau members and Farmer's Union members. (4) In Pittsburg County, an area of very low rural level of living, and among farm laborers in the four counties where they were interviewed, almost no general farm organization memberships were found. (Rural Sociology)

R073 Rokkan, Stein,"The Comparative Study of Political Participation," Austin Ranney, (ed.), Essays in the Behavioral Study of Politics. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962.

R074 Roman, Mel and Aaron Schmais, "Consumer Participation and Control: A Conceptual Overview," in Leopold Bellak

and Harvey H. Barten (eds.), Progress in Community Mental Health. Grune and Stratton, Inc., New York, 1971.

R075 Rooney, Herbert L., "Roles and Functions of the Advisory Board," North Carolina Journal of Mental Health, 3 (No. 1, Winter 1968), pp. 33-43.

R076 Rose, Arnold M., "Alienation and Participation," American Sociological Review, 27 (December 1959), pp. 834-838.

R077 Rose, Arnold M., "A Theory of the Function of Voluntary Associations in Contemporary Social Structure," in Arnold M. Rose, (ed.), Theory and Method in the Social Sciences. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1954, pp. 50-71.

R078 Rose, Arnold M., "Attitudinal Correlates of Social Participation," Social Forces, 37 (March 1959), pp. 202-206.

R079 Rose, Boyd B. and E. Evan Brown, "Relating Agricultural Economics Research to Multi-County Resource Development," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 21 (1966), pp. 170-172.

R080 Rose, Carol M., Citizen Participation in General Revenue Sharing: A Report from the South. Southern Regional Council, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, 1975.

R081 Rosenbaum, Allen, "Participation Programs and Politics--The Federal Impact on the Metropolis," Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the American Political Science Association, September 1970, at Los Angeles, California.

R082 Rosenbaum, Nelson, Citizen Involvement in Land Use Governance: Issues and Methods. The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1974. (Working paper 0785-04-01)

R083 Rosenbaum, N., *Assessment of Programs for Public Participation in State Land Use Decision-Making*. Urban Institute, 2100 M. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20015, 1975-1976.

Two of the major changes in land use decision making are (a) a trend toward involvement of higher levels of government in certain land use decisions that were previously made solely at the local level, and (b) a stronger emphasis upon the need for participation of all elements of the public in both policy-planning and policy-implementation. This combination of changes presents a significant challenge to policy-makers because large-scale jurisdictions (State, regional, and county governments) that are assuming these new decision-making roles generally have limited experience in developing public participation programs. The existing literature, while extensive, does not provide adequate guidance for the design and evaluation of such programs because of both conceptual and empirical weaknesses.

The purpose of the research is to (a) develop a useful conceptual framework for the planning and evaluation of programs for public participation in land use decision-making and (b) undertake a comparative empirical evaluation of such programs in a number of large-scale jurisdictions. Research tasks include (1) refined development of the conceptual framework, (2) selection of case studies, (3) description and analysis of case study public participation programs, (4) collection of attitudinal data in each study area, and (5) processing and analysis of attitudinal data to produce comparative evaluation of effectiveness. (SSIE GSQ 1291)

R084 Rosenbaum, Nelson, "Assessment of Programs for Public Participation in State Land Use Decision-Making," The Urban Institute, July 1975.

R085 Rosenberg, Ginger, "Model Cities--Dayton Plays the Game," in Edgar S. Cahn and Barry A. Passett (eds.), *Citizen Participation: Effecting Community Change*. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1971, pp. 271-286.

This paper presents a case study of the Model Cities program in Dayton, Ohio. The case is judged to be of particular significance because the Dayton Model Cities program was regarded, at least for a time, as a very successful program, and because of the overall significance of Model Cities for citizen participation policy. The case study shows how the citizens involved with Model Cities, utilizing the antipoverty organizational structures, succeeded in resisting domination of the program by City Hall. She also reports how, in the end, these efforts came to nothing because of internal conflict, bureaucratic red tape, and simple inertia.

R086 Rosenberg, Ken and Gordon Schiff, *The Politics of Health Care: A Bibliography*. New England Free Press, Boston, Massachusetts.

R087 Rosenberger, Donald M., "Riot Taught Hospitals to Build Community Links," *Modern Hospital*, 113 (No. 2, August 1969), pp. 81-84.

R088 Rosenbloom, Richard S. and Robin Marris, *Social Innovation in the City: New Enterprises for Community Development, a Collection of Working Papers*. Harvard University Program on Technology and Society, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969.

R089 Rosenblum, Constance S., "The Frustrations of Community Involvement," *Nations Cities*, 10 (July 1972), pp. 17-21.

R090 Rosenblum, Gershen, *Citizen Participation and Influence in Comprehensive Mental Health/Retardation Programs: Real or Apparent?* March 1970. May be obtained from ERIC (ED041297).

Paper based on a presentation at the March, 1970 meeting of the Orthopsychiatric Association, San Francisco, California, (mimeo).

R091 Rosenburg, Alfred, "Baltimore's Harlem Park Finds Self Help Citizen Participation is Successful," *Journal of Housing,* 18 (May 1961), pp. 204-209.

R092 Rosener, Judy B., "A Cafeteria of Techniques and Critiques," *Public Management*, (December 1975), pp. 16-19.

R093 Ross, Jack C., "Work and Formal Voluntary Organizations: A Neglected Research Area," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research,* 1 (No. 1, 1972), pp. 42-45.

R094 Ross, Peggy J., et al., *Public Participation in Water Resources Planning and Decision-Making Through Information-Education Programs: A State-of-the-Arts Study,* Water Resources Institute, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, 1974.

This study asserts that the most important key to public participation in water resources decision-making is provision of information to relevant "publics." The principal research aim was to assess the "state of the art" of public information and education programs. Included in the report are a critical review of available literature and the findings of a small scale study of the information/education programs of agencies involved in water resources management in Mississippi. The data illustrate that although efforts designed to accomplish information objectives have been substantial, agency success in involving publics in planning activities and in securing public support for proposed projects have not been commensurate with the effort expended. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

R095 Rossi, Peter H., "No Good Idea Goes Unpunished," *Social Science Quarterly*, 50 (December 1969), pp. 469-486.

A reply to Moynihan's *Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding*, defending the role of social scientists in public policy-making, even though mistakes may be made. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

R096 Rossi, Peter H., "Theory, Research and Practice in Community Organizations," in Charles R. Adrian (ed.), *Social Science and Community Action*. Institute for Community Development and Services, Continuing Education Service, Michigan State University, 1960. (Also available in Kramer and Specht (eds.), *Readings in Community Organization Practice*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1969, pp. 49-61.

R097 Rossi, Peter and Robert A. Dentler, *The Politics of Urban Renewal: The Chicago Findings*. The Free Press of Glencoe, New York, 1961.

R098 Rothman, Jack, *Planning and Organizing for Social Change*. Columbia University Press, New York, 1974.

R099 Routh, F., "Goals for Dallas: More Participation than Power-Sharing," *City*, 5 (No. 2, March-April 1971), pp. 49-53.

R100 Royer, Lawrence, et al., *Public Involvement in Public Land Management: An Evaluation of Concepts, Methods and Effectiveness*. Department of Forestry and Outdoor Recreation, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, October 1975.

R101 Rubin, Lillian, "Maximum Feasible Participation: Origins, Implications, and Present Status," *Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts*, 2 (November-December 1967), pp. 5-18. Also in *The Annals*, Vol. 385, (September 1969), pp. 14-29.

An attempt to trace the origins of the phrase "maximum feasible participation" by corresponding with a number of those who helped to draft the EOA. The author concludes that it slipped in almost by accident and that no one considered its full implications until it was too late; suggests that hidden racism led the white originators to overlook the possibility of strong effective action by blacks. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

R102 Rubin, M., Organized Citizen Participation in Boston. The Urban Institute, Boston University, Boston, 1971.

R103 Rubin, Morton O., et al., "Resident Responses to Planned Neighborhood Development," in M. B. Sussman (ed.), Community Structure and Analysis, Crowell, New York, 1959.

R104 Rubinowitz, Leonard S., Low-Income Housing: Suburban Strategies. Ballinger Publishing Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1974.

R105 Rudick, Marilynne, "Revenue Sharing: and the Myth of Citizen Participation," Voluntary Action Leadership, (Spring 1975), pp. 16-18.

Cites a survey by the Michigan State University Manpower Center to the effect that there is little citizen participation in revenue sharing.

R106 Ruesink, David C., Type and Intensity of Social Participation in Low Income Areas of the South. Masters Thesis, North Carolina State at Raleigh, 1964.

R107 Ruoss, Meryl, "A Closer Look at Mass-Based Organization," in Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Vol. 2, Cases and Programs. Institute of Applied Behavioral Science, National Training Laboratories, Washington, D. C., 1969, pp. 47-61.

R108 Ruoss, Meryl, Citizen Power and Social Change: The Challenge to the Churches. Seabury Press, New York, 1968.

R109 *Rural America*, "Challenge Health Planning Agency in Kentucky," 1 (No. 6, March 1976), p. 1.

A coalition of citizens in Eastern Kentucky is protesting the lack of consumer representation on the board of the Eastern Kentucky Health Service Agency (EKHSA).

R110 Russell, Ralph, "Membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation, 1926-1935," *Rural Sociology*, 2, (1937), pp. 29-35.

R111 Rutledge, Edward, "Citizen Participation," *Journal of Housing*, (November 1969), p. 603.

R112 Ryan, Bryce, "The Neighborhood as a Unit of Action in Rural Programs," *Rural Sociology*, 9 (1944), pp. 27-35.

R113 Ryan, William, *Restructuring City Government, Three Proposals for Human Services*. May 1967. May be obtained from ERIC (ED020995).

S001 Saarinen, Eliel, *The City, Its Growth, Its Decay, Its Future*. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1965.

S002 Sakolsky, R., "The Myth of Government-Sponsored Revolution," *Education and Urban Society*, 5 (May 1973), pp. 321-343. (Case study in New York)

S003 Salber, Eva, "Community Participation in Neighborhood Health Centers," *New England Journal of Medicine*, 283 (No. 10, September 3, 1970), pp. 515-518.

S004 Salber, Eva J., et al., "Health Practices and Attitudes of Consumers at a Neighborhood Health Center," *Inquiry*, 9 (March 1972), pp. 55-61. (Case study in Boston)

S005 Salem, Greta Waldinger, *Citizen Participation: Opportunities and Incentives*. University of Maryland, 1974.

S006 Salisbury, R. H., *Citizen Participation and the Public Schools*. Washington University, School of Arts, Lindell & Skinner Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63130, 1974-1975.

Voluntary citizen participation is of vital importance in providing support for school programs, in filling a variety of roles in providing these programs and in exercising both governance and broader popular control over the public educational enterprise. We propose to investigate school-related participation in six school districts in the St. Louis metropolitan area, four in Missouri and two in Illinois. Rather than conduct attitude surveys of population samples, we propose to census active participants including school board candidates, officers of school-related organizations, persons attending meetings dealing with school issues, those who work in school election campaigns, and so on. Interviews with those identified as activists will probe factors of social background, purposive motivations, processes of recruitment, impact of various modes of participation on the schools, the effects of community contexts on participation, and the consequences for the participants of having been involved. The proposed research is embedded in the literature dealing more generally with political participation and voluntary activity. Much of that literature, however, focuses on the electoral political arena. The proposed research begins from the assumption that participation tends to be institution-specific rather than generic. It is also hypothesized that participatns' affective orientation toward particular institutions must be studied in terms that are more complex than the high-low continuum used in previou studies. (Author) (SSIE AT-733045-2)

S007 Saltzman, Henry, "The Community School in the Urban Setting," in A. Henry Passow, (ed.), Education in Depressed Areas. Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, 1963, pp. 322-331.

S008 Sandberg, John, (ed.), Schools and Comprehensive Urban Planning. September 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (ED042239).

S009 Sanders, Everette Nathaniel, Participation on Rural Development Committees in Sharp County, Arkansas. Unpublished Masters Theses, The University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1962.

S010 Sanders, Everette N., Factors Affecting Participation on Rural Development Committees, Series 1 and 2. Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, 1962. (Mimeo)

S011 Sanders, Irwin T., "Theories of Community Development," Rural Sociology, 23 (1958), pp. 1-12.

S012 Sanderson, Dwight, "Criteria of Rural Community Formation," Rural Sociology, 3 (1938), pp. 373-384.

S013 San Francisco Regional Council "Flexible Funding" Project. San Francisco Regional Council, San Francisco, California, 1974-1975.

The San Francisco project will deal with problems associated with the establishment of priorities at the municipal level. Its objectives include: (a) development of new procedures and administrative arrangements for setting municipal priorities, (b) effecting better coordination among local programs with key metropolitan agencies, and (c) development of more effective and appropriate forms of citizen involvement in the determination of priorities. (SSIE BI-3633)

S014 Sargent, Howard L., Jr., (No title given), 1972.

Describes "fishbowl planning" used by Army Corps of Engineers' Seattle District. "The main goal is to insure that planning for public works projects is highly visible to all interested organizations and individuals. Concerned citizens are involved from the start and play an important role in developing public works plans. Early emphasis is on identifying alternatives and evaluating the degree to which each attains a variety of desirable objectives. There are four main communication channels: workshops, public meetings, citizens committees, and a public brochure. The brochure lists alternatives on the left page with pros and cons listed on the right page. Anyone may enter pros and cons, and the brochure is updated and mailed to all interested parties throughout the process.

"Fishbowl planning" has been used in six cases in the Seattle District. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S015 Sax, Joseph L., Defending the Environment: A Handbook for Citizen Action. Vintage Books, New York, 1970.

The main emphasis of the book is in the effectiveness of citizens in environmental policy to act through the courts.

A case study is given in the first chapter involving a tract of land on the Potomac in Alexandria, Virginia. The tract of land (4.8 acres) had access to another 36.5 acres of submerged land that with filling would be valuable. A bill making this possible passed the state legislature without conflict. Opposition then began to organize--Animal Welfare League, local opponents of high-rise buildings, scattered conservationists, 3 U. S. Congressmen finally held up the Army Corps' permit to the builders. Three years later all was in the same situation and several hearings were held. The Corps ultimately issued the permit amid much confusion between agencies. It was again postponed for hearings. Ultimate action to stop the land filling procedure was a lawsuit by citizens. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S016 Saxe, Richard W., Alternative Strategies of Citizen Participation in the Public Schools. February 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED08227).

S017 Schafer, Arthur, "Citizen Participation," The Allocative Conflicts in Water-Resource Management. Agassiz Center for Water Studies, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, pp. 487-508.

A theoretical analysis of the role of citizen participation in environmental decision-making leads to the conclusion that no policy of environmental protection is likely to succeed without substantial public involvement at all levels of decision-making. The author treats two theories of democracy and the interpretation of citizen participation found in each: democratic elitism, which accepts the political incompetence of the "masses," and participatory democracy, which holds maximum participation in political life to be essential to the full development of individual capacities. An argument is developed for acceptance of the latter (participatory democracy), or for the desirability and feasibility of extensive citizen participation in environmental decision-making. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

S018 Schaie, K. Warner, Principal Investigator, An Evaluation of the McDowell County Community Action Program. Human Resources Research Institute, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, 1969. PB 189-120 through 189-126.

The small amounts of money spend on services were inadequate, therefore wasted. The impact was totally incommensurate with the amount of funds and effort invested. Good staff was not available. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S019 Schaller, L. E., "Is the Citizen Advisory Committee a Threat to Representative Government?" Public Administration Review, 24 (September 1964), pp. 175-179.

S020 Schaller, Lyle E., "Ten Suggestions for Citizen Advisory Boards," Tennessee Planner, (Summer 1966), pp. 115-121.

S021 Schaller, Lyle E., "The Challenge to Representative Democracy," Mayor and Manager, (March-April, 1969), pp. 10-16.

S022 Schliff, S. K., "Community Accountability and Mental Health Service," Mental Hygiene, 54 (April 1970), pp. 205-214.

S023 Schlaht, Terry F., Public Relations in Water Resources Planning. Professional Development Division, Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Washington, D. C., May 1970.

As title states, it is PR oriented--primarily a how-to-sell-Corps projects manual for the Corps planners. No case study references (except Susquehanna) of individual projects; one reference (p. 30) to South Pacific Division's environmental public relations program. Many good ideas (informal meetings with local groups, how to get along with newsmen, how to arouse interest, how to work through civic groups, importance of programs for children, etc.), but not in case study form. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S024 Schleck, Robert W., *Administrative Lessons on the Anti-Poverty Program*, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, New York University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 9.

S025 Schmandt, Henry J., "Municipal Decentralization: An Overview," *Public Administration Review*, 32 (October 1972), pp. 571-588.

This is an excellent overview of the issues involved in decentralization.

S026 Schmidt, Alvin J. and Nicholas Babchuk, "Formal Voluntary Organizations and Change Over Time: A Study of American Fraternal Associations," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 1 (No. 1, 1972), pp. 46-55.

S027 Schonfeld, Hyman K. and Charles L. Milone, "The Utilization of Dental Services by Families at the Hill Health Center," *American Journal of Public Health*, 62 (July 1972), pp. 942-952. (Case study in New Haven)

S028 Schonnesen, William, *Police-School Liaison Program*. U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, Washington, D. C., 1968. (Case study in Minneapolis)

S029 *School Management*, "Administration: Decentralization Sharpens Staff Performance," 12 (September 1968), pp. 45-48, 51-52.

S030 Schram, Barbara A., *The Anatomy of Citizen Participation: A Study of the Participation Activities and Ideology of Citizen Decision-Makers in Community-Controlled Day Care Centers*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1973.

S031 Schreiner, Dean F., *Planning for Rural Public Sectors*. Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Report, P-708, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, November, 1974.

S032 Schultze, William A., *The Political Aspects of Urbanization, Political Considerations in Community Action.* Kansas State University Short Course Series in Planning and Development, 4, April 1967. May be obtained from ERIC (ED016178).

S033 Schwartz, Jerome L., "Participation of Consumer in Prepaid Health Plans," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior,* (Summer and Fall 1964), pp. 74-84.

S034 Schwartz, Jerome L., *Medical Plans and Health Care: Consumer Participation in Policy Making with a Special Section on Medicare*. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1968.

S035 Schwartz, Jerome L., "Early Histories of Selected Neighborhood Health Centers," *Inquiry*, 7 (No. 4, December 1970), pp. 3-16.

S036 Schwartz, M., *Some Notes on the History of Education for Community Organization*. Council of Social Work Education, New York, 1963, (Mimeo).

S037 Scoble, Harry, *Participation: Poverty and/or Politics*. Unpublished paper, University of California, Los Angeles, *Circa*, 1967, 1968.

S038 Scott, J. C., Jr., "Membership and Participation in Voluntary Associations," *American Sociological Review*, 22 (June 1957), pp. 315-326.

In this article the author summarizes a survey which attempts to determine the relationship of variations in sex, age, education, religion, occupation, marital status, family status, friends, nativity, residence, home tenure, and social status to variations in the degree to which persons participate in voluntary associations. His findings are given in a profile of the ideal voluntary association member. The most important point he makes is that membership in voluntary associations, contrary to reports from some sociologists and students from other disciplines, is not universal in American society. He compares his findings to an overview of related studies which come to similar conclusions.

S039 Scott, W. G., "Organization Government: The Prospects for a Truly Participative System," *Public Administration Review*, 29 (No. 1, January-February 1969), pp. 43-53.

S040 Scoville, Anthony, *Techniques for Affecting Public Policy: Individual and Interest Group Influence on State Land Use Planning in Vermont*. Environmental Planning Information Center, Montpelier, Vermont. (Report No. CPP-3), October 1973.

The report presents the results of survey research on the effects of interest groups, public policy advocates and other nonlegislative influences on land use and development planning in Vermont. A model strategy for effective public policy advocacy is developed based on solutions to four communications decisions, namely: a target decision, a timing decision, a content decision, and a media decision. The model was tested against Vermont's experience with its statewide Land Capability and Development Plan. Of the three principal groups which sought to influence the Plan during the period June 1971 through April 1973, when the Plan was adopted by the legislature, one exerted a substantial influence; the efforts of the other two were probably counter-productive. The group which was effective met most of the requirements of the theoretical advocacy model; the other two did not. The report contains a complete list of all reports produced by the Citizen Participation Project and a complete project bibliography. (NTIS PB-237 274)

S041 Scoville, Anthony and C. E. Adrian Noad, *Citizen Participation in State Government: A Summary Report*, The Citizen Participation Project, The Environmental Planning and Information Center, Montpelier, Vermont. (A project of the Office of Exploratory Research and Problem Assessment, RANN, NSF, Washington, D. C. 20550), 1973.

The Citizen Participation Project at the Environmental Planning Information Center attempted to develop the basis for a proto-type citizen feedback system for use in environmental planning in Vermont. This report summarizes its principal research findings and implications for public policy making. Although the following discussion focuses on citizen participation in land use planning and particularly on participation in Vermont's Act 250 state land use planning, these findings should contribute to the improvement of citizen participation in other areas of public policy at the regional, state, or national level. (Scoville and Noad)

S042 Scoville, Anthony and C. E. Adrian Noad, Citizen Participation in State Government: Public and Private Influence on State Land Use Planning in Vermont. Environmental Planning Information Center, Montpelier, Vermont, October 1973. (Report No. CPP-2).

The report synthesizes the survey research and exploratory projects performed by the Citizen Participation Project in its efforts to develop a prototype citizen feedback system for environmental planning in Vermont. The detailed design and functions of the CPP are presented. Citizen participation is modeled as a five dimensional communication process. Experimental attempts to improve citizen feedback in Vermont's Act 250 land planning are described and evaluated in light of the communication model of participation. The report contains a complete list of all reports produced by the Citizen Participation Project and a complete project bibliography. (NTIS PB 237 267)

S043 Scoville, Anthony and Adrian Noad, Citizen Participation in State Government. Final Report to National Science Foundation, EPIC, Montpelier, Vermont, 1973.

Apparently same as No. S042 above.

S044 Scribner, Harvey B., Community Involvement in Decision Making. August 17, 1972. May be obtained from ERIC (ED066816).

S045 Searles, Ruth and J. Allen Williams, Jr., "Negro College Students' Participation in Sit-Ins," Social Forces, 40 (March 1962), pp. 215-220.

S046 "Seattle Really Believes in Citizen Participation: How One City Interprets Its Responsibilities to its Citizens," Grantsmanship Center News, 2 (December-January 1975), p. 32 and supplement.

S047 Seaver, R. C., "The Dilemma of Citizen Participation," *Pratt Planning Papers*, (September 1966), pp. 6-10.

S048 Seaver, Robert C., "The Dilemma of Citizen Participation," in Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.), *Citizen Participation in Urban Development*, Vol. 1, *Concepts and Issues*. Institute of Applied Behavioral Science, National Training Laboratories, Washington, D. C., 1968, pp. 61-71.

S049 "Second National Consumer Health Conference," Proceedings from the National Consumer Health Conference, February 11-14, 1971, held at San Antonio, Texas.

S050 Seferi, Maria L., *Resident Participation in Relocation Planning: The Case of the Denver Neighborhood of Auroria*. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Colorado, 1970.

S051 Segal, Roberta, "Citizen Committees-Advise and Consent," *Transaction*, 44 (May 1967), pp. 62-75.

S052 Segalman, Ralph, "Dramatis Personae of the CAP: A Built-in Conflict Situation," *Rocky Mountain Social Science Journal*, 4 (October 1967), pp. 140-150.

Both the poor and the not-poor hold a stereotyped view of the other. Unless there is a strong, mutually-accepted center, one side or the other will gain ascendancy. All participants need to believe that each groups is legitimate and that accommodation is essential. Reverse role-playing and training in insight development might help to reduce conflict. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S053 Seidler, Murray, "Some Participant Observer Reflections on Detroit's Community Action Program," *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 5 (No. 2, December 1969), pp. 183-206.

S054 Seldon, David, "School Decentralization: A Positive Approach," The Record (Columbia University), 71 (September 1969), pp. 85-92.

S055 Seley, J., Participation in Urban Renewal: The Germantown Case. Research on Conflict in Locational Decisions, Discussion Paper II, Regional Science Department, University of Pennsylvania, 1970.

S056 Seley, J., Participation, Research on Conflict in Locational Decisions, Discussion Paper 10, Regional Science Department, University of Pennsylvania, 1971.

S057 Seligman, Ben B., Permanent Poverty: An American Syndrome. Quadrangle, Chicago, 1968.

An angry historical survey of attempts to deal with poverty. They have all failed because of our basic national attitude toward poverty. OEO reached only about 6% of the poor, at best. It was a substitute for an integrated society, which is why so much effort was directed to Negroes. Those middle-class people who answered Johnson's call against poverty were guilt-ridden folk, embarrassed by a new-found-affluence and wanting to assuage their unease.

The chapter "Poverty and Local Power" summarizes big-city problems on the basis of newspaper reports, and concludes that the program was mostly corruption and conflict. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S058 Sellers, Rudolph V., "The Black Health Worker and the Black Health Consumer--New Roles for Both," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (No. 11, November 1970), pp. 2154-2170.

S059 Selover, William C., "The View from Capitol Hill: Harassment and Survival," in James L. Sundquist, (ed.), On Fighting Poverty. Basic Books, New York, 1969.

The specialist in anti-poverty programs for the Christian Science Monitor reviews the Congressional hearings and debates on the original EOA and subsequent amendments, up until 1968. Republican substitute proposals were effectively shut out while Adam Clayton Powell was chairman of the House committee, but after Carl Perkins took over, Republicans were included in amendment-drafting. The Green Amendment, channeling OEO funds through local governments where they chose to be involved, was necessary to save the program in 1967. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S060 Selznick, Philip, TVA and the Grass Roots: A Study in the Sociology of Formal Organization. University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1949.

This is a classic study of "democratic administration" as envisaged by David C. Lilienthal and as it was implemented in the TVA during the "New Deal" era. Selznick views the problem as one of a bureaucracy needing to come to terms with a complex and potentially hostile environment. What "democratic administration" means analytically is cooptation, which takes two forms; formal and informal. Formal cooptation occurs when the agency needs to publicly absorb elements from the environment to gain legitimacy or to develop channels of communication. It involves sharing responsibility but not power. Informal cooptation occurs when an agency responds to pressure from specific centers of existing power within the environment. It involves sharing power itself. Frequently it is done without complete public knowledge, in which case, although power is shared, responsibility for power is not.

Selznick concludes that the original objectives of TVA were significantly modified by the informal cooptation of local centers of power, particularly those associated with USDA and Agricultural programs, into TVA.

S061 Shabman, Leonard E. and Peter M. Ashton, Citizen Attitudes Toward Management of the Chesapeake Bay. Virginia Water Resources Research Center, Bulletin 96, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1976.

The demand for increased public involvement in natural resource planning and management has been recognized as an important ingredient in any successful management effort for the Chesapeake Bay. As one part of this effort, a survey of Bay residents was conducted to determine how a selected group of citizens in the Bay area felt about current issues facing the Bay.

General implications drawn from these results include: (1) any organization of citizens probably will tend to represent only limited aspects of public concern, and (2) agencies should expect to deal with a less than representative socio-economic cross section of society in their public-participation programs. (Shabman and Ashton)

S062 Shabman, L. A. and P. M. Ashton, Effectiveness of Public Participation in Resource Planning for the Chesapeake Bay Region. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, School of Agriculture, Burruss Hall, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, 1974.

The proposed research will ascertain opinions and attitudes of a variety of "publics" concerned with management decisions affecting the future of the Chesapeake Bay. In particular, it will seek to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in attempt to answer the questions "who participated and why?" Research objectives include identification of what procedures may best encourage broader public participation and what alternative mechanisms might provide a statistically significant sample of opinions at less cost. (SSIE A-059-VA)

S063 Shabman, Leonard A., "Toward Effective Public Participation in Coastal Zone Management," Coastal Zone Management Journal, 1 (No. 2, 1974), pp. 197-207.

Recent attempts to involve the public more intimately in the planning for natural resource use suggests that additional understanding is necessary if public agencies are to build effective public participation programs. Inasmuch as a flow of information between the public and an agency is the basis of public participation, those factors determining the effectiveness of this flow should be of interest. This article seeks to identify some of these factors and comment on their significance. (Coastal Zone Management)

S064 Shaffer, Helen B., "Voluntary Action: People and Programs," Editorial Research Reports, No. 9, (March 1969).

S065 Shalala, Donna E., Neighborhood Governance: Issues and Proposals. The American Jewish Committee, New York, 1971.

Professor Shalala's monograph, issued by the American Jewish Committee's National Project on Ethnic America, developed from a paper prepared for the National Consultation on Neighborhood Government held in March 1971. A review of various proposals for neighborhood government, the monograph addresses issues such as assignment of power and responsibility, size of neighborhood units, governmental framework, political representation, and staffing.

The author calls for a change in the present structure of local government in response to both the need for a wider tax base and area-wide controls. She also urges simultaneous creation of smaller governmental units to permit wider participation in the decision-making process. But the author notes that neighborhood government proposals alone will not solve the "urban crisis"; increased resources are essential, and neighborhood government without them may pose greater problems for the redistributive function of urban political systems by creating a greater number of competing interest groups. (Yin., et al., 1973)

S066 Shalala, Donna E. and Astrid E. Merget, Decentralization: Implications for Urban Services. Unpublished manuscript, Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York, 1973.

S067 Shanley, R. A., Institutionalization of Public Participation in Water Planning—Views of Citizen Groups and Water Resource Officials. Graduate School, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, 01002, 1973-1974.

The proposed research plan involves field investigations, interviews and the submission of questionnaires in several water planning jurisdictions in several states in order to investigate the attitudes, perceptions and values of water resource officials and members of citizen advisory groups toward selected aspects of the political process. The principal goal of the study is to examine the attitudes, perceptions and values of federal and state officials and members of citizen advisory groups concerning the scope and institutionalization of public participation in water planning. Respondents' views concerning the recruitment, composition, leadership structure, communication problems, and citizen-public agency interactions of citizen advisory groups will be examined. Special attention will be placed upon the investigation of political, social, institutional and other constraints upon advisory groups and water resource officials in the search for viable patterns of public participation. Respondents' attitudes toward pollution control, their interpretations of the public interest, the representation of interest groups on advisory boards and the respective roles of resources officials and citizen advisory groups will also be probed. (SSIE GUW 3599-1)

S068 Shearon, Ronald Wilson, A Study of North Carolina Extension Chairmen's Perception of the Role of the Advisory Board in County Programming. 1965. May be obtained from ERIC (ED018694).

S069 Sheehan, Joseph Connor, Community Participation in Urban Renewal Planning. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1969. (Order No. 70-11, 640)

Community participation in urban renewal planning is described and analyzed for four project areas in Baltimore, Maryland. The over-all focus of the study is the performance of the neighborhood group, of community organizers and renewal planners in planning. For the project which is elaborated in detail, three research questions are posed:

(1) What are the role expectations held by the neighborhood, by the renewal planning staff, and by community organization advisors both for themselves and for each other in an urban renewal planning project? (2) What are the perceptions of role performance that each of these units holds both for itself and for the other units? (3) What are the consequences of role performance for effectiveness in developing a plan? It examined the effectiveness of community participation undertaken within a program model of agency-sponsored citizen groups, considering such variables as agency control, cooptation, communications, and advocacy.

The study found that the community's role in planning is at best limited to influencing the general outline the plan assumes despite the rhetoric of militants which insists on a voice in specifics; that a planning process is too intellectually-oriented and abstract to induce extensive participation unless conflict issues arise which are perceived as a threat to the residents' self-interest; and that a community participation structure functions to serve needs and goals quite unrelated to planning. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S070 Sheridan, T. B., A Group Feedback Technique for Community Participation, School of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, 1973-1974.

Conventional means of citizen participation in public decision-making are becoming inadequate as a result of the increasing complexity of issues and population growth. Means available to the citizen for communicating upward do not give that citizen a sense of immediate involvement or a feeling that someone is listening. It is proposed to develop further and evaluate a new electronically aided group dialog and feedback technique. Experiments would be carried out in the context of citizen group meetings as well as classroom meetings in the university, covering several problem areas including: goals of public education, location of highways, acoustic noise pollution, municipal transit policy, and development of national efforts in industries such as fishing which impinge on world resources shared by different nations. The technique is a procedure for posing questions to many people simultaneously, receiving their responses immediately through use of simple electronic devices that couple each participant to a central terminal. The results are processed and displayed immediately to all the participants. The proposed research would explore and evaluate participation or feedback techniques in situations which systematically differ in several substantive and procedural characteristics. Conventional meetings would serve as experimental controls for comparison to meetings employing the feedback technique. Questionnaires will be used for subjective assessments for all meetings, and objectice measures where appropriate to make comparisons across different meeting arrangements, meeting procedures, participant makeups and meeting topics, as well as comparisons to the control groups. Variability of judgements within groups will also be determined. (SSIE GSQ-341-1)

S071 Sherman, Lawrence W., et al., Team Policing. Police Foundation, Washington, D. C., 1973. (Case studies in Dayton, Detroit, New York, Syracuse, Holyoke, Massachusetts, Los Angeles)

S072 Shneidman, Edwin S. and Norman L. Farberow, "The Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center," American Journal of Public Health, 55 (January 1965), pp. 21-26.

S073 Shoff, Allan Morton, The Impact of Citizen Participation on Community Mental Health Planning, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1974.

S074 Shore, Paul H., "Evaluation of Local Viewpoints and Problems," in C. E. Kindsuater, (ed.), Organization and Methodology for River Basin Planning, Water Resources Center, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, 1964.

Public participation and public relations in the planning done by the U. S. Study Commission on Southeast River Basins. Early in planning, four public hearings held to explain Commission and its objectives, and a brochure with same information was widely distributed. Throughout study: quarterly activities report was distributed, Commissioners and staff members sought local views during their field trips, work groups composed of local agency representatives provided clarification and advice of local issues, Commission staff read local newspapers thoroughly, and there were many contacts (formal and informal) with local individuals (public agencies, private firms, citizens). After general plans developed, they were presented to public at 15 presentations in the local basin areas affected with no opportunity for immediate public comments. No real concern with public participation, but a lot of concern with public relations and presenting final plan which major local interests liked. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S075 Shore, William, Listening to the Metropolis: An Evaluation of the New York Region's Choices for '76 Mass Media Town Meetings. Regional Plan Associations, New York, 1975.

S076 Shostak, Arthur B., "An Overview of Current Administration Policy," in Arthur Shostak and William Gomberg (eds.), New Perspectives on Poverty, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1965, pp. 128-133.

This article, written just after the EOA was passed, gives a brief summary of the legislation with the recommendation that CAA's be supervised carefully to avoid falling into the old unimaginative patterns. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S077 Shostak, Arthur B., "Containment, Co-optation, or Co-determination?" The American Child, 47 (November 1965), pp. 15-19.

Atlanta and Chicago endorse containment of the poor; Detroit, New Haven, New York, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Los Angeles employ cooptation--trying to choose "safe" representatives to give the impression of participation. Only Philadelphia uses the strategy of co-determination. This model had less administrative strength, but develops more new ideas and encourages more real participation. Unless it can set an unusually good example of success, it is not likely to be adopted anywhere else. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S078 Shostak, Arthur B., "Promoting Participation of the Poor: Philadelphia's Anti-Poverty Program," Social Work, 11 (January 1966), pp. 64-72.

Philadelphia's was the first CAP Program to elect representatives from target area neighborhoods to the CAA board. The voter turnout was lowest in white neighborhoods, and Negro women were proportionately over-represented among those finally chosen. Four myths were exploded: (1) that Negroes are homogeneous, (2) that the poor are willingly dependent on welfare, (3) that leadership of the poor is unitary, and (4) that all blacks favor integration. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S079 Sichel, Beatrice, Guide to Private Citizen Action Environmental Groups, 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED081463).

S080 Sidor, John Mitchell, Jr., Comprehensive Planning in a Pluralist Environment: Model Cities Planning in Pittsburgh. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 3.

S081 Siegel, R. A., "Citizens Committees--Advice vs. Consent," Transaction, 4 (No. 6, May 1967), pp. 47-52.

S082 Sigel, R. S., "Citizen Advisory Groups: Do They Really Represent the People or do They Rubberstamp Decisions of the 'Experts'?" Nation's Cities, (May 1968), pp. 15-17.

S083 Sigel, Roberta S., Detroit Experiment: Citizens Plan a New High School. Inter-University Case Program #95, n.d.

Story of large group (200, citizen, governmental, and social service agency) planning the curriculum (generally) and the services to be provided by a new high school in a low-income Detroit area. Working through a Steering Committee of about 35 and ten subcommittees (which did most of the actual research and writing), the "citizens" group did their work with the help of two Coordinators (staff people who provided facts, figures, etc. and compiled Sub-Committee reports into final report). Whole program set up with Ford Foundation money on the initiative of

Detroit Board of Education and especially the Superintendent of School (Brownell). Brownell gave "citizens" group challenge to think big; and therefore, many recommendations exceeded school board's budget and legal authority. Vague direction at beginning by Brownell and Coordinator's resulted in slow start, as many "citizens" weren't sure what their task exactly was. But project did meet planned timetable. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S084 Sigurdson, Herbert R., et al., "The Crenshaw Project: An Experiment in Urban Community Development," Sociology and Social Research, 51 (No. 4, July 1967), pp. 432-444.

S085 Sills, David L., The Volunteers: Means and Ends in a National Organization. Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1957.

S086 Sills, David L., "Voluntary Associations--Sociological Aspects," in David Sills, (ed.), International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Vol. 16, Macmillan and Free Press, New York, 1968.

S087 Silzer, Vykki J., Housing Problems, Government Housing Policies and Housing Market Responses: An Annotated Bibliography. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 344, Monticello, Illinois 61856, December 1972.

S088 Silver, George A., "Community Participation & Health Resource Allocations," Yale University Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, soon to appear in International Journal of Health Services.

S089 Simard, Joacques, "Planning Ideals and Objectives," in Planning--1965. Prepared following 1965 National Planning Conference of ASPO, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, Illinois, 1965.

S090 Simmer, Basil G., Rebuilding Cities. Quadrangle Books, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, 1964.

S091 Skinner, Allene Joyce, Consumer Participation in Decision-Making: A Case Study of the Temple University Comprehensive Neighborhood Health Service Program. Unpublished M.S. Thesis, University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1969.

S092 Skinner, Howard, "Citizen Participation and Racism," Public Health Administration Review, 32 (No. 3, May-June 1972), pp. 210-211.

S093 Skok, James E., "Participation in Decision Making: The Bureaucracy and the Community," Western Political Quarterly, 27, (March 1974), pp. 60-79.

S094 Skolnick, Jerome H., "The Police and the Urban Ghetto," in Charles E. Reasons and Jack L. Kuykendall, (eds.), Race, Crime, and Justice. Goodyear Publishing Company, Pacific Palisades, California, 1972. (Case study in San Francisco)

S095 Sloan, Allan K., "Technical Assistance and Community Liaison," in Highway Research Board's Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning, Special Report 142, Washington, D. C., 1973.

S096 Smith, B. R. L., "Urban Decentralization and Community Participation--Introduction," American Behavioral Scientist, 15 (No. 1, September-October, 1971), pp. 20-23.

S097 Smith, B. L. R., and G. R. LaNove, (eds.), "Urban Decentralization and Community Participation," American Behavioral Scientist, 15 (No. 1, September-October 1971), entire issue.

S098 Smith, Constance and Anne Freedman, Voluntary Associations, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1972.

S099 Smith, Courtland, Public Participation in Willamette Valley Environmental Decisions. Water Resources Research Institute, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331 (WRRI-15), April 1973.

With Earth Day, April 22, 1970, a new group of protagonists emerged as spokesmen for the environment. These environmentalists were commited to limiting natural resource degradation and promoting enhancement of the human environment. The emergence of environmentalist groups was a response to loss of contact between interested publics and governmental planning and development agencies.

In the Willamette Valley of Oregon, the results of a seven year environmental planning study were announced one month after Earth Day. Environmentalists criticized the study findings by such resource development agencies as the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Soil Conservation Service as serving only the self-interests of these agencies and not meeting the needs of valley citizens.

In the summer of 1969 the water quality of the Willamette River reached a level suitable for most human and wildlife uses for the first time in nearly 60 years. This water quality enhancement program had been undertaken 30 years earlier when those closely associated with the river were successful in arousing public interest in the deteriorated quality of the river.

These two events in the Willamette Valley were not attributable to the urban oriented environmentalists. They were the result of over 30 years of deliberation, debate, and decisions worked out in accordance with the broad variety of self-interests which prevailed among Willamette Valley citizens. Self-interest, energized by emotional commitment, was a critical element as groups argued one side or the other of such dilemmas as growth and no growth, management of the environment by man and management by nature, diversity and similarity of actions, elitism and broad participation in decision-making, centralization and decentralization of authority, and generalization and specialization of interests.

Self-interest groups, accepting various horns of these dilemmas, diliberated, debated, and influenced decisions. The self-interest groups learned to lobby, use the media, and compete for constituencies. These privateers of the public process acted based on self-interest. They were energized by emotional commitment to change ideas about environmental quality, about growth, and about relations between people. Self-interest energized by emotional commitment was a critical element in the process by which Willamette Valley citizens adapted to their environment. (Courtland Smith)

S100 Smith, David H., "Comparison of Self-Reported Participation in Formal Voluntary Organizations with Ratings by Organization Leaders," Rural Sociology, 31, (1966), pp. 362-365.

S101 Smith, David Horton, "The Journal of Voluntary Action Research: An Introduction," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1 (No. 1, 1972), pp. 2-5.

S102 Smith, David Horton, "Major Analytical Topics of Voluntary Action Theory and Research: Version 2," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1 (No. 1, 1972), pp. 6-19.

S103 Smith, David H., et al., "Dimensions and Categories of Voluntary Organizations/NGO's," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 2 (No. 2, 1973), pp. 116-120.

S104 Smith, David Horton, et al., "Types of Voluntary Action: A Definitional Essay," in D. H. Smith, et al., (eds.), Review of Voluntary Action Theory and Research, 1, Sage Publications, Inc., Beverly Hills, California, 1972.

S105 Smith, David H., et al., "Voluntarism and Socio-Economic Development: Some Key Questions for Research," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 2 (No. 3, 1973), pp. 156-160.

S106 Smith, David Horton, et al., (eds.), Voluntary Action Research: 1972, Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1972.

S107 Smith, David Horton, et al., (eds.), Voluntary Action Research: 1973. Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1973.

S108 Smith, David Horton and Richard F. McGrail, "Community Control of Schools: A Review of Issues and Options," The Urban and Social Change Review, 3 (Fall 1969), pp. 2-9.

S109 Smith, David H. and Richard D. Reddy, (eds.), "Voluntary Action and Social Problems," Monograph No. 2, Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1972.

S110 Smith, Eldon D., Structural Provisions for Member Participation: Their Importance in Cooperatives. Bulletin 692, University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, July 1964.

S111 Smith, Eldon D. and Wendell C. Binkley, Operation Leadership: A Program of Member Participation for Farmer Cooperatives. Circular 597, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Kentucky, January 1965.

S112 Smith, Herbert, The Citizen's Guide to Planning. Chandler-Davis Publishing Company, West Trenton, New Jersey, 1961.

S113 Smith, Herbert, The Citizen's Guide to Zoning. Chandler-Davis Publishing Company, West Trenton, New Jersey, 1965.

S114 Smith, Herbert, The Citizen's Guide to Urban Renewal. Chandler-Davis Publishing Company, West Trenton, New Jersey, 1968.

S115 Smith, James L., "Group Cohesion: Key to Program Planning," Journal of Extension, 12 (Fall 1974), pp. 25-31.

Group cohesion refers to the attraction the group holds for the member. This author details the possible reasons people participate in groups and the importance that group cohesion has for active participation. He details methods for Extension professionals to use the concept of group cohesion in helping a group achieve its goals. A reading of this study should help you when you organize your next group. (Journal of Extension)

S116 Smith, Richard W., "A Theoretical Basis for Participatory Planning," Policy Sciences, 4 (September 1973), pp. 275-296.

S117 Smith, Suzanne M., An Annotated Bibliography of Small Town Research, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1970.

S118 Smith, William R., Police-Community Relations Aides in Richmond, California. Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, California, 1967.

S119 Smuckler, R. H. and George M. Belknap, Leadership and Participation in Urban Political Affairs. Governmental Research Bureau, Political Research Studies #2, State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 1956.

S120 Sneed, J. and S. Waldhorn, The Effect of Special Revenue Sharing--Block Programs on Community Organization--A Case Study. Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, California 94025, 1974-1975.

The continuation of a descriptive study of a uniquely successful community organization's efforts to influence local policymaking and planning. The study will employ participant observation techniques and utilize entree gained during the previous period of support. The subject will focus upon the identification of those elements of the community organization structure and strategies which contribute to its stability, ability to affect and participate in the policymaking process, and the effects of decategorization on these aspects.

Specifically the objectives of the project are to observe and describe: 1, The activities of the community organization; 2, The interaction of the community group with local public agencies; 3, The role of the group in neighborhood policymaking and planning under special revenue sharing; and 4, To compare the behavior of the community group under categorical programs with that under changing funding patterns at the local level. (SSIE GSQ-784-1)

S121 Snowden, O. and M. Snowden, "Citizen Participation in Boston," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 435-439.

Given a certain combination of factors, planning with citizens is sound and practical. Freedom House, which began in 1949 as a non-profit charitable organization became involved about five years later in aiding in the development of block organizations for neighborhood improvement. In 1958 three other over-all neighborhood groups, along with Freedom House, approached the city planning board to propose an urban renewal pilot project for an 186-acre area. Freedom House, as an already established organization was able to serve as a link between public officials and citizens. As plans progressed for urban renewal, Freedom House entered into contract with the redevelopment agency to do intensive community organization, and with a Ford Foundation funded community development organization to focus on the social side of renewal planning. This case study details the obstacles that have to be overcome, the ingredients necessary for achievement, the types of involvement and methods used to attain citizen participation. Up to the time of execution of the urban renewal plan where this study stops, there was community involvement in every step of the planning process. A citizen's urban renewal action committee, which was formulated in the process, will assume responsibility for execution of the urban renewal plan and for seeking out the tools needed to achieve "people renewal".

S122 Solomon, Frederick and Jacob R. Fisherman, "Youth and Action: Action and Identity Formation in the First Student Sit-In Demonstration," The Journal of Social Issues, 20 (April 1964), pp. 36-45.

S123 Solnit, Albert, The Job of the Planning Commissioner: A Guide to Citizen Participation in Local Planning. University Extension, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720, 1974.

S124 Sorter, Bruce W., Draft Proposal for a Community Participation and Planning Model. Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, University of Maryland, College Park, n.d. (Mimeo).

S125 Sorter, Bruce W., Project Planning Review Process. Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, University of Maryland, College Park, n.d., (Mimeo).

S126 Sower, Christopher and Walter Freeman, "Community Involvement in Community Development Programs," Rural Sociology, 23 (1958), pp. 25-33.

The practice of utilizing voluntary community participation to achieve national and community goals has become widespread in technologically developed as well as underdeveloped cultures. Programs that utilize principles of involvement to obtain participation appear to have a common set of characteristics.

There are three stages in the involvement process: (1) The incipient stage pertains to the recognition of problematic situations and their definition and clarification in a manner consistent with the major value patterns of the community. (2) The convergent stage of involvement depends upon a process composed of symbols and sentiments appropriate to the social order, a rational appraisal of individual ends, and a rational perception of organized ends. Involvement is based upon group goals; interrelationships with other organizations; acquaintance, friendship, and kin relationships; and ideological beliefs. (3) In the participant stage of involvement, the action roles of individuals are defined to remain consistent with the individual's positions in the community structure.

Basic to an understanding of community involvement is the existence of a traditional set of beliefs and relationships which may be utilized when activating people in a program defined as for the common good.

The authors are both members of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. (Rural Sociology)

S127 Soysel, Mumtaz (ed.), Public Relations in Administration: The Influence of the Public on the Operation of Public Administration. International Institute of Administrative Science, Brussels, 1966.

S128 Sparer, Gerald, et al., "Consumer Participation in OEO-Assisted Neighborhood Health-Centers," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (No. 6, June 1970), pp. 1091-1102.

S129 Spector, Manuel, A Study of Social Welfare, Communal Action Multi-Service, and Social Work in the Instituto De Credito Territorial of Columbia, South America, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 3.

S130 Speight, John F., "Community Development Theory and Practice: A Machiavellian Perspective," Rural Sociology, 38 (1973), pp. 477-490.

Self-reliance, self-sufficiency, self-determination and the vigor of the community are the most urgent goals in developing countries which are unprepared for democracy and can't afford the process approach because of the ever-widening gap between the have and have-not nations. At the community level the primary goals are meeting local needs and meeting national needs as defined by national planners. This article defines and assesses community development from the standpoint of the situation in developing countries. Obstacles and facilitators to change are outlined in the main stages of development: initiation, diffusion, and institutionalization. Strategies and techniques of the development worker are given as follows: impression management by manipulating symbols, role relationships and social structure in order that needs are realized and decisions are perceived by community members as being their own; mapping the meaning systems of the community and by empathy enhancing his capability to flow with these systems; insuring commitment by persuading some persons, especially influentials, to make sidebets or become involved in some way that will lead them into change; and sensitivity to levers that will start a trend toward change. Community identification, growth and integration within the nation will be signs for the community worker from outside to retire and increased responsibility for their own affairs (or democracy) will be the likely result for the developing country. (Rural Sociology)

S131 Spiegel, Hans B. C., (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development: Vol. I, Concepts and Issues. National Training Laboratories, Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D. C., 1968.

This reader "focuses primarily on the efforts of urban residents, especially in low-income neighborhoods, to improve their own community and individual conditions through group actions." The volume stresses the more theoretical aspects of citizen participation: "How is the problem defined by various authors?" is the lead question. Following a bibliographic overview by Spiegel and Stephen D. Mittenthal, the volume is divided into four sections devoted to housing and urban renewal, the anti-poverty program, the work of Saul Alinsky, and the implications of citizen participation for community decision-making. Contributing authors include Edgar S. Cahn, Robert L. Crain, Ferne K. Kolodner, Peter Marris, Frances F. Piven, Martin Rein, Stephen C. Rose, Donald B. Rosenthal, Thomas D. Sherrard, James Q. Wilson, and Louise A. Zurcher. (Yin., et al., 1973)

S132 Spiegel, Hans B. C., ed., Citizen Participation in Urban Development. Volume II: Cases and Programs. NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D. C., 1969.

Professor Spiegel writes of Volume II, "Here concrete situations will be discussed and solution-oriented endeavors examined." The question dominating the second volume is "What can be done about the problem?" Twenty-six authors contributed selections to the book, whose main themes are suggested by the titles of the chapters following the overview:

II. Generating Citizen Power: The Neighborhood Organization;

III. Generating Minority Power: The Black Caucus;

IV. Generating Citizen Government Partnership: Urban Renewal;

V. Decentralization: Urban Schools;

VI. Reactions to Specific Crisis Situations;

VII. The Urban Planning Advocate;

VIII. The Community Development Catalyst;

IX. Training for Participation. (Yin., et al., 1973)

S133 Spiegel, Hans B. C., (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development: Vol. III. Decentralization. National Training Laboratories, Learning Resources Corporation, Fairfax, Virginia, 1974.

S134 Spiegel, Hans B. C., "Citizen Participation in Federal Programs: A Review," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, Monograph No. 1, 1971. (Also available in Roland S. Warren (ed.), Perspectives on the American Community, Rand McNally, Chicago, 1973, pp. 365-389.

This monograph attempts to review what we know about citizen participation in federal programs, based both on available published literature and information gathered in special interviews with officials in selected federal programs. The paper begins by considering some problems of definition, passing then to a brief history of citizen participation in the United States over the past 40 years. The present regulations and actual administrative enforcement of citizen participation is reviewed for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (Workable Program for Community Improvement, Public Housing, Urban Renewal, Metropolitan Development Planning Program, Model Cities); the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Head Start, Comprehensive Health Planning); the Department of Transportation; the Office of Economic Opportunity; and the Office of Voluntary Action. A series of propositions are stated that attempt to summarize what we know from examining these programs. The nature of citizen participation at the local level is discussed, with special attention to the roles of program manager and of neighborhood spokesman. Citizen participation as a political process is captured in a set of several propositions, and some alternative models of types of citizen participation are reviewed. Finally, some key unanswered questions are raised and predictions are made about possible future trends of citizen participation in federal programs. (Yin., et al., 1973)

S135 Spiegel, Hans B. C., "Human Considerations in Urban Renewal," University of Toronto Law Journal, 18 (1968), pp. 308-318.

S136 Spiegel, Hans B. C. and Victor G. Alicea, "The Trade-Off Strategy in Community Research," *Social Science Quarterly*, 50, (1969), pp. 598-603.

S137 Spiegel, H. B. C. and S. D. Mittenthal, *Neighborhood Power and Control: Implications for Urban Planning*. Institute of Urban Environment, School of Architecture, Columbia University, New York, 1968.

S138 Spiegel, Hans B. C. and Stephen D. Mittenthal, "The Many Faces of Citizen Participation: A Bibliographic Overview," in Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.), *Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Vol. I, Concepts and Issues*. National Training Laboratories, Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D. C., 1968, pp. 3-20.

S139 St. Joseph County Planning Commission and South Bend Planning Commission. *Directions: The Story of Your Planning Commission*. City Hall, South Bend, Indiana, 1962.

S140 Staff and Consultants' Reports, *Examining the War on Poverty*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., prepared for the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st session, 1967.

S141 Stamm, K. R. and J. E. Bowes, "Communication During an Environmental Decision," *Journal of Environmental Education*, 3 (No. 3, Spring 1976), pp. 49-55.

This is a report of a study conducted to determine if there was adequate communication between local citizens and the Army Corps of Engineers on two alternative flood control projects proposed for northeastern North Dakota. Failings of current communication channels and procedures are documented and suggestions made to improve environmental decision-making. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S142 Stamm, Keith R. and John E. Bowes, "Communication During an Environmental Decision," Journal of Environmental Education, 3 (No. 3, Spring 1972), pp. 49-55.

Stamm and Bowes studied the collective decision-making process related to Army Corps of Engineers' proposals for two flood control projects in Northeastern North Dakota. They concluded that public hearings did not lead to information exchange involving many local citizens, that the Corps had presented an essentially one-sided view of the proposed projects, and that the lack of information could in large part be resolved through more effective communication. They also found local input had consisted primarily of reactions to the fixed proposals of the Corps, without participation in the early stages of the planning process. These proposals, as well as many other Corps projects, ultimately met with local resistance and delays. (Broom, 1976)

S143 Stankey, George H., et al., "Applied Social Research Can Improve Public Participation in Resource Decision Making," Rural Sociology, 40 (No. 1, Spring 1975), pp. 67-74.

S144 Stanley, Edward P., "Ecological Balance in Forest Use," American Forests, 78 (No. 9, 1972), pp. 36-39.

The Mt. Hood National Forest planning studies are the subject of this article. The planning is being done by a multi-disciplined study team which collects ecological and sociological (human use needs) data on each section of the Mt. Hood area for which they are planning. For each of 7 naturally delineate sections they use modification of Ian McHarg's computerized planning system to correlate ecological data with public desire data to develop plans which harmonize man's and nature's needs. This scientific data (includes public desire data) is tempered by consultations with the public, and the team finally comes up with specific use plans for each area under study. (p. 37)

EXAMPLE: Bull Run area--"The team collected the data, and input from the public was obtained," Ecological and human desire suitability of land parcels compared, and "four alternative land use plans were developed. Then a public review was held, which was followed by the choice of a management plan." (p. 39) (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S145 Stanwick, Mary Ellen, Patterns of Participation. A Report of a National Survey of Citizen Participation in Educational Decision-Making. n.d. May be obtained from ERIC (ED108350).

S146 Staples, J. H., "Urban Renewal: A Comparative Study of Twenty-Two Cities, 1950-1960," Western Political Quarterly, 23 (June 1970), pp. 294-304.

S147 Starr, Roger, "An Attack on Poverty: Historical Perspective," in Urban America: Goals and Problems. U. S. 90th Congress, 1st Session. Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Urban Affairs, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

S148 Starrs, C. and G. Stewart, Gone Today and Here Tomorrow: Issues Surrounding the Future of Citizen Involvement. Committee on Government, Ontario Government, 1972.

S149 State and Federal Water Officials, "The Problems of Public Involvement, Case Study Presentation," Fifth Annual Conference, Proceedings, Des Moines, Iowa, June 8-10, 1971.

Willamette Study--had much basic work done at public meetings prior to the study actually beginning. Much of the public involvement was done on an agency basis through task forces. A report for wide public dissemination well into the study did not get a response--perhaps due to all the meetings. They felt they had created an attitude of sincere desire to cooperate and hear opinions.

Puget Sound Study--began with three regional public hearings, liaison with federal, state and local agencies and with citizens. This was not a structured plan and just before final hearings the study acquired a bad press. The public did not feel they had been part of the planning. Additional hearings were set up and a program of public review of preliminary findings at county workshops was established. A bulletin was published, given wide distribution, of how the workshops would be handled, this history of the study to date, and possible topics for discussion. The results of the workshops were published and again given wide distribution.

The workshops "defined slice of local policy," "provided ideas on how public feels about participating in planning," and "provided ideas on future updating of reports". At the strategic level, it was estimated that 25-40% of the cost of the study was involved in informing the public and allowing for public participation, and now this percentage of the cost is included in future budgeting. Informed public involvement was stressed. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

8150 Steeves, A. D. and O. E. Morrison, A Preliminary, Partly Annotated Bibliography on or Relevant to the Study of Social Movements, with Special Emphasis on U. S. Farmers' Movements. Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, February 1966.

8151 Steggert, Frank X., "Citizen Participation and City Government: Groups, Issues, and Impact," Draft manuscript, Urban Observatory Program, National League of Cities/ U. S. Conference of Mayors, November 1972.

8152 Steggert, F. X., Workshop in Community Involvement and Citizen Participation, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, School of Management, 110 8th, Troy, New York 12181, 1974-1975.

This training program is expected to enable public officials to function more effectively in the new era of community and citizen involvement.

As citizen participation in public affairs and the number of public interest organizations continues to rise, governmental bodies will have to learn how to deal with and assimilate their input. To help meet this need the School of Management will conduct a workshop for a group of 20 to 25 selected participants from local and state government agencies. Thirty days after conclusion of the workshop, program participants will return for a day-long problem-solving clinic.

Any local government which needs to improve its ability in working with citizen involvement may wish to develop a similar program. (SSIE AX-595)

S153 Stein, Barry, Harlem Commonwealth Council, Center for Community Economic Development, Unpublished report, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1973. (Case study in New York)

S154 Stein, Barry, Rebuilding the Ghetto: Community Economic Development in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Center for Community Economic Development, Unpublished report, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1973. (Case study in New York)

S155 Stein, Barry, United Durham, Inc., Center for Community Economic Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1972. (Case study of Durham, North Carolina)

S156 Steinbacher, R. and Phyllis Solomon, Client Participation in Service Organizations. Cleveland Urban Observatory, Cleveland, 1971.

S157 Stemrock, Suzanne K., Citizens Advisory Committees, March 1968. May be obtained from ERIC (ED031811).

S158 Stenberg, C. W., The History and Future of Citizen Participation: An Overview, Paper presented at the 1971 National Conference on Public Administration (Denver).

S159 Stenberg, C. W., "Citizens and the Administrative State: From Participation to Power," Public Administration Review, 23 (No. 3, May-June, 1972), pp. 190-197.

S160 Steinberg, Lois S., The Revival of Local Control in Suburbia, February 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED077102).

S161 Steinberg, Lois S., Some Structural Determinants of Citizen Participation in Educational Policy Making in Suburbia: A Case Study, February 1971. May be obtained from ERIC (ED046841).

S162 Stephenson, Tamara, "Internal Structure of a Voluntary Political Organization: A Case Study," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 2 (No. 4, 1973), pp. 240-243.

S163 Stern, Jeffrey C. and Imre Kovacs, "The Gateway Transportation Study: A Case Study of Community Participation in Regional Planning," American Institute of Planners, Paper submitted for presentation at the AIP Conference, 1975, Washington, D. C.

The creation of Gateway as a National Recreation Area within the New York/New Jersey metropolitan area is an historic event in the development of urban recreation and has the potential to bring the twenty million urban residents of the area innovative recreation experiences.

The Department of City Planning, with the support of the National Park Service and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration has been preparing short and long-range plans for improved transportation access to Gateway with particular concern for low mobility residents. Community participation is critical to the planning process because transportation systems must be oriented to existing and potential Park users while still preserving the character of communities through which the users must travel.

To structure the participation program a Community Advisory Coordinating Committee was established with representatives of existing citizen participation programs, primarily the official Community Boards of New York City and Newark. An extensive Park users survey as well as a survey of local community leaders helped augment public participation in the study.

Early indications are that a regional participation program, based on existing structures and supplemented by sound research and direct public involvement can result in viable regional transportation systems. (American Institute of Planners Conference)

S164 Sterzer, Earl E., "Neighborhood Grant Program Lets Citizens Decide," Public Management, 53 (January 1971), pp. 10-11. (Case study in Dayton)

S165 Stewart, William H., Jr., *Citizen Participation in Public Administration,* Bureau of Public Administration, The University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama, 1976.

S166 Stinson, Arthur (ed.), *Citizen Action: An Annotated Bibliography of Canadian Case Studies*. Community Planning Association of Canada, 425 Gloucester Street, Ottawa, Canada, June 1975.

This volume has more than 100 brief case studies of citizen action from Canada. The case studies are classified by geographic region and by major subject matter.

S167 Stokes, Ann, et al., "Study of Voluntary Health and Welfare Services," *Social Service Review*, 34 (1960), pp. 339-340.

S168 Stokes, Ann, et al., "The Columbia Point Health Association: Evolution of a Community Health Board," *American Journal of Public Health*, 62 (September 1972), pp. 1229-1234.

S169 Stokey, S. R., "Citizen Participation and the New Environmentalism," ASCE. *Journal of the Urban Planning and Development Division*, (March 1973), pp. 69-75.

S170 Stokey, S. R., *Citizen Participation--Regional Experiences*. Paper presented at ASCE National Water Resources Engineering Meeting, Atlanta, 1972.

S171 Stoltzfus, Victor Ezra, *Participation and Expected Participation in the Implementation of Administrative Change in a State Health Department*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 9.

S172 Stone, C. N., "Local Referendums: An Alternative to the Alienated Voter Model," *Public Opinion Quarterly,* 29 (Summer 1965), pp. 213-222.

S173 Stonequist, E. V., "Citizen Participation in the Planning Process," New York State Planning News, 15 (No. 5, September 1951), pp. 1,4,5.

S174 Stout, Robert T. and Gerald E. Sroufe, "Politics Without Power: The Dilemma of a Local School System," Phi Delta Kappan, 49 (No. 6, February 1968), pp. 342-345.

S175 Strange, John H., "Citizen Participation in Community Action and Model Cities Programs," Public Administration Review, 32 (October 1972), pp. 655-669.

This is an overview of citizen participation in OEO and Model Cities. The author discusses the history of CP in these two programs, the changes in attitudes toward CP, he reviews various objectives of CP and tries to determine whether or not they have been achieved, and discusses the future of CP.

It is pointed out that CP was not well understood when the "Maximum Feasible Participation" was written into EOA legislation. There were debates about the type and scope of participation. In the end many different methods were used. Unfortunately, no comprehensive evaluation of these different methods exists.

The emphasis upon participation declined precipitously since 1969.

The writer finds considerable evidence that a number of the objectives of CP policy have been achieved, although others have not.

S177 Straub, Daniel Harry, Citizen Participation and the Multi-Organization Aspects of Political/Administrative Systems: The Los Angeles Model Cities Experience. University of Pittsburgh, Ph. D. Dissertation 1974.

S178 Strauss, Bert and Mary E. Stower, How To Get Things Changed: A Handbook for Tackling Community Problems. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1974.

This is a handbook on how to carry out community development projects, with experience drawn primarily from Northern Virginia. There is a section on how to obtain citizen participation.

S179 Strauss, Marvin D., Consumer Participation in Health Planning, Department of Community Health Organization, Cincinnati University, Cincinnati, Ohio, n.d., (Available from Health Education Monographs, Charles B. Slack, Inc., Thorofare, New Jersey, 08086).

An assessment of the significant issues involved in consumer participation in health planning is contained in this monograph, one of a series published by the Society for Public Health Education. Designed primarily for staff members of State and areawide comprehensive health planning agencies, these materials are also useful in continuing education and consumer education programs. The articles in the publication deal with legislative and administrative devices to foster consumer participation in health planning, pragmatic alliances of citizens' groups and citizens' lobbies, consumer-oriented national organizations, and consumer representation in all types of groups and organizations. Other articles are concerned with consumer participation as an end in itself, conflicts within the consumer movement, the power of consumers to force action, and the implied power of the consumer movement. A bibliography on consumer participation and health education publication abstracts are included. (NTIS, Weekly Government Abstracts, Health Planning, September 20, 1976)

S180 Street, P., et al., Community Action in Appalachia: An Appraisal of the War on Poverty in a Rural Setting of a Southeastern Kentucky (Knox County), University of Kentucky, Lexington, 1967, 1968. PB 180-096 through 180-108.

Researchers found a change in the direction of modernity of life styles, with greater changes in the areas served by community centers. Youth tended to be more likely to consider out-migration. Community leadership was unchanged at the top levels, but there was some evidence of change at lower levels, with greater participation by those with lower incomes. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S181 Streshinsky, Naomi Gottlieb, Welfare Rights Organizations and the Public Welfare System: An Interaction Study. Unpublished D.S.W. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 3.

S182 Stringfellow, William, "The Representation of the Poor in American Society," Law and Contemporary Problems, 31 (Winter 1966), pp. 142-151.

S183 Strong, M., "Citizen's Organizations for Planning in Small Cities," Planning and Civic Comment, 12 (No. 3, July 1946), pp. 1-10.

S184 Stuart, D. C., "The Place of Voluntary Participation in a Bureaucratic Society," Social Forces, 29 (1951), pp. 311-317.

S185 Stuber, Mary, Participation and Powerlessness, Unpublished Master's thesis, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, June 1970.

S186 Studies in Comparative Local Government, "Citizen Participation and Local Government in the United States: An Analysis of Recent Research," 5 (Winter 1971), pp. 77-99.

S187 Stumpf, Jack Eugene, Strategy Selection for Community Decisions: The Relative Impacts of Change Orientation, Demographic Characteristics, and Problem Situations on the Strategy Choices of Community Action Council Board Members. The Florence Heller Graduate School of Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 3.

S188 Sturdivant, Frederick D., "Community Development Corporations: The Problem of Mixed Objectives," Law and Contemporary Problems, 36 (Winter 1971), pp. 35-50,

S189 Sturmthal, Adolph, Workers Councils: A Study of Workplace Organization on Both Sides of the Iron Curtain, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1964. "Yugoslavia" (pp. 86-118) and "Managerial Councils"(pp. 158-179).

Most Yugoslav firms (except heavy industry) run by freely and secretly elected workers councils. Nomination for office mostly by trade unions, although seldom-used procedure exists for workers to nominate their own candidates. Within limits of national and republic general economic plans, each firm's workers council sets its own production goals. The firm's goal-setting is influenced by local conditions through the commune's people's committee, which usually must give assistance to firm for reinvestment projects. And the higher governmental authorities can closely supervise firms, if necessary (1962 tightening of controls in response to inflation rise). Workers seem to get much voice in the affairs of the plant--but the parochial worker's interest can be offset by the potential party power (seldom openly used) and the central government control. Conflicts between worker's wishes for higher wages, better conditions, etc. and the national economic needs must be tactfully resolved to keep the worker's faith, yet push economic growth. The firm's workers council is a powerful educational tool as the workers on the councils learn a good bit about the sacrifices necessary for economic growth. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

S190 Sullivan, J. B., Technology Assessment for the Citizen, National Council for Public Assessment, 1714 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1975-1976.

This is a proposal to conduct research to develop information on incorporating public interest groups' inputs into technology assessments. The proposal is founded on a premise that citizen activism is, in fact, directed toward expanding democratic processes in the assessment of technology. The major question, however, is how to provide this input to technology assessment without such a degree of controversy that the overall purpose is thwarted. The proposal indicates that by providing procedures for citizen access to technological decision-making and by making available qualified technical assistance to this voluntary sector, more effective participation may be achieved. These two aspects are to be examined in order to provide a report on the effecting use of public participation in technology assessment. The output will be a timely and valuable study for federal and state agencies, voluntary organizations, and academic scholars. (SSIE GSQ-1315)

S191 Sullivan, Neil V., "Constructing a Democratic Value Framework for Community Planning," in Planning--1967. Prepared following 1967 National Planning Conference of ASPO. American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, Illinois, 1967.

S192 Sullivan, Patrick J., Perception of and Reaction to "Welfare Stigma" and the Influence of Program Participation, Life Conditions, and Personal Attitudes. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Catholic University of America, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 3.

S193 Summerfield, Harry Louis, The Neighborhood-Based Politics of Education in the Central City: An Analysis of Education Politics in Four Socio-Economically Differentiated Central City Neighborhoods. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 30, No. 8.

S194 Summers, Gene F., et al., Community: Annotated Bibliography of Journal Articles, 1960-1973. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 581, Monticello, Illinois 61856, May 1974.

S195 Sundquist, J. L., "Citizen Participation: A New Kind of Management," Public Management, 51 (No. 7, July 1969), p. 9.

S196 Sundquist, James L., "Coordinating the War on Poverty," (in Special Issue: Evaluating the War on Poverty) Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 385, (September 1969), pp. 41-49.

S197 Sundquist, James L., (ed.), On Fighting Poverty: Perspectives from Experience. Basic Books, New York, 1969.

S198 Sundquist, James L., "Origins of the War on Poverty," in Sundquist, James L., (ed.), On Fighting Poverty. Basic Books, New York, 1969.

This paper by a member of Johnson's Task Force on poverty describes the earliest conversations and events that led eventually to creation of the anti-poverty program. Three streams of earlier activity led into it: urban renewal and the Ford Foundation Gray Areas Program, the President's

Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, and the national concern over rising welfare costs. OEO's mission was never clearly defined. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

S199 Sundquist, James L. and David W. Davis, Making Federalism Work: A Study of Program Coordination at the Community Level. The Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C., 1969.

S200 Surkin, Marvin, "The Myth of Community Control: Rhetorical and Political Aspects of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Controversy," in Peter Orleans and William Russell Ellis (eds.), Race, Change, and Urban Society. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1971, pp. 405-422.

S201 Surlin, Stuart H. and Lee Bradley, "Ascertainment Through Community Leaders," Journal of Broadcasting, 18 (No. 1, Winter 1973-74), pp. 97-107.

Surlin and Bradley's study "Ascertainment Through Community Leaders" tested the validity of the methods prescribed by the Federal Communication Commission for Broadcasters to use in identifying community needs and problems. Their findings were similar to the Georgia County study in that a nonsignificant Spearman rank correlation (r = .05) between the citizen's ranking of problems and the ranking of a group of leaders selected by the citizens themselves. (Broom, 1976)

S202 Sussman, Leila and Gayle Speck, "The Community Participation in Schools: The Boston Case," Urban Education, 7 (January, n.d.), pp. 341-356. (Case study in Boston)

S203 Swanson, Burt E., et al., An Evaluation Study of the Process of School Decentralization in New York. Final Report to the Advisory Committee on Decentralization to the Board of Education of the City of New York, Board of Education, New York, 1968.

S204 Sviridoff, Mitchell, Planning and Participation, The Ford Foundation, New York, 1969. (Pamphlet)

S205 Synergy, Citizen Participation/Public Involvement Skills Workbook. Synergy, Las Gatos, California, 1973.

T001 Taft, Charles P., "Citizen Participation in Planning and the City Government Structure," Planning 1969. Selected papers from the ASPO National Planning Conference, Cincinnati, April 1969. American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, 1969.

T002 Taietz, Philip and Olaf F. Larson, "Social Participation and Old Age," Rural Sociology, 21 (1956), pp. 229-238.

Data from surveys in four rural communities in New York State were used to test hypotheses which relate social participation and old age. The evidence from this study points to the crucial effect of the sociological aspects of the situation of the aged on the reduction in their formal participation. The following specific relationships were found: (1) low socio-economic status and retirement combine to produce low participation in formal organizations among aged male household heads in rural communities; (2) retirement produces a change in the pattern of participation through a shift in emphasis from occupationally oriented activities to activities which provide sociability and face-to-face group satisfactions; and (3) advanced age brings about less of a reduction in participation than either low socio-economic status or retirement. (Rural Sociology)

T003 Tait, John L., et al., Changing Power Actors in a Midwestern Community. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Presented at the Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California, August 21-24, 1975.

T004 Tait, John L., et al., Identifying the Community Power Actors. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Paper presented for the Intensive Training for Non-Metropolitan Development, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, September 22-October 3, 1975.

T005 Tait, John L., et al., Longitudinal Analysis of Authority as a Component of Social Power in a Midwestern Community.

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Presented at the Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, April 21-24, 1976.

T006 Tannebaum, Arnold S., "Control and Effectiveness in a Voluntary Organization," American Journal of Sociology, 67 (No. 1, July 1961), pp. 33-46.

T007 Tankersley, Howard C., Community Development and Extension's Involvement in It--A Conceptual Framework for Discussion. Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1975. (Mimeo)

T008 Tankersley, Howard, "Some Thoughts on Citizen Involvement in Public Decision Making," in Virginia Steelman (ed.), Rural Sociology in the South: Proceedings of the Rural Sociology Section of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, held in Mobile, Alabama, 1976. (Also available from Extension Service, USDA, Washington, D. C.)

T009 Taylor, H. Ralph, "Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Program," in Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Volume 2. Center for Community Affairs, NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D. C., 1969.

T010 Taylor, Kanardy L., Community Planning for Health Education and Welfare, an Annotated Bibliography. June 1967. May be obtained from ERIC (ED018755).

T011 Taylor, Ralph C., Speech to the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 28, 1968.

T012 Tennessee Planner, "Local Planning in Tennessee's Smaller Communities," (Autumn 1965), pp. 1-23.

T013 Thabit, Walter, "Planning for a Target Area," in Spiegel, Hans B. C. (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Volume 2--Case Studies and Programs. NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, 1969, pp. 251-254.

New York City invites local residents of East New York to participate in planning for improvement of community. Membership on planning committee was open to anyone in area, leaders were elected, and open meetings were held regularly. Briefly describes activities, meetings, participants. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

T014 Theobald, R., Developing Community Participation in the Twin Cities, Minnesota and the Upper Midwest. Participation Publishers, Inc., Wickenburg, Arizona 85358, 1974-1975.

Robert Theobald and his staff at Participation Publishers have spent the last six months intensively studying and developing potential citizen participation programs across the country related to the horizons theme area of the American Revolution Bicentennial. Three goals were established for the original project: to gain perspective on the various goal-setting, alternative futures groups across the country and to evaluate the conditions for success; to propose a model for action which would permit the involvement of substantial numbers of Americans in studying and planning for America's Third Century; and to devise funding criteria for projects in this important area. An interim report describing these activities has been submitted to the Foundation and a final comprehensive report is in preparation. Mr. Theobald has also worked closely with the Spokane International Exposition in the development of environmental conferences and seminars for the public focusing on the alternatives available for the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Theobald now proposes to extent his research on citizen involvement in alternative future studies to the Midwest with particular concentration on Minneapolis-St. Paul. Working with civic, public, and business leaders in the Twin Cities, Mr. Theobald will plan and organize a series of public conferences modeled after the Spokane experience and focusing on alternative futures for that region. Substantial financial support will also be provided by local sources in the Twin Cities. A primary concentration of these conferences will be on the potential use of science and technology in increasing the quality of life as we enter our Third Century. (SSIE GSI-52)

T015 Thernstrom, Stephan, Poverty, Planning and Politics in Boston: The Origins of ABCD, Basic Books, Boston, Massachusetts, 1969.

T016 Thomas, Charles Richard, A Study of Lay Participation in the Elimination of de Facto Racial Segregation in a Northern School District. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Northwestern University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 7.

T017 Thompson, David S. and Ann B. Hauge, A Guide to Meeting Citizen Participation Requirements for Community Development. National Model Cities Community Development Directors Association, Washington, 1975.

T018 Thomsen, Arvid Lee, Public Participation in Water and Land Management. New York State Sea Grant Program, State University of New York and Cornell University, Albany, New York, 1973.

This study was designed to strengthen the relationship between engineering and social science in water and land management. The factors constituting the "social dimension" of water management are discussed. It is suggested that achievement of effective public participation will require an experimental approach including public information, feedback and dialogue with management, identification of participants, and continuous public participation in decision-making processes and other activities. A case study of the operation of an international regional agency, designed to manage the water and land resources of the Great Lakes Region, is presented. Recommendations concerning the appropriate public role in the conception, design, and operations of an international regional water and land management agency are given. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

T019 Thuesen, Gerald J., A Study of Public Attitudes and Multiple Objective Decision Criteria for Water Pollution Control Projects. School of Industrial and Systems Engineering in Cooperation with the Environmental Resources Center, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, 1971.

Quantitative methods forincorporating public attitudes about water quality into water resource planning are investigated, with the purpose of emphasizing the nonmonetary factors of water that have impact on the public. Specifically, three questions are addressed: (1) how to develop an assessment structure for quantitatively considering the impact of water quality, (2) how to quantify the value of the information provided by the assessment structure, and (3) how to display the information and decide which rules to employ in assessing alternatives. Identification of publics includes classification of groups into water user types (e.g., recreation, water supply). (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

T020 Thulin, Solve, "Swedish Forestry and the General Public," in American Forests, 78 (No. 2, February 1972), pp. 8-11, 46.

Advocates Swedish foresters study U.S. public relations techniques now, so that Swedish professionals can handle "public relations" problems which arise in next decade. To this end, the Swedish Forestry Association has set up a special committee composed of representatives of the "more important categories of forest owners." This committee is to propose ways to increase public understanding of forestry practices. Some proposals made so far are: (1) conduct attitude surveys of population by social group (professionals, housewives, etc.) to discover each group's unique information needs, (2) hold "Forest Days" throughout the country where public can see expert demonstrations of forest management techniques (and perhaps cut their own Christmas tree, etc.), (3) provide media people with educational excursions to forest areas, (4) provide for special discussion meetings between foresters and Swedish legislators, (5) concentrate on school children by getting texts "corrected" so that forestry parts are factually right, and by producing pamphlets for distribution to children, (6) reduce "eyesore" cutting in areas of the forest often viewed from roads or established trails. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

T021 Thursz, David, "Community Participation: Should the Past be Prologue?" American Behavioral Scientist, 15 (May-June 1972), pp. 733-748.

T022 Tibbles, Lance, "Ombudsmen for Local Government," Urban Lawyer, 2 (Summer 1970), pp. 364-385. (Case study in Buffalo)

T023 Timmons, John F., "Public Land Use Policy: Needs, Objectives, and Guidelines," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 27, (1972), pp. 195-201.

T024 Tinkham, Lester A., "The Public's Role in Decision-Making for Federal Water Resources Development," Water Resources Bulletin, 10 (1974), pp. 691-696.

This article stresses the desire of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to promote public participation in water resource development planning and implementation. Water resource planners, according to the author, must move away from purely technical considerations, and join with interdisciplinary teams to consider contrasting points of view when evaluating development alternatives. Planners should consider public attitudes as measured by a number of techniques ranging from public hearings to circulation of study brochures. Public participation, although costly and time-consuming, should be initiated during early planning stages and continued for the duration of water resource development projects. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

T025 Tischler, Gary L., "The Effects of Consumer Control on the Delivery of Services," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 41 (April 1971), pp. 501-505.

T026 Today's Education, "Trying to Find the Pony: Decentralization, Community Control and Governance of the Educational Profession," 58 (No. 2, February 1969), pp. 58-60.

T027 Tolmachev, Mirgana, The Antipoverty Program in America: A Selected Bibliography. Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1971.

T028 Tomeh, Aida K., "Informal Group Participation and Residential Patterns," *American Journal of Sociology*, 70 (July 1964), pp. 28-35.

The present study deals with informal group participation as related to settlement, patterns in a metropolitan community. This analysis describes a precision-matched sample developed from a total sample of 2,401 cases. (CPL #581 by Gene F. Summers, et al.,)

T029 Tondro, Terry J., "Urban Renewal Relocation: Problems in the Enforcement of Conditions on Federal Grants to Local Agencies," *University of Pennsylvania Law Review,* (December 1968), pp. 183-222.

T030 Tornquist, Elizabeth, "Standing Up to America: Poor Whites in Durham," *New South*, 24 (No. 4, Fall 1969), pp. 40-48.

T031 Torrens, Paul R., "Administrative Problems of Neighborhood Health Centers," *Medical Care*, 9 (No. 6, November-December 1971), pp. 487-497.

T032 Townsend, Edgar J., "An Examination of Participants in Organizational, Political, Informational, and Interpersonal Activities," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, 2 (No. 4, 1973), pp. 200-211.

T033 Tranquada, Robert E., *Participation of the Poverty Community in Health Care Planning*. Department of Community Medicine and Public Health, University of Southern California School of Medicine, 2025 Zonal Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Participation of the poverty community in health care planning is discussed. The serious consideration of poverty consumer participation in health services planning and implementation is a thoroughly contemporary idea, as yet incompletely validated or evaluated. Experience to date with respect to the identification of the community, the means by which community will is expressed in this setting, the division of responsibility between professional and consumer for planning and implementation, and some critical factors in this interaction are reviewed. It is concluded that coupled with the recognition of social and cultural differences between middle-class professionals and poverty area consumers, and certain practical matters of differing priorities, needs, and capabilities, it is the immense economic potential of the health project in the poverty community which dominates the problems of cooperative planning and management. 33 references. (Author abstract) (NIMH 172959)

T034 Transportation Research Board, "Citizen Participation and Housing Displacement," Transportation Research Record 481, National Research Council, Washington, D. C., 1974. (4 reports prepared for the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Highway Research Board)

T035 Traunstein, Donald and Richard Steinman, "Voluntary Self-Help Organizations: An Exploratory Study," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 2 (No. 4, 1973), pp. 230-239.

T036 Travis, Kenneth M. and Stanley C. Plog, "Community Involvement in Transportation Planning: A New Approach," Citizen Participation and Community Values, Highway Research Record 380, Washington, D. C., 1972.

It has become increasingly clear in recent years that urban transportation planners must consider the multilateral impact of their decisions on the communities that they serve. In more and more instances, affected communities have demanded that these considerations be made. Most attempts involving communities in the transportation planning process have typically met with undistinguished progress. In this paper, the usual approaches to community involvement are subjected to a critical analysis in terms of their socio-psychological implications, and specific shortcomings are identified. The authors outline a new method of community involvement that has proved itself in practical applications. Basic concepts of the method are described, including non-advocacy and intellectual honesty. Specific techniques are offered, including a method for identifying the individuals and community groups to be included in a study, the determination of their concerns and their integration into the planning process, the appropriate use of a community survey, the proper dissemination of information to the community, and the development of a continuing and constructive relationship with the community. (Highway Research Record 380)

T037 Trecker, Harleigh B., Citizen Boards at Work: New Challenges to Effective Action. Association Press, New York, 1970.

T038 Tretten, Rudie, "Black Power and Education," School and Society, 96 (No. 2312, November 23, 1968), pp. 428-430.

T039 Tringo, John, "Research Needs in Volunteer Activity," Volunteer Administration, 1 (No. 2, 1967), pp. 7-13.

T040 Tripi, Frank Joseph, Client Activity and Bureaucratic Structure. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, California, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 7.

T041 Triska, Dr. J., Citizen Participation in Community Decisions. Stanford University, School of Humanities, Pala Alto, California 94305, 1973-1974.

T042 Tropman, John E., "Critical Dimensions of Community Structure: A Reexamination of the Hadden-Borgatta Findings," Urban Affairs Quarterly, 5 (December 1969), pp. 215-232.

T043 Trotter, George Seaton, An Examination of the Difficulties Encountered in Implementing Local Advisory Committees for Title I, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Programs. Unpublished Ed. D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 4.

T044 Trumball, Van, "Sale of Timber in the French Pete Creek Area," American Forests, 76 (No. 1, 1970), p. 38.

Forest Service plans to sell timber from this section of Willamette National Forest were postponed by Secretary of

Agriculture under political pressure from Oregon congressmen. Parties interested in the proposed sale were given time to file written statements with Forest Service. These written statements would be appraised by Forest Service Chief, and the Secretary of Agriculture would make a final decision. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

T045 Tucker, Richard C., "Planners as a 'Public' in Water Resources Public Participation Programs," Water Resources Bulletin 13, (1972), pp. 257-265.

The need for identifying urban and regional planners as one of the "publics" in any public participation program is discussed. Local planners, even those outside of the water resource area, are often intimately involved with local planning activities and knowledgeable about local attitudes. The efforts to establish a working-level public-planner contact, as part of the Susquehanna River Basin Study, are described, as are the benefits accruing from such contacts. The author maintains that a viable public participation program will include public information, provision of public forums, and meaningful public input. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

T046 Tufts University School of Medicine (Peter New, Wilfred Holton, and Richard Hessler), Citizen Participation and Interagency Relations: Issues and Program Implications for Community Mental Health Centers (NIMH Project #70-5), January, 1972. Available from U. S. Commerce Department, Clearinghouse, National Technical Information Service 5285 Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

T047 Tumin, Melvin M., An Inventory of Research and Theory Regarding the Relationship Between Education and Citizenship, 1966. May be obtained from ERIC (ED010425).

T048 Turner, John B., A Study of the Block Club: An Instrument of Community Organization. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Western Reserve University, 1959.

T049 Turner, John B., (ed.), Neighborhood Organization for Community Action. National Association of Social Workers, New York, 1968.

T050 Twentieth Century Fund. CDCs: New Hope for the Inner City. Report of the Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Community Development Corporations. Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., New York, 1971.

This 120-page advocate statement investigates "the pitfalls and prospects for economic self-help in the United States." Based on analysis of the effectiveness of community development corporations in operation as of 1971, the Task Force evaluated the potential of the CDC approach for the economic development of inner-city poverty areas. The Task Force found about seventy-five CDCs in urban areas which "are controlled by a broad base of community residents, are planning and/or operating development projects and have some full-time staff." Upon examination of those CDCs, the Task Force concluded, among other things, that: Their local conception and design make them more flexible and responsive to local needs and conditions than organizations which have been designed in Washington; Obstacles to expansion and success of community development programs include the scarcity of management skills in inner city ghettos; the inevitable time lag between initial business and housing investment and visible benefits; and the unwillingness or inability of many federal agencies to support independent local organizations.

One of the Task Force's recommendations is that the federal government take immediate steps to create a national system of support for CDCs. (Yin., et al., 1973)

T051 Twight, B. W., Effect of Public Involvement on Land Management Decision-Making in a Federal Land Management Agency. West Virginia University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506, 1974-1975.

OBJECTIVE: Determine whether the public involvement techniques as instituted by the U. S. Forest Service are effective in promoting agency adaptation to changing social values, and if not, why.

APPROACH: Interviews will be conducted with key participants in the land management planning process. An examination will be made of past public meeting records and current meetings will be attended. Examination will be made of alternative plans developed for a unit and further interviews with participants after final decisions are made.

PROGRESS: Agency cooperation was sought and obtained. Pertinent literature was reviewed. A political scientist accomplished in research on federal agency decision-making was consulted regarding development of the research instrument. Two studies of communication and conflict between federal water management agencies and interested persons were obtained, along with the research instruments. Investigators in these two studies were contacted and interviewed. Applicable theory to test as part of this project was stated and hypotheses developed. Some attitude questions suggested for use in the pilot test of the interview instrument were pre-tested on a sample of students and factor analyzed to determine their effectiveness in eliciting hypothesized attitudes. (SSIE GY-64148-1)

T052 Twomey, J. P., "Citizen Participation (in Chicago)," Journal of Housing, 20 (No. 8, 1963), pp. 463-467.

A city-wide view of citizen participation including the positive and not-so-positive forms it can take are surveyed in this article. The National Federation of Settlements definition of citizen participation is "the process whereby individual citizens have a direct role in the creation and implementation of physical and social change which affect or are of concern to them." A channel for this direct role is needed in programs that depend on the citizens such as urban renewal rehabilitation in which the success of the program is related to the extent of privately financed rehabilitation. In Chicago's Hyde Park, an articulate university community, a form of positive participation was the establishment of block clubs and the organization of more than 300 neighborhood meetings at which planners concisely explained proposals for the area and residents helped to shape the plans. However, in other areas of Chicago where people are not so articulate, the city has tended to hold them at arms length, not becoming actively involved in citizen participation efforts, and neighborhood groups have participated in a not-so-positive way with protest demonstrations, marches on city hall, and accusations stemming from suspicion and distrust. As the city reacts with "grease to the squeakiest wheel," the citizen's groups compete in applying more pressure to try to obtain their objectives. Chicago has taken a lesson from these contrasting forms of participation and is now in the process of involving citizens in new renewal plans.

T053 Tyler, Ralph W., "The Role of the Volunteer," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 4 (1966), pp. 153-162.

Why is volunteer effort important? What are the types of roles volunteers can perform? How does the volunteer's performance in certain roles compare to what the professional could do? What is generally known of opportunities available to volunteers? These are among the questions entertained by professionals who work with or arrange for the involvement of volunteers. This article puts such questions into focus. (Journal of Cooperative Extension)

U001 Unger, David G., "Persuasion, Citizen Action, and Public Information," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 22, (1967), pp. 152-153.

U002 Unger, Sherman, "Citizen Participation: A Challenge to HUD and the Community," Urban Lawyer, 2 (1970), pp. 29-39.

U003 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Local Participation in Development Planning: A Preliminary Study of the Relationships of Community Development to National Planning, United Nations, New York, 1967.

U004 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Popular Participation in Development: Emerging Trends in Community Development, United Nations, New York, n.d.

A first attempt is made to place in perspective the accumulated experience of nearly 20 years of community development activity in both developed and developing countries. The purpose of this study is to stimulate further inquiry into community development practice, process, and theory in order for it to become a more effective instrument in the development process. Chapters are devoted to the following topics: (1) policy issues in community development, (2) Community development in North America, (3) Community development trends in South America, (4) Aspects of community development in the Caribbean, (5) Community development in Western Europe, (6) Institutions participating in rural community development in Poland and the agricultural circle role, (7) community development in Romania, (8) issues and trends related to rural and community development in selected middle eastern countries, (9) rural "animation" and popular participation in French-speaking Black Africa, and (10) Community development experiences in Asia. (May be obtained from ERIC ED066638)

U005 United Nations, Motivation for Social Change at the Local Level. United Nations Office Of Public Information, November 1966.

Based on the United Nations 1965 Report on the World Social Situation. Deals with the problem of involving people at the local level in national programs of change.

U006 United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, Education in Public Affairs and Leadership for Public Responsibilities, A Report of the Fund for Adult Education and Cooperative Extension Service Project, 1966.

A pilot project (July 1959-December 1961), aimed at new ways to advance education for public affairs and leadership in the cooperative extension service, was conducted in 12 counties of six states. Program consultants received ten weeks training built around a seminar on current issues and activities, and followed by orientation conferences. Consultants assisted county extension staff members in planning, organizing, conducting, and reporting project activities. The evaluation of the project, conducted principally during 1963-64, indicated definite program changes in eleven of the counties (mainly in organization, action, evaluation, subject content, and broadened clientele base), and local achievements in such areas as governmental and school change. Civic participation, community development, and physical improvements, forums and short courses were the most effective techniques in public affairs education, but were used little. The consultants' own training seemed generally adequate. Obstacles to the success of the project were felt to be the shortness of the two and one-half year period. A lack of communication and understanding between consultants and county agents, and lack of administrative support for the program. (Document includes a budget estimate and 6 tables). (ERIC ED012863)

U007 United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, 4-H in the 70's. 1971.

Developed under the leadership of the 1970 and 1971 extension committee on organization and policy 4-H youth subcommittees, the brochure offers a statement of potential and new directions for extension 4-H youth programs. Opening sections deal with the functions of 4-H; youth involvement in community development; understanding and improving the environment; citizenship, government, and public affairs; business and economics; career exploration and marketable skills and attitudes; international dimensions of 4-H;

personal development; food and nutrition; health education; expanding the 4-H camping program; multi-agency cooperation in the conduct of 4-H youth programs; professional staff development, long-range 4-H project program development; new methods, educational use of media, and technology, 4-H communication and information programs; documentation of 4-H accountability (youth program impact and effectiveness); and research development and evaluation. (ERIC ED109352)

U008 United States Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, "Farm Business Tools," Agriculture Information Bulletin, 275, Farmer's Cooperative Service, (January 1964), pp. 28-33, 47-55.

U009 United States Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, "Help for Rural Cooperative," Agriculture Information Bulletin, 55, Coops 13, Farmer Cooperative Service, USDA, n.d.

U010 United States Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, "Legal Phases of Farmer Cooperatives," Agriculture Information Bulletin, 56, Coops 43, USDA, n.d.

U011 United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Guide to Public Involvement in Decision-Making. Washington, D. C., 1974.

U012 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "The Health Educator Aide Program for Ghetto Areas," in Consumer Protection and Environmental Health. Environmental Control Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1968.

U013 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Transmittal Notice: Head Start Policy Manual 70.2. Washington, D. C., August 10, 1970.

U014 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Joint HUD-OEO Citizen Participation Policy for Model Cities Programs," CDA Letter No. 10B, 1970.

U015 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Citizen Participation in Mental Health Programs," Mental Health Digest, 2 (No. 5, May 1970), pp. 1-5.

U016 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, ESEA Projects. Advisory Statement on Development of Policy on Parental Involvement in Title I. A memorandum to Chief State School Officers, Washington, D. C., 1970.

U017 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development. Head Start Child Development Program: A Manual of Policies and Instructions. Washington, D. C., 1967.

U018 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Office of Comprehensive Health Planning, Information and Policies on Grants for Comprehensive Areawide Health Planning. Section 314 (b), Public Health Service Act as amended by PL 89-749. Washington, D. C., August 30, 1967, p. 2.

These are citizen participation guidelines for Areawide Comprehensive Health planning. Partially quoted in Parkum (1973:10).

U019 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Environmental Health Planning Guide. Public Health Services Publication No. 823. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1967.

U020 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Community Health Services, Comprehensive Health Planning: A Selected Annotated Bibliography. Arlington, Virginia, 1968.

U021 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Project Guide for Areawide Comprehensive Health Planning. Washington, D. C., 1970.

U022 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Helping Youth: A Study of Six Community Organization Programs. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1968.

U023 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Task Force on Parent Participation, Parents as Partners in Department Programs for Children and Youth. Report to the Secretary of DHEW, Washington, D. C., 1968.

U024 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Workable Program for Community Improvement: Answers on Citizen Participation, Program Guide No. 7, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1966.

U025 Unites States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Program Guide: Model Neighborhoods in Demonstration Cities, Washington, D. C., 1966.

U026 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, A Guide for Citizens Advisory Committees for the Workable Program for Community Improvement. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1965.

U027 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Citizen Participation," City Demonstration Agency Letter, No. 3, MCGR 3100.3, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1967.

U028 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Housing Assistance Administration, Draft Guidelines for the Social Service Programs. Washington, D. C., 1967.

U029 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Region 4, Citizen Participation Today: Proceedings of a Staff Conference. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., June 3-4, 1968.

U030 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Citizen Involvement in Urban Affairs, HUD/NYU Summer Study, New York University, New York, September 1968.

U031 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD Handbook, Citizen Involvement Workable Program for Community Improvement. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., October 1968.

U032 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Citizen Participation in Model Cities," Technical Assistance Bulletin, No. 3, MCGR 3110.3, Washington, D.C., December, 1968.

U033 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Content Analysis of First Round Model Cities Applications. Washinton, D.C., 1968.

U034 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Administrative Performance and Capability," City Demonstration Agency Letter, No. 10A, MC3134.1, Washington, D.C., December 1969.

U035 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Comprehensive Planning Assistance Handbook, Washington, D.C., 1969.

U036 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Comprehensive Planning Assistance in the Small Community, HUD-28-RT, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., October 1969.

This is an evaluation of the federal government's Section 701 Urban Planning Assistance Program in communities of less than 50,000 population. 41 communities across the country were studied. The evaluators concluded ". . . that the planning efforts were least effective in social, economic

and fiscal areas; the comprehensive plans developed were stereotyped and often did not deal with the important problems of the communities, or deal with the problems within the communities' fiscal capabilities; the most effective programs were those that worked closely with the communities' existing decision-making apparatus; and the planning was a "virtual loss" in those communities in which the planners emphasized the production of planning documents rather than establishing a continuing planning process".

Consultants were used extensively, and this, apparently, inhibited the potential of citizen involvement.

Public involvement in the planning process was minimal. When present, it was a legitimizing device to build support for the consultant's recommendations rather than to aid him in defining public objectives and interests. Consultants were often quite successful in educating the local planning board, with whom they tended to work closely. However, the impact was discontinuous (due to turnover in board membership) and rarely affected officials more directly concerned with development decisions.

Although citizen participation is on occasion impressively documented in section 701 funded comprehensive plans, no comprehensive plan prepared in HUD Region VI could be discovered which appeared to have considered and reflected citizen views of any but the local power structure. At its narrowest, citizen participation has accordingly meant manipulation of comprehensive planning to serve the most parochial interests of a carefully defined and tightly knit power structure whose short-range goals are almost clearly at variance with the long-range problems and needs of the community. At its broadest, citizen participation has meant the reflection of a loose, albiet parochial, establishment of business leaders more concerned with commercial than human problems. Thus, in a sense, comprehensive planning has frequently tended to further alienation of the least vocal and effective elements of a community.

HUD apparently concluded that seldom was citizen participation used to obtain the opinions of the mass of citizens. It was much more frequently used as a legitimizing or public relations device to obtain approval for ready-made plans. (Broom, 1976)

This report consolidates the findings and recommendations of four consultants who studied the effectiveness of the Federal Urban Planning Assistance Program (Section 701) in small communities under contract to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The general findings of the studies are that the 701 Program has been instrumental in establishing planning in many small communities, but that it is not adequately meeting the challenges of small community development today and needs restructuring.

Recommended changes include the broadening of the scope of the Program, changing its emphasis to a continuing planning process rather than a one-shot comprehensive plan, and improving the administration of the Program by shifting to the states many of the functions now performed by the regional offices of HUD. (HUD, 1969)

U037 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Model Cities Program: A History and Analysis of the Planning Process in Three Cities. United States Government Printing Office (Atlanta, Georgia; Seattle, Washington; and Dayton, Ohio), Washington, D. C., 1969.

U038 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Neighborhood Conservation and Property Rehabilitation: A Bibliography. Washington, D. C., 1969.

U039 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, LPA Administration, Urban Renewal Handbook, Washington, D. C., 1969, Chapter 5.

U040 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Citizen and Business Participation in Urban Affairs: A Bibliography. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Library, Washington, D. C., February 1970. (Out of print)

Here is a much needed bibliography, or combination of bibliographies, and at a bargain price. The HUD Library deserves special commendation for this effort and one hopes that it is but a foretaste of the much more that it can potentially be done with its resources.

The first 104 items are grouped under the title: "Community Organization and Development". Items 105-76 are classed under: "The Citizen Volunteer." Items 176-244 are entered under the rubric: "Planning, Renewal, and Citizen." Highly useful is "Case Studies in Citizen Participation," having items 245-318. Items 319-39 are in themselves a short bibliography on "Model Cities." Items 340-446 represent much of the literature on "Business and the Urban Challenge," with 447-84 focusing more narrowly on "Business Participation in Housing" and 485-535 covering the related "Business Participation in Employment and Civil Rights." Items 536-67 presents a highly useful (though, again, not directly covered by the title of the book) bibliography on "Non-Profit Housing." The main body of the book then closes out with items 568-605 on "Institutional Participation." There follow supplementary sections listing "Selected films," "Publishers' Addresses," a "Geographic Index," and an "Author Index,"

If there is to be any quarrel with this fine work, it is that for some it may be too much of a good thing. The inclusiveness could leave it hard for some to detect the "main sources" they will want for guidance to the uninitiated. Nonetheless, this immediately establishes itself as a de facto basic and necessary tool for urban affairs libraries. (Journal of Housing, Vol. 27, 1970, p. 263)

U041 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Joint HUD-OEO Citizen Participation Policy for Model Cities Programs," CDA Letter, No. 10B, Washington, D. C., 1970.

U042 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Model Cities Program--A Comparative Analysis of the Planning Process in Eleven Cities, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1970.

U043 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Circular: Appointment of Tenants as Local Housing Authority Commissioners. Washington, D. C., 1970.

U044 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Puerto Rico's Citizen Feedback System. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1970. (Case study in San Juan)

U045 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Workable Program for Community Improvement. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1970.

U046 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Neighborhood Site Visits," Regional Office Memoranda, Washington, D. C., 1971. (Case studies in Erie, Pennsylvania; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Colorado Springs; St. Paul; Hutchinson; Kansas; Ontario, California; Passaic, New Jersey; San Bernadino, California; Seattle)

U047 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Evaluation Series #2, Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Programs. United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 1971.

An evaluation study developed to assess the existing HUD citizen participation policy and practice, analyze its impact on individuals projects, programs and institutions and provide guidance for effective citizen participation in Model Cities Program.

U048 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Evaluation Series #8, Coordinating Federal Assistance in the Community, Use of Selected Mechanisms for Planning and Coordinating Federal Programs. United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., n.d.

This report is a joint HUD-HEW effort. It speaks directly to the issue of building local capacity in the context of existing coordinative mechanisms; such as, the OMB Circular A-95, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration plan, Labor's CAMPs mechanisms, HEW's 314(b) (Comprehensive Area Health Planning), 4C's Councils, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, certification sign-off, and OEO's Community Action Agency Checkpoint procedure. The report also contains description of each of the mechanisms in five cities. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, #2300-00206)

U049 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Evaluation Series #9, Use of the CDA Sign-Off in Model Cities for Planning and Coordinating HEW Programs. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., n.d.

This report is a HUD-HEW effort. It discusses the general utility of the HEW Model Cities sign-off mechanism. It includes recommendations for improving HEW sign-off procedures and the role played by the local chief executive. Because the report involves interviews with Federal, as well as local staff, it presents an informative composite of views. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, #2300-00207)

U050 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Evaluation Series #10, The Federal Grant Process - An Analysis of the Use of Supplemental and Categorical Funds in the Model Cities Program. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., n.d.

This report examines local use of Model Cities "supplemental" funds. (Supplemental funds are the flexible monies provided local governments for program activities under Model Cities.) Because one of the legislative objectives of supplemental funds was to permit more innovative programming at the local level, the report looks at the actual use of the funds, the relationship between supplemental funds and the categorical programs and funds that were part of the Model Cities package, use of joint-funding sources in Model Cities Program, and program transfers from supplemental to categorical funds. The report is timely for cities as they consider the use of revenue sharing funds. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, #2340-00208)

U051 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Evaluation Series #11, Local Government Participation in the A-95 Project Notification and Review System. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., n.d.

This report is a joint HUD-HEW effort. It discusses the A-95 review process. Based upon the Intergovernmental Coordination Act of 1968, A-95 (an Office of Management and Budget issuance) is an attempt to coordinate Federal development aid for an area with the area's existing comprehensive plans. The report contains recommendations for both the Federal and the local levels of government and pinpoints issues which must be resolved if local governments are to participate actively and effectively. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, #2300-00216)

U052 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Evaluation Series #12, The Changing Demand for Local Capacity--An Analysis of Functional Programming and Policy Planning. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., n.d.

This report is based upon a case study approach of five cities, the report examines two major types of local capacity: a) the local capacity for such skills as program budgeting, resource allocation, and evaluation; and b) the policy planning framework within which these activities are undertaken. The report also contains brief sketches of the development of demand for local programming and planning skills, as well as a discussion of present trends in Federal programming and the impact they are likely to have on local staffing patterns. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, #2300-00209)

U053 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Evaluation Series #14, Annual Arrangements: Improving Coordination of Community Development Programs. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., n.d.

This report is a follow-up of Community Development Evaluation Series #6, Annual Arrangements: Phase I, which described Annual Arrangements as an innovative mechanism for delivering Federal funds to units of general purpose local government in a way that emphasizes comprehensive planning and program coordination under the direction of the local chief executive. This is a more extensive report based on data from 84 Annual Arrangement cities. The focus on the report is on the impact the arrangement process has had on local government processes and the extent to which it has assisted cities in preparing for special revenue sharing. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, #2300-00236)

U054 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Citizen Participation in the Model Cities Program. Community Development Evaluation Series No. 2. Washington, D. C., 1972.

This report is a summary of the findings of a study of citizen participation in the Model Cities program. The study is based on interviews in 15 cities with Model Cities programs. The summary findings are divided in two sections: (1) the nature of citizen participation (structures and roles of citizen participation groups and technical and financial assistance for them); (2) the impact of citizen participation (on individuals residing in area, on institutions of city government, and on model cities projects. Final section is report of conclusions (general statements about nature, costs, and benefits of citizen participation).

Good summary of general directions citizen participation in model cities has taken, but refers infrequently to specific cases because based on survey of 15 cases (cities). (Polchow, et al., 1975)

U055 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Model Cities Program: A Comparative Analysis of Participating Cities, Process, Product, Performance and Prediction. Washington, D. C., 1973.

This report is directed at testing some of the initial findings generated from previously published analyses of the

Model Cities program in various representative cities. It provides data on the nature of the planning process and first year of program activities in 147 Model Cities. It shows how relationships between and among local chief executives and Model Cities resident groups affected the planning and execution of plans in an area. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, #2300-00242)

U056 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Model Cities Program: Ten Model Cities--A Comparative Analysis of Second Round Planning Years. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 1973.

This report summarizes four Model Cities planning systems, including the parity planning model, the staff-dominant planning system and the staff and resident-influence systems as performed in 10 second-round Model Cities. It shows how the parity city dealt successfully with each of the five performance criteria and by comparison with the submissions from the other nine second-round cities, developed the best plan. It also notes how during the planning year of second-round Model Cities programs, HUD shifted its emphasis in several of its performance criteria and emphasized the importance of the chief executive's role. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, #2300-00243)

U057 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, The Model Cities Program: A Comparative Analysis of City Response Patterns and Their Relation to Future Urban Policy. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1973.

U058 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Summary of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1974.

Explanation of the purposes of the Act, which programs are terminated, which renewed, and funding. Covers requirements for participation and Federal, state, and local government roles. Thorough, readable, concise. (CPL #929-30 by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr)

U059 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Challenge*, Special Issue on Citizen Participation, January 1976.

U060 United States Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, *Police Community Council*, Washington, D. C., 1968. (Case study of Charlotte, North Carolina)

U061 United States Department of Justice, *Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention*. General Federation of Womens Clubs, 1734 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1976-1976.

To increase the involvement of the citizen in crime prevention through the establishment of a network of local action groups across the country. (SSIE GCA-834)

U062 United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Commission, *Policy and Procedure Memorandum, Transmittal 162*. Washington, D. C., November 24, 1969.

U063 United States Department of the Treasury, Office of Revenue Sharing, *General Revenue Sharing: Reported Uses 1973-1974*. Washington, D. C. 20226, February 1975.

U064 United States--General Accounting Office. Report to Congress by the Comptroller General: *Effectiveness and Administration of the Community Action Program Under Title II of Economic Opportunity Act of 1964*. Detroit, Michigan, September 25, 1969.

Involvement and participation of the poor was generally effective, both through existing organizations of the poor and through area committees which were open to all. The Mayor's Committee on Human Resources Development (MCHRD) relied too much on delegate agencies which were unwilling to make changes in their existing operations. The various agencies of the city wanted to offer their services to poverty program participants on an individual basis and be reimbursed by MCHRD. The education program, run by the city schools, offered cultural enrichment rather than badly needed basic educational courses.

The health agencies and professionals of the city refused to provide any services or programs without full reimbursement, but when MCHRD began planning to open its own clinics, the professionals demanded to control policies and procedures. MCHRD, caught between OEO regulations and limitations, and the rigidity of local agencies, found it very difficult to meet the needs which its studies indicated should be given priority. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

U065 United States--General Accounting Office. Report to Congress by the Comptroller General: Effectiveness and Administration of the Community Action Program Under Title II of Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Kansas City, Missouri, June 19, 1969.

The Human Resources Corporation (HRC) did not clearly define problems and establish priorities. Programs were already being offered by existing agencies or were suggested by OEO emphasis. There were not criteria for program effectiveness, hence evaluation was inadequate. There was particular difficulty in getting and keeping staff; many positions went unfilled for long periods. Board meetings in target areas were poorly attended, and the boards seemed to have no specific responsibilities. Most of the residents in target areas had never heard of the Legal Services Program. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

U066 United States--General Accounting Office. Report to Congress by the Comptroller General: Effectiveness and Administration of the Community Action Program Under Title II of Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Los Angeles, California, March 11, 1968.

Discusses the initiation and early operations of the Economic and Youth Opportunities Board of Los Angeles. Deals primarily with management and contact fulfillment. Recommends more attention to income and dependency criteria for participation in CAP Programs.

(The GAO summary report also indicates that on-site evaluations were conducted for St. Louis, Missouri, Phoenix, Arizona, Pinal County, Arizona (including the Gila River Indian Reservation), Lake County, Indiana (Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago), Becker, Mahnomen, and Clearwater Counties in Minnesota (including the White River Indian Reservation, and Carroll, Chariton, Lafayette, Ray and Saline Counties in Missouri.) (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

U067 United States--General Accounting Office. Report to Congress by the Comptroller General: Effectiveness and Administration of the Community Action Program Under Title II of Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Chicago, Illinois, December 4, 1969.

The Chicago program offered a wide range of services, moved promptly to establish them, and involved many agencies and individuals. It concentrated on satisfying immediate needs rather than working on long-term problems. It did not make sufficient effort to coordinate existing activities and to establish city-side priorities. The poor were not adequately represented in decision-making. The administrative staff made many decisions on financial allocation that should have been left up to the board. The non-federal contributions were, in many cases, inadequately documented, or unallowable. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

U068 United States--General Accounting Office. Review of Economic Opportunity Programs by the Comptroller-General, March 1969. Report to the Congress pursuant to Title II of the 1967 Amendments to EOA of 1964.

OEO has done some good, but not in proportion to the expenditures made upon it. It needs clearer supervision, better record-keeping, and broader activities in rural areas. The report recommends transfer of operating programs to other agencies. OEO should stimulate more active participation of the poor and have more stringent income requirements for recipients of services. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

U069 United States--General Accounting Office, Review of Variations in Cost and Performance Among Community Action Program Service Activities, September 26, 1969.

This is a supplement to review cited above, based on data about specific services in 90 cities. Local situational factors affect costs of programs--the distances traveled, the availability of medical services, the type of buildings used, etc. Programs are generally cheaper in big-city areas. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

U070 United States Office of Economic Opportunity, "The Organization of Community Action Boards and Committees under the 1967 Amendments," *Community Action Memorandum* 81, 1968.

U071 United States Office of Economic Opportunity, "Restrictions on Political Activities, Community Action Program," OEO Instruction No. 6907.1, September 6, 1968.

U072 United States Office of Economic Opportunity, "Designation and Recognition of Community Action Agencies under the 1967 Amendments," *Community Action Memorandum* 80, 1968.

U073 United States Office of Economic Opportunity, *Participation of the Poor in the Community Decision-Making Process*. U. S. Government Printing Office, OEO Guidance No. 6004-1, Washington, D. C., 1969.

U074 United States Office of Economic Opportunity, "The Mission of the Community Action Agency," OEO Instruction No. 6320.1, November 16, 1970.

U075 United States President's Commission on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crimes, *Bibliography on Community Organization for Citizen Participation in Voluntary Democratic Associations*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., June 1965.

U076 United States Senate, Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations in 1973, *Confidence and Concern: Citizens View American Government*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1973.

U077 United States Senate, Committee on Governmental Operations, Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization, *A Dream Deferred, a Report on the Pruitt-Igoe Neighborhood Corporation.* Testimony before the Subcommittee by Dr. Lee Rainwater, Hearings, 89th Congress, 2nd session, 6966, part 9.

U078 United States Senate, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Urban Affairs, "How Much Neighborhood Control?," in Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.), *Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Vol. I, Concepts and Issues*. Institute of Applied Behavioral Science, National Training Laboratories, Washington, D. C., 1968, pp. 271-291.

U079 University of Arkansas, Division of Community Affairs, *Areawide Planning and Development Organizations: A Background Paper*, Fayetteville, Arkansas, n.d.

U080 University of Chicago Law School, "Democracy in the New Towns: The Limits of Private Government," *University of Chicago Law Review*, 36 (Winter 1969), pp. 379-412.

U081 University of Wisconsin, Department of Agricultural Journalism and Rural Sociology, *A Test of the Effects of Two Forms of Change Agent Intervention on the Linkages Between Community Development Actor Groups*. Madison, Wisconsin 53706, 1974. (Proposal for a Title V Pilot Extension and Research Rural Development Programming).

U083 *Urban and Social Change Review, The*, "Participatory Democracy," 3 (No. 2, Spring 1970).

U084 *Urban Research Bulletin*, "Decision-Making in Urban Affairs," 4 (No. 2, June 1972), pp. 3-5.

U085 Urich, Helen and Nancy Lyons, *Profiles in Community Development*. Center for Community Economic Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1973. (Case studies in Denver; Seattle; Racine, Wisconsin; Memphis, Kansas City, Missouri; Boston: Circle, Inc., East Boston; Buffalo; Roanoke, Virginia; Los Angeles: Watts, Action, Operation Bootstrap; Durham, North Carolina; St. Louis; Chicago: North Lawndale, FPPD Corporation; Philadelphia; Newark, New Jersey; Detroit; Cleveland; New York: Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant; Rochester; Camden, New Jersey; Portland, Oregon).

U086 Urich, Heidi, Community Development Corporations in Urban Settings: Twenty Case Studies. Center for Community Economic Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1970.

U087 Urofsky, Melvin K., Why Teachers Strike. Peter Smith Publishers, Inc., Gloucester, Massachusetts, 1972.

U088 Usdan, Michael, "Citizen Participation: Learnings from New York City's Mistakes," Urban Review, 4 (No. 1, September 1969), pp. 9-12.

U089 Usdan, Michael D., Strengthening Citizen Participation: An Analysis of New York City Experiments. February 8, 1969. May be obtained from ERIC (ED028512).

V001 Valentine, C. A., Culture and Poverty. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1968.

V002 Vanecko, James J., "Community Mobilization and Institutional Change: The Influence of the Community Action Program in Large Cities," Social Science Quarterly, 50 (December 1969), pp. 609-630.

V003 Vanecko, J. J., Community Mobilization and Institutional Change: The Influence of the CAP in Large Cities. National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, 1969. Clearinghouse No. PB 185-803.

V004 Vanecko, James J., Community Organization Efforts, Political and Institutional Change, and the Diffusion of Change Produced by Community Action Programs. National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1970.

V005 Vanecko, James J., Principal Investigator. National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, Chicago, June 1969. Clearinghouse No. PB 185-783.

For summary of findings, see Bruce Jacobs, Barss-Reitzel Associates reports. Some of the NORC reports are:

Orden, Susan R., James Vanecko and Sidney Hollander. PB 185-782. Community Action Programs as Agents of Change in the Private Welfare Sector. NORC, August 1969. There was an increase of 24% in numbers of poor served by private welfare agencies in communities with CAP. The impact was over and above that attributable to increased financing.

Vanecko, James J., "Community Mobilization and Institutional Change," Social Science Quarterly 50 (December 1969) 609-630. Longer version available from CFSTI: PB 185-803. A CAA emphasis on community organization is clearly related to increased presentation of political demands by poor.

Vanecko, James J., Susan R. Orden and Sidney Hollander. Community Organization Efforts, Political and Institutional Change, and Diffusion of Change Produced by CAP's. Report #3, April 1970. NORC #122. CFSTI: PB 192-864. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

V006 Vanes, (van Es) J. C. and F. C. Fliegel, Effective Community Involvement of the Rural Poor. University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois 61801, 1973-1974.

OBJECTIVE: Determine the relationships between stratification position (measured by such indicators as family income, occupation, and education) and: Levels of aspirations and attainments; social participation; and relative deprivation, Relate social participation to relative deprivation, while controlling for the effects of social stratification. Determine the existence of structural blaming and relate it to relative deprivation, participation, and stratification position.

APPROACH: Survey data gathered from farm operators and other male heads of households living in rural areas characterized by low average family income. Random samples of 200 farm operators and 200 non-farmers.

PROGRESS: Data were gathered in the spring of 1971. Some preliminary findings are: 1. Support for democratic institutions is positively related to various forms of social participation and to indicators of social status. 2. Vigilantism, i.e., the willingness to take things into one's own hands, was expected to relate negatively to social participation and status indicators but was found to relate positively but weakly to both status and participation measures. The combined findings of (1) and (2) are interpreted to mean that those most strongly supportive of democratic ideals and well integrated in the community may also be the ones willing to participate in "extremist" movements rather than the low status, low participant groups. 3. Various analytical procedures tend to confirm the existence of few systematic differences along some type of rural-urban continuum, especially in terms of attitudes, less so in terms of behavior. Differences along the rural-urban continuum are frequently the result of different distributions of associated individual characteristics such as status variables. (SSIE GY-56985-3)

V007 Van Eschen, D., et al., "Conditions of Direct Action in a Democratic Society," Western Political Quarterly, 22 (June 1969), pp. 309-325.

V008 van Es, J. C., and Robert L. Whittenbarger, "Farm Ownership, Political Participation and other Social Participation in Central Brazil," Rural Sociology, 35 (1970), pp. 15-25.

Survey data from a rural county in Central Brazil are used to determine whether the same relationship which has been found in other societies between social stratification and social participation exists also in Brazil. The data were used also to determine whether political participation and social participation are related within social strata. In both cases, a positive relationship was found to exist, but it is pointed out that the differences in social participation between the social strata are quite outstanding. Relating the findings of the present research to other research points to specific issues in the further study of the process of political mobilization of the rural lower classes. (Rural Sociology)

V009 Van Hamm Wiere, Judeth, "Facts and Fictions of Community Participation: The Boston Experience," Paper presented at the 56th Annual Conference of the American Institute of Planners, Atlanta, Georgia, October 1973.

V010 Van Huyck, Alfred P. and Jack Hornung, The Citizen's Guide to Urban Renewal. Chandler-Davis Publishing Company, West Trenton, New Jersey, 1962.

V011 Van Til, Jon, Becoming Participants: Dynamics of Access Among the Welfare Poor. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 10.

V012 Van Til, Jon and Sally Bould Van Til, "Citizen Participation in Social Policy: The End of the Cycle?" Social Problems, 17 (No. 3 Winter 1970), pp. 313-323.

V013 Vaughn, Gerald F., "Extensions Part in Better Community: A Case Study," Journal of Extension, 9 (Winter 1971), pp. 31-37.

V014 Verba, S., Collaborative Research on Political Participation. School of Arts, Harvard University, Cambridge Station, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, 1974-1975.

In collaboration with Norman Nie of the National Opinion Research Center, the principal investigator is analyzing data on political participation gathered in connection with the Cross-National Program in political participation. Data have been collected on samples of citizens and leaders in each of seven nations--Austria, India, Japan, Nigeria, Netherlands, U. S., and Yugoslavia.

The main problems dealt with in the research are: the ways in which citizens participate in politics in various nations; the process by which they come to participate; and the consequences of that participation. The current research is continuing analysis of the processes by which citizens come to participate (in particular, analysis of the way in which institutions in each society affect the shape of the participant population by their mobilizational activities) as well as the consequences of that participation (by analyzing the responses of leaders to expressions of citizen preferences). (SSIE GSS-5004-1)

V015 Verba, Sidney, Small Groups and Political Behavior: A Study of Leadership. Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1961.

V016 Verba, Sidney, "Democratic Participation," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 362, September 1967, pp. 53-78.

V017 Verba, Sidney, "Democratic Participation in Comparative Perspective," Paper prepared for the Participating Subgroups, Social Indicator Panel, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, August 1967.

V018 Verba, S. and J. O. Kim, The Modes of Democratic Participation: A Cross National Comparison, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1971.

V019 Verba, Sidney and Norman H. Nie, Participation in America: Political Democracy and Social Equality. Harper and Row, New York, 1972.

V020 Vermont Natural Resources Council, An Environmental Economic Profile of Vermont by Vermonters. Montpelier, Vermont, January 1972.

V021 Verner, Coolie, "Community Action and Learning: A Concept Analysis," in James A. Draper, (ed.), Citizen Participation: Canada. New Press, Toronto, 1971.

The concepts of community development and community and social action are examined and distinctions made between them clarifying the role of the professional leader and providing a basis for research into the educational and action processes as different phenomena. Within the structure of community, change may occur at different levels involving different degrees of involvement of the community members from individual to small group sub-organization, organization, multi-organization, community and pan-community. Social action may occur at any level involving segments of the community. Community action occurs when the whole community is involved as a unit, while there is no community or social action, usually, at the pan-community level. The community development process goes through a series of steps in producing community action. Lindeman's system of steps are cited (p. 423-424) as follows: consciousness of need, spreading the consciousness of need, projection of consciousness of need, emotional impulse to meet the need quickly, presentation of other solutions, conflict of solutions, investigation, open discussion of issue, integration of solutions and compromise on basis of tentative progress. In the community development process learning is derived from and contributes to the community-action process. However, learning is of greater importance than the community action that results. Social action is distinguished from community development because it is result-directed rather than process-directed. Because of the value orientation of community development, it is doubtful according to this author that it can take place in other than a democratic society.

V022 Vetter, Caroline C., "Regional Citizen Participation: Myth or Reality? The New Orleans Transportation Experience," American Institute of Planners, Washington, D. C., Paper submitted for presentation at the AIP Conference, 1975.

Transportation planning in New Orleans has proceeded for the past five years under what is termed the open planning process. This technique to involve maximum citizen participation in a program of regional scope has proved to be frustrating to the public, difficult for the planners, expensive to maintain and does not satisfy federal public hearing requirements. In spite of this, the participants at all levels refuse to give up the process.

The conceptual simplicity of the technique recommends it for use in every planning project. It was postulated that the public would do its own participating if the planning project were made accessible. The open or public planning process essentially is planning in full public view. This method is open in two ways: first, during the planmaking process, the public is invited to make suggestions and work with the planners, and second, the records of the planmaking effort are open for public perusal and input. Open planning is based on the theory that plans are acceptable and implementable only to the extent that people are involved. The more public involvement in formulating a plan, the more acceptable (politically palatable) it becomes. (American Institute of Planners)

V023 Vidich, Arthur J. and Joseph Bensman, Small Town in Mass Society: Class, Power, and Religion in a Rural Community. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1968.

This study of a small, up-state New York, rural community grew out of a larger project on social participation in rural areas. The theme underlying the book is the penetration of the community by influence from the outside. The community's perception of itself is consistent with Jacksonian democratic populism--everyone has equal rights, equal representation, and equal opportunity. Friendliness, neighborliness, and mutual aid are highly regarded, at least in theory. However, the authors, one of whom lived in the community for a significant period of time, see quite a different picture. They see a community almost entirely controlled, or manipulated by forces from the outside. Furthermore, the life-style of the community is being changed dramatically by a small but growing middle class, whose values correspond with American mass culture. The implication is that the community as people in a place who share a sense of common values and common identity is rapidly declining. The authors discuss political and social participation, identifying, in particular, the class basis for different patterns of participation.

V024 Voight, William, Jr., The Susquehanna Compact: Guardian of the River's Future. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1972.

The whole book is about the drafting and adoption of the Compact. Part 3 deals with drafting the Compact, which was done by a group of professionals in water resources. Part 4 deals with getting the three concerned state's legislative approval and outlines the public relations program the drafting committee used (more "selling" than participation). Especially see Part 4, Chapter 1--"Going to the public"--which discusses two films, many press releases and pamphlets, and some public meetings used in selling effort by drafters.

Written by executive secretary of drafting committee and well documented.

Different from Susquehanna River Basin Coordinating Committee (and University of Michigan Research). (Polchow, et al., 1975)

V025 Voluntary Organizations in a Rural Wisconsin County. University Extension Division, Report No. 9, The University of Wisconsin, 1963.

V026 Voorhis, Jerry, The Cooperatives Look Ahead. Public Affairs Pamphlet #32, New York, New York, 1952, pp. 2-21.

V027 Voth, Donald E., Citizen Participation: Some Thoughts on Structural Constraints. Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, 1976. (Mimeo)

V028 Voth, Donald E. and Mary S. Patrick, Political Participation and Size of Community: A Comparative Study of Non-Metropolitan Municipalities in Southern Illinois. Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas, 1974. (Mimeo)

W001 Wagar, J. Alan and William S. Folkman, "The Case for Small Groups: Public Participation in Forest Managment Decisions," Journal of Forestry, 72 (No. 7, July 1974), pp. 405-407.

Diverse interest groups, often with conflicting goals, are demanding voices in setting the goals of land management. If goals are to reflect informed opinion, compromise and opportunities for mutual advantage, managers and conflicting interest groups must interact sufficiently to identify tradeoffs. Small working groups, with sustained interaction among representatives of conflicting interests offer a solution. (Journal of Forestry)

W002 Wakeley, Ray E., "Rural Planning: Its Social and Community Organization Aspects," Rural Sociology, 6 (1941), pp. 62-67.

W003 Wakeley, Ray E., et al., "Sociological Research on Farmers' Organization and Agricultural Cooperatives," Rural Sociology, 22 (1957), pp. 274-280.

W004 Waldhorn, S. A., Planning and Participation in General Revenue Sharing. Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, California 94025, 1975-1976.

This study, funded as a response to NSF Program Announcement No. 74-26, investigates citizen participation in local decisions about the use of General Revenue Sharing funds. The research will estimate the extent to which differences in local government, citizen participation, and planning processes explains satisfaction among different stakeholder groups; allocations to meet the needs of the disadvantaged; local innovation; fiscal relief; and improved local government capacity. Two data sets will be used in the study. The first combines Opinion Research Corporation survey data on citizens and community leaders with Institute for Social Research data on local officials for 150 communities. The perceptions of the three groups (citizens, community leaders, and officials) on the uses of revenue sharing funds and the planning process will be compared. This analysis will provide nationally representative findings on citizen participation in revenue sharing decisions.

A ten-locality sample will also be drawn from the original 150. Municipal officials (including department heads), community leaders and informed citizens will be interviewed in these localities using a structured questionnaire drawn in part from the ORC and OSR instruments. The larger sample of stakeholder groups and the cross application of questions from the original studies will permit (1) validation of national findings, (2) an indepth exploration of differences among stakeholder groups in the same community, (3) an indepth evaluation of alternative approaches to involving citizens in decisions about the use of general revenue sharing funds. (SSIE GSQ-1242)

W005 Waldo, Dwight, "Development of the Theory of Democratic Administration," American Political Science Review, 46 (March 1952).

W006 Walker, Dr. W. R. and P. M. Ashton, Regional Research Project on Public Participation in Water Resources Planning and Management--South Atlantic Gulf--Tennessee Region. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Water Resources Research Center, Burruss Hall, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, 1973-1974.

The proposed research will consist of a review of recent legal and other institutional developments which may promote improved water resource agency response to the values and ideals of interested public and individuals as these participate in the water resources planning and decisionmaking process. The investigation will focus on the alternative institutions that are available for the public to ensure that agencies are held accountable for their actions and act in a responsive and responsible manner in accord with the public interest and democratic ideals. An expanded role for the court system and development of a public trust doctrine will be of primary concern. Other institutions and procedures will be reviewed and recommendations made where present conditions indicate deficiencies. (SSIE GUW-4097)

W007 Walker, Walter Lorenzo, *The War on Poverty and the Poor: A Study of Race, Poverty, and a Program*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, 1969. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 4.

W008 Wallize, John A., *Social Science Teachers Welcome Extension Materials*. November 1971.

Relates Iowa's experience with a "government by the people" program for adults using materials from high-school public affairs course on local government. Among the results: most participants believed there would be fewer governmental problems if all people agreed on objectives; most are already satisfied with their local governments. (ERIC EJ054578)

W009 Walton, John, "The Bearing of Social Science Research on Public Issues: Floyd Hunter and the Study of Power," in John Walton and Donald E. Carns, (ed.), *Cities in Change*, Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, 1973, pp. 318-331.

W010 Walton, John and Carns, Donald E., *Cities in Change*. Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, 1973.

Selected studies on the process of urbanization, a couple of good articles on citizen participation.

W011 Walton, L. Ellis, Jr., and Jerome R. Saroff, "Proposed Strategy for Public Hearings," *Highway Research Record-Number 356*. *Social, Economic, and Environmental Factors of Transportation*. Highway Research Board, Washington, D. C., 1971.

W012 Wandesforde-Smith, Geoffrey, "The Bureaucratic Response to Environmental Politics," *Natural Resources Journal*, 11 1971, pp. 479-488.

There exists a crisis in American natural resource management. The author develops several ideas supportive of the notion that there are fundamental differences between the politics of natural resource management and the politics of the environment; thus a new theory of environmental administration, substantially altering administrative practices, may be required. Growing concern, on the parts of environmentalists with non-economic values, and with the value-systems and goals of natural resource planners demands adjustments in environmental administration. Moreover, official legislative demands for recognition of all relevant interests in environmental decision-making call for adjustments in decision-making processes. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

W013 Ward, Agee, "Ocean Hill," in Hans B. C. Spiegel (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development: Vol. 2, NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, National Education Association, Washington, D. C., 1969.

W014 Ward, A. D., "Creative Venture in Housing," Christian Century, 83, (April 20, 1966), pp. 491-493.

W015 Warner, Katharine P., A State of the Arts Study of Public Participation in the Water Resources Planning Process. National Water Commission, Arlington, Virginia, 1971.

This report is a "state of the arts" review of public participation in governmental planning studies, with emphasis on water resources management. The research was supported by the National Water Commission with the objective of synthesizing useful information on what types of public involvement activities have recently taken place, how these have been evaluated by planning agency personnel, civic leaders, and environmental leaders, and what programs and institutional modifications might be suggested for future use. Conclusions and recommendations include the following: increased availability of water resources information, public involvement in development of evaluation criteria and directional guidance, increased resource commitment by agencies to participatory planning, agency staff training geared toward participation by the public, joint (with other agencies) participation efforts, general technical assistance to local governments and groups for solving water problems, availability of planning funds to local and regional governments, compilation of a reviewable record of the public participation process, monetary support for participating publics, increased use of university resources, and further research on effective public participation. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

W016 Warner, W. Keith, Voluntary Organizations in Iowa County, Wisconsin: A Preliminary Report. Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wsiconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, December 1962.

W017 Warner, W. K. and S. J. Miller, "Organization Problems in Two Types of Voluntary Associations," American Journal of Sociology, 69 (No. 6, May 1964), pp. 654-657.

W018 Warner, W. Keith, The Benefit-Participation Relationship in Voluntary Organizations. Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, August 1964.

W019 Warner, W. Keith, "Attendance and Division of Labor in Voluntary Associations," Rural Sociology, 29 (1964), pp. 396-407.

This study is an empirical analysis of the relationships between rates of membership attendance at organizational meetings and six aspects of division of labor within the group. The analysis is based upon comparative data from a sample of various kinds of local, voluntary associations in a predominantly rural county. The proportion of members attending the meetings of the organization is significantly correlated, in a positive direction, with some, but not all, of the elements of division of labor. Controlling for size of organization makes some important differences in the correlations, but controlling for variations in the chief form of division of labor (holding office) had little significant effect. (Rural Sociology)

W020 Warner, W. Keith and James S. Hilander, "The Relationship Between Size of Organization and Membership Participation," Rural Sociology 29 (March 1964), pp. 30-39.

Organizational size and membership participation, common indicators of group success, tend to be incompatible aspects of voluntary associations. This incompatibility is explored by analyzing the relationship between size and six separate elements of membership participation. The results are refined by considering some alternative conditions of organizational structure.

The findings describe the inverse relationship found between size and the elements of participation. Variations in these relationships make it plain that participation is not a unitary variable in relation to size, unless it be at a very high degree of abstraction. (Rural Sociology)

W021 Warner, W. Keith, Membership Participation in Voluntary Organizations. University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 263, Madison, October 1965.

Profiles of characteristics of voluntary organizations which ranked high and low on attendance and involvement in meetings followed by an analysis of factors related to levels of attendance and involvement. Among factors considered: size, division of labor (proportion members holding office), degree of contingency between benefit and participation, type of organization (instrumental or consumatory).

W022 Warner, W. Keith, "Problems of Participation," Journal of Cooperative Extension, 3 (Winter 1965), pp. 219-228.

W023 Warner, W. Keith and William D. Heffernan, "The Benefit-Participation Contingency in Voluntary Farm Organizations," Rural Sociology, 32 (1967), pp. 139-153.

This paper reports an empirical test of the proposition that the greater the degree of benefit-participation contingency, the greater will be the membership participation.

(Two hypotheses were formulated: (1) the greater the number of benefits, the greater the participation; and (2) the greater the degree of benefit-participation contingency, the greater the participation). Data for analysis were obtained from interviews with a state-wide sample of farm operators who reported membership in voluntary farm organizations.

Using attendance at meetings as the measure of participation, and responses to an open-ended question regarding benefits (other than income) received from the organization, we obtained ambiguous results regarding the relation between number of benefits and attendance. The second hypothesis, regarding the benefit contingency and attendance, was supported, and this relation was evident under a number of control conditions. Some theoretical considerations for further research are discussed. (Rural Sociology)

W024 Warner, W. Keith and David Rogers, "Some Correlates of Control in Voluntary Farm Organizations," Rural Sociology, 36 1971, pp. 326-339.

Control in voluntary farm organizations was analyzed by the use of data from 220 memberships in numerous local units of the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, and National Farmers Organization in Wisconsin. We hypothesized that three aspects of control--amount, distribution, and congruence between actual and "ideal"--would be related in a positive direction to affective and behavioral measures of membership involvement and to perceptions of income and other organizational benefits. The results are only partly consistent with those of previous studies. As expected, at least moderate correlations of involvement and benefits with amount of control are evident. Neither the hypothesis about correlations with the distribution of control nor that about correlations with the congruence between actual and "ideal" amounts of control received positive support. (Rural Sociology)

W025 Warner, W. Keith, Voluntary Associations and Individual Involvement in Public-Policy Making and Administration. Heath-Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1973.

W026 Warren, Donald I., "The Linkage Between Neighborhood and Voluntary Association Patterns: A Comparison of Black and White Urban Populations," *Journal of Voluntary Action Research* 3 (No. 2, 1974), pp. 1-17.

W027 Warren, Donald I. and Rachelle B. Warren, "Parochial Diffuse or Stepping-Stone? Six Kinds of Neighborhoods," *Psychology Today*, (June 1975), pp. 74-80.

W028 Warren, Roland L. and Herbert Hyman, "Purposive Community Change in Consensus and Dissensus Situations," *Community Mental Health Journal*, 2 (Winter 1967).

W029 Warren, Robert, Principal Investigator, *The Social Change Evaluation Project in Seattle and King County, Washington*. Washington (State) University, 1968. PB 184-522 through 184-531.

A study of the pattern of generation of issues concerning marginal groups, the public response, and OEO's role. Examines issues raised between 1960 and 1968 by or on behalf of Negroes in Seattle which required public action. OEO programs were a major factor in establishing the legitimacy of using public funds and organizations for job training. Local officials would not have responded to minority problems without the stimulus of OEO activity. One result of the increased visibility of minority demands has been to generate conflict and competition among members of an expanded pool of minority leadership talent. Issue-oriented organizational activity seems to be more effective than neighborhood-based activity. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

W030 Warren, Roland L., "Model Cities First Round: Politics, Planning, and Participation," *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 35 (July 1969), pp. 245-252.

W031 Warren, Roland, "The Sociology of Knowledge and the Problems of the Inner Cities," *Social Science Quarterly*, 52 (December, n.d.), pp. 469-491.

W032 Warren, Roland, et al., *The Structure of Urban Reform.* D. C. Heath and Company, Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1974.

W033 Warren, Professor R. L. and J. E. Freedman, *Evaluation/ Analysis of Citizen Action Organizations*. Brandeis University, School of Social Welfare, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154, 1975-1976.

The purpose of this proposal is to make a systematic analysis and evaluation of the efficacy of citizen action organizations in ameliorating the complex of social problems in American cities.

As distinguished from the citizen involvement which takes place within the structured confines of an agency's provision for a citizen participation component--as in the CAP and Model Cities programs--the autonomous citizens organization which opposes rather than collaborates with the target organization(s) and emphasizes conflict strategies rather than cooperative strategies. Previous research indicates that the dynamics involved may be substantially different. The organizations stemming from Saul D. Alinsky and his Industrial Areas Foundation are the most prominent examples of the citizen action approach.

Approximately fifteen distinct Alinsky-type organizations will be studied. A definitive model of the prescribed Alinsky strategy will be constructed, and the organizations will be ranked on their degree of conformity to it. They will also be assessed on the manner in which they address eleven specifically identified organizational problems generic to all purposive social change efforts. The resolution of the problems inherent in each of these analytical dimensions, will in turn be related to measures of impact.

The findings should constitute a comprehensive and detailed assessment of the Alinsky-type citizen action model as a vehicle for improving living conditions in urban neighborhoods, as well as suggesting methods for more effective action. (SSIE IMH-26353-1)

W034 Washnis, George J., *Little City Halls*. Center for Governmental Studies, Washington, D. C., 1971.

W035 Washnis, George J., Municipal Decentralization and Neighborhood Resources. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1972. (Case studies in Kansas City, Mirrousi; Chicago; New York: Atlanta; Houston; Boston; Baltimore; Columbus, Ohio; San Antonio)

W036 Washnis, George J., Model Cities Impact on Better Communities. 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED094011).

W037 Washnis, George J., Community Development Strategies: Case Studies of Major Model Cities. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, 1974.

Generalizations relative to citizen participation are found on pages 47-63. He classifies citizen participation patterns into the following, derived from Kaplan, Gans, and Kahn:

1. Staff dominant
2. Staff influence
3. Parity
4. Resident influence
5. Resident dominant

He cites, as important lessons, the following:

1. Councils should be less than 20 to be affective.
2. Compensation of council members is not necessarily required, other incentives are frequently more important.
3. Citizen participation must include genuine authority and purpose, and this must be spelled out clearly. Authority should not only be clearly determined, but the citizen group should have the right to operate programs, at least at the neighborhood level. The reason for this is one of incentive for participation.
4. Boards should be given some staff services.
5. A central, city-wide board is desirable.
6. Selection process is complicated: a) When considerable authority is involved direct election is probably best; b) When organizations are used as sources of participants, non-members should also have the opportunity to nominate; c) The majority or members should be chosen by residents, although

nomination by city government can also be used. When elections are held non-partial outsiders should oversee them and they should be well publicized; d) Voting turnout has not been good--seldom over 25%. (However, this may be because leadership from city hall has been very unenthusiastic about elections.)

7. Widespread participation is greatly influenced by leadership from city government.

W038 Washnis, George J., "Citizen Participation in Model Cities," in Hans B. C. Spiegel, (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Vol. 3, Decentralization, Learning Resources Corporation/NTL, Fairfax, Virginia, 1974, pp. 21-24.

This article is very good. It has several generalizations based upon case studies.

W039 Washnis, G. J., Community Involvement in Police Activities. Center for Governmental Studies, 1701 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1974-1975.

The purpose of this project is to develop a prescriptive program package relating to citizen involvement in police activities. Based on an analysis and evaluation of data collected from on-going programs across the country operational guidelines will be set forth for use by citizens and police. The primary focus will be on identifying successful, efficient, and effective programs. It will examine in which communities citizen groups are most productive and why; along with how police departments and citizens work together in various activities to reduce crime and delinquency. Hopefully, the guidebook will increase understanding of this concept and encourage and assist citizens become more involved in the criminal justice system. (SSIE GGA-582).

W040 Wasserman, Miriam, The School Fix, N.Y.C., U.S.A. Outerbridge and Lazard, New York, 1970.

W041 Wassenich, Mark, "Systematic Citizen Participation Through Sample Surveys," American Institute of Planners, Washington, D. C., Paper submitted for presentation at the AIP Conference, 1974.

Increasingly cities and other local governments are called upon to solicit citizen input concerning planning and other policy matters. Often these efforts are stimulated by federal program requirements and result in public hearings and various forms of community meetings. Such forms of participation limit input to those who are vocal and who lead interested groups. While this is an important and necessary form of citizen input, the vast majority of citizens do not participate through these mechanisms.

Methods for systematic participation are needed to afford all citizens equal opportunity to be heard by local government. One such method is the citizen survey. A successful citizen survey which annually interviews a representative sample of households has been instituted in Dallas, Texas. The purpose of this survey, its development and implementation, as well as the products of this survey are discussed along with the uses to which the survey results were put, and the impact of this new information source. (American Institute of Planners)

W042 Watson, Norman V., "The Role of Tenants in Public Housing," Remarks at the Conference of the National Tenants Organization by the Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, November 21, 1970, held at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

W043 Watts, Lowell H., "The Role of Agencies in Land Use Planning and Zoning," Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 19 (1964), pp. 53-56.

W044 Weaver, Robert C., "The Evolving Goals of the Department of Housing and Urban Development," in Leo F. Schnore and Henry Fagin (eds.), Urban Research and Policy Planning - Volume 1, Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, Sage Publications, Inc., Beverly Hills, California, 1967, pp. 583-601.

W045 Weaver, Robert C., Speech to Family Service Association of America, New York City, November 13, 1961.

W046 Web, Avery M., "Elements of Comprehensive Health Planning," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (No. 7, 1969), pp. 1194-1204.

W047 Webb, Kenneth and Harry P. Hatry, Obtaining Citizen Feedback: The Application of Citizen Surveys to Local Governments. The Urban Institute, Washington, D. C., 1973.

W048 Webber, Melvin M., "On the Technics and the Politics of Transport Planning," in Highway Research Board, Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning, Special Report 142, Washington, D. C., 1973.

W049 Weeks, Silas B., "Involving Citizens in Making Public Policy," Journal of Extension 8 (Winter 1970), pp. 40-45.

In a democracy, citizen participation is essential. But, according to Weeks, citizen participation is in difficulty because of: (1) an overwhelming avalanche of information with opinions, truths, half-truths, and lies; (2) an impersonalization of our institutions; and (3) the technological revolution where technology often decides policy. The author offers the small decision-making group as a means of reviving citizen participation. "The small committee of concerned individuals working together to resolve a community problem can be a powerful instrument for change," he says. (Journal of Extension)

W050 Weicher, John C., Urban Renewal--National Program for Local Problems. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington, D. C., 1972.

W051 Weiner, Paul and Edward J. Deak, "Nonuser Effects in Highway Planning," Highway Research Record Number 356: Social, Economic and Environmental Factors of Transportation, Highway Research Board, Washington, D. C., 1971, pp. 55-68.

This paper is a partial review of a nonuser highway impact evaluation project that focused on the development of corridor-location planning information through the active participation of local citizens. The objective was to formalize potential community concerns regarding the relative importance of the most commonly encountered nonuser impacts (both beneficial and detrimental) of corridor location. This information, gathered on a statewide basis, shows the extent of regional variation in the values attached to each of the items and therby provides state highway planners with data showing the communities' trade-off ratios for the impacts of road-building. Relative weights for nonuser impacts are thus established by the citizens themselves. (Highway Research Record No. 356)

W052 Weiss, Zachary, "Community Design Centers: Mechanism for Citizen Participation in the Planning Process," Planning 1971. Selected papers from the ASPO National Planning Conference, New Orleans, 1971. American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, 1971.

W053 Weissman, Harold H. (ed.), Community Development in the Mobilization for Youth Experience, Association Press, New York, 1969.

W054 Weissman, Harold H., Community Councils and Community Control. University of Pittsburgh Press, 1970.

A detailed case study of one neighborhood council. The council's successes and failures are analyzed, primarily through the use of exchange analysis. For instance, participation levels of various individuals and organizations in the council's affairs is explained by examining the rewards and the costs of such participation. The study is based on close observation of the council, interviews with neighborhood and council members, and diaries kept by the council's paid worker. The study examines council projects in many areas (sports, education, health services, politics, etc.) to determine the reasons for their success or failure. It also includes history of the council's development before the study time period and a look at the council five years after the time of the detailed study. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

W056 Wells, Benjamin B., The Consumer's Role in the Health Service Industry. Medical Center Publications, The University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama, 1970.

W057 Wells, Benjamin B., "Role of the Consumer in Regional Medical Programs," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (No. 11, November 1970), pp. 2133-2138.

W058 Wengert, N., "Where Can We Go With Public Participation in the Planning Process?" Paper delivered at the National Symposium on Social and Economic Aspects of Water Resources Development, June 21, 1971.

W059 Wengert, Norman, "Public Participation in Water Planning: A Critique of Theory, Doctrine and Practice," Water Resources Bulletin, 7 (1971), pp. 26-32.

A new insistence on public participation and involvement in governmental planning and decision-making has emerged in recent years. Concern for citizen participation arises from a variety of concerns ranging from a commitment to democratic ideals to a reaction to the politics of confrontation. But although the desirability of citizen involvement is frequently voiced within the federal bureaucracy, there has been little evidence amassed supporting the idea that better programs emerge from administrative participation. In the area of federal water policy, agencies have traditionally tended to develop relationships with particular "publics," usually clientele and support groups, but their existing arrangements for public participation would hardly satisfy emerging criteria. One very important question remains to be addressed: what individuals and groups are likely to be affected by water policy? It should not be assumed, however, that involving these affected persons and groups will result in greater harmony and acceptance of government plans. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

W060 Wentz, John B., "Assistance to Citizen Committees," *Public Management*, 45 (September 1967), pp. 201-203.

W061 West, Dennis L., *Case Study of the Planning Process in the Portland, Oregon, Model Cities Program*. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Claremont Graduate School and University Center, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 4.

W062 Westinghouse Learning Corporation, *An Evaluation of FY 1968 Special Impact Programs: Vol. 5*, Cleveland, Ohio, 1970. (Case studies in Cleveland and New York)

W063 Wetherill, G. Richard, *Local Citizen-Level Input Into the Community Resource Development Process: The Decision-Making Perspective*. Unpublished paper, Texas A & M University, 1975.

The situation of local citizen input in decision-making is less than the ideal which is presented or projected. Community development programs which purport to encourage citizen input may either improve services or involve citizens, but the two are not necessarily correlated, and overall citizen input in decision-making is limited. Concentration of decision-making power in small groups does not allow for effective participation of sub-groups which then come up with a protest-conflict orientation in an effort to achieve effective participation. This study gives an overview of the current situation using pertinent literature. Barriers to access, types of involvement, and methods available to the citizens for input are discussed. Recommendations are made for changing practices to more nearly coincide with the ideal.

W064 Whale, William Brock, *Appraisal of a Process of Planning for Total Resource Development in Wisconsin County*. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1966.

Citizens of Brown County, Wisconsin participated in planning for total resource development. Led by professional extension personnel who oriented study group members to planning purposes and procedures and provided resource information.

Data to determine how the planning process met six conditions were obtained from questionnaires. Analysis of tape records of planning meetings, group final reports, and lists of needs identified by professional personnel. Influence of professionals on group decisions was low in three groups and high in one. Most conditions were met in the two groups comprised of men; in low age, low education males, and in high age, high education females. The most extensive use of a decision-making procedure. (ERIC ED023012)

W065 Whale, W. B. and P. G. Boyle, "Group Decision Making," *Journal of Cooperative Extension,* 4 (1966), pp. 109-115.

It is unrealistic to expect total rationality to prevail in the group decision-making process. The process of reaching some group consensus will likely require some members to alter their views. Emotions become involved in the process of altering views and can be related to a number of aspects of the group process. Research evidence supporting these contentions is summarized as the basis for suggesting that expectations of decisions based on limited rationality are more realistic. (*Journal of Cooperative Extension*)

W066 Whelan, Robert Kendall, *Decision-Making Processes and Program Goals in Urban Renewal: The Cases of Gay Street One and Inner Harbor One in Baltimore, Maryland*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1971. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 32, No. 6.

W067 Whitaker, William Howard, *The Determinants of Social Movement Success: A Study of the National Welfare Rights Organization*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, 1970. Available from Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 31, No. 8.

W068 White, Arthur, *CAProgram and Their Evaluation*. A Management Report, Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., New York, September 1967. PB 176-412.

A study of thirteen programs in ten areas in terms of three OEO objectives: giving visibility and a voice to the poor, new and improved services, helping to break the poverty cycle. The third objective was scarcely touched. Almost all CAP's have given adequate representation to the poor, and worked to increase participation. Recommends that other agencies should handle single-purpose services, while CAP should give special attention to its particular population, providing special part-time jobs of an unconventional nature. CAP is hampered by undependable funding, and a lack of consultation with city and agency officials in the communities. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

W069 White, A. G., Representation As an Urban Problem: A Bibliography. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography No. 468, 1973.

W070 White, Arthur, A Study of the Effects of Sections 210 and 211 of the 1967 Amendments. Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., New York, February 1969. PB 183-182 through 183-184.

The effects of the Green Amendment were studied in 53 communities in 37 states. There was no massive takeover by governmental officials. In 29 of the 53 communities studied, the CAP seemed to be more effective at involving poor after the Amendment; in 11, they were less effective, and there was no change in others. There was a significant loss in participation of representatives of the private sector, however. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

W071 White, Edward, Jr., "Tenant Participation in Public Housing Management," Journal of Housing, (August-September 1969), pp. 416-421.

The tenant participation program of the New Haven (Conn.) Public Housing Authority is described and its origins and accomplishments recounted. The Authority uses tenant participation for all levels of its operations. At the project level, most projects have long had community councils which advised Authority officials on local problems. In the Spring of 1967, one of these councils organized several others into the city-wide Tenant Representative Committee (TRC) in response to common social problems of the various projects, and the desire for a greater voice in attempted solutions to these larger-than-one-project problems. The Housing Authority Commissioner responded positively to this new organization, and began to have regular meetings with the TRC to discuss the tenant's problems. Together the Housing Authority Commissioners and Executives, and the TRC developed proposals for submission to HUD and the Connecticut Department of Community Affairs to get needed money to upgrade the New Haven public housing. In the proposal development process, the tenants were involved at local (project) level as well as at the city-wide level.

In the fall of 1968 the tenants gained a direct representation on the Housing Authority Board of Commissioners. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

W072 White, Orion F., Jr., "The Dialectical Organization: An Alternative to Bureaucracy," Public Administration Review, 29 (No. 1, 1969), pp. 32-42.

Very interesting article based on author's work in and study of a social work agency in Texas which modified its bureaucratic structure to: 1) emphasize close relations with clients, even costly and time consuming (inefficient) ones, 2) have policy for whole agency set up by several different "staffs" representing different functional parts of agency--not hierarchical, and 3) have agency help clients all it can, regardless of effect on agency's continued existence (Apollonian-Dionysian "life styles for organizations"), etc.

"Heavy emphasis on concensual decision in policy formulation and resource allocation and the nonhierarchial staff relationships. . . Further, while there is conflict, it is carried out for the most part through open, genuine confrontation about problems." (p. 41) (Polchow, et al., 1975)

W073 Whittington, H. G. and Charles Steenbarger, "Preliminary Evaluation of a Decentralized Community Mental Health Clinic," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (January 1970), pp. 64-77. (Case study in Denver)

W074 Wichita Police Department, Police-Community Relations Section: Final Report. United States Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, Grant No. 109, 1967. (Case study)

W075 Wiggins, B., Dynamics of Public Support of Voluntary Health and Welfare Associations. Bureau of Applied Social Research, New York, 1960.

W076 Wilcox, Herbert G., "Hierarchy, Human Nature, and the Participative Panacea," Public Administration Review, 29 (January 1969), pp. 53-64.

W077 Wilkening, E. A. and Ralph K. Huitt, "Political Participation Among Farmers as Related to Socio-Economic Status and Perception of the Political Process," Rural Sociology, 36 (1971), pp. 395-408.

The purpose of the study is to determine some of the correlates of farmer participation in elections and their contact with elected officials. Voting in nonpartisan elections is not highly associated with voting in partisan elections. While income, education, and participation in farming organizations had little effect upon voting, those with higher incomes, larger farms, and participation in farm organizations had contacted elected officials to a greater extent. The perception of the influence of the government on farm matters and confidence in the effectiveness of participation in the political process are conditions of consistent voting in major elections. (Rural Sociology)

W078 Wilkinson, Kenneth P., Local Action and Acceptance of Watershed Development. Water Resources Institute, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762, July 1966.

Exploratory study of effects of community structure on projects of watershed development. Two communities with different structures are used. Suggests that for certain kinds of projects, wide local participation may not be an advantage.

W079 Wilkinson, Kenneth P., "Special Agency Program Accomplishment and Community Action Styles: The Case of Watershed Development," Rural Sociology, 34 (1969), pp. 24-42.

Coordinative and autonomous community action styles are related logically to collaboration and intervention models of externally sponsored limited-interest development programs, and predictions are made concerning task accomplishment and structural consequences. The general hypothesis is that task accomplishment is related positively to the degree of congruence in the community-agency field, and structural development is related to the degree of salience of coordinative and/or collaborative relationships. Data on watershed development programs from two community studies support the general hypothesis and point to areas of needed research concerning natural resources programs and community structure and dynamics. (Rural Sociology)

W080 Wilkinson, Kenneth P. and R. N. Singh, Generalized Participation of Voluntary Leaders in Local Watershed Projects, Water Resources Research Institute, State College, Mississippi State University, 1969.

This investigation focuses on the relationship between the extent of leading actors' involvement in watershed development projects in Mississippi and the extent of their involvement in their local communities. The objective was to address the question of how "linkage between a limited interest activity and the generalized interests of local community can be established in a more gainful way." To that end a questionnaire was administered to Board members of Water Management Districts. Relationships between participation in Watershed Boards, Soil Conservation Districts, and broader community activities were examined. Findings indicate that Board Members were also active in other natural resource-related activities. The relationship between watershed participation and general community involvement was found to be less pronounced and to warrant further research. The authors suggest that maximum local participation in watershed programs might better be encouraged by restructuring those programs to utilize existing networks of community leadership. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

W081 Wilkinson, Kenneth P., "Phases and Roles in Community Action," Rural Sociology, 35 (1970), pp. 54-64.

A structural context for analysis of dynamic community action roles is provided by conceptualizing community in interactional terms. Structure is viewed as the relationship among acts of actors in an action process. The community action process emerges from and serves to coordinate programs of locality-oriented action in various interest fields of the local society. Review of the literature on community action reveals five problems which routinely occur and which may be taken as bases for classification of action roles. These include problems of (1) awareness, (2) organization, (3) decision, (4) resource mobilization, and (5) resource application. These are said to arise both in the process of task accomplishment in given programs and in the more abstract, emergent process of development of community structure. Operational procedures used to identify program roles are described, and data on roles in 25 programs in each of two communities are presented. A strategy is suggested for inferring community roles from data on the pattern of program roles played by given actors and thus for developing a behavioral measure of community structure. (Rural Sociology)

W082 Wilkinson, Kenneth P., "A Field-Theory Perspective for Community Development Research," Rural Sociology, 37 (1972), pp. 43-52.

Although the concept of the community has received increased attention in recent treatments of general theory of social organization, community development as a theoretical concept has continued to be largely ignored except in applied literature. This article provides a conceptualization of community development within the general framework of social field theory and indicates critical areas of needed research as viewed from that perspective. Community is defined as a generalizing locality-oriented social action field. Community development refers to action which is purposively directed toward altering community field structure in a positive way. The focus of this approach is upon attempts by actors to increase the generalization potential of their interactional relationships. Implications of this definition of community development are shown by discussions of practical issues which confront community development workers: value, capability, responsibility, and commitment. Research problems related to these issues are identified. (Rural Sociology)

W081 Williams, Anne S., et al., (Montana State University) "Leader Attitudinal Orientation in a Multi-County Area," Paper presented to the annual meetings of the Rural Society, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 1972.

W082 Williams, Anne S. and William R. Lassey, Regional Planning and Development: Organization and Strategies. Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, August 1973.

W083 Williams, Anne S., et al., Citizens Assess a Model City Program: Helena, Montana. Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, Montana State University, Helena, Montana, June 1973.

W084 Williams, C. A., The Responsibilities We Have for Strengthening Extension Programs. 1971. May be obtained from ERIC (ED065762).

W085 Williams, G., "Needed: A Health Consumers' Organisation," Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, 46 (July 1970), pp. 532-533.

W086 Williams, Junius, "The Impact of Citizen Participation," Paper prepared for the National Academy of Public Administration, Washington, D. C., May 1970.

W087 Williams, Oliver P. and Charles R. Adrian, "Community Types and Policy Differences," in James Q. Wilson, (ed.), City Politics and Public Policy. John Wiley, New York, 1968.

W088 Williams, Robin M., "Concepts of Marginality in Rural Population Studies," Rural Sociology, 5 (1940), pp. 292-302.

W089 Willie, Charles, et al., "Trends in the Participation of Businessmen in Local Voluntary Affairs," Sociology and Social Research, 48 (No. 3, April 1964), pp. 289-300.

W090 Willie, Charles V., et al., Why and How to Involve People of Disadvantaged Circumstances in Governing Boards of CHP Agencies. Regional Health Advisory Committee, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Region 2, 1969.

W091 Willmen, Frederick and Frederick Eberstadt, Developing a Sense of Community: A Report on the Master Plan of the Oakland Unified School District. The Rockefeller Foundation, New York, 1975.

W092 Willms, A. M. and W. D. K. Kernaghan, (eds.), Public Administration in Canada: Selected Readings. Methuen, Toronto, 1971.

W093 Wilm, A. S. and K. Thomas, Analysis of Effectiveness of Specified Workshop Techniques in Stimulating Citizen Involvement in Water Resource Activities. School of Arts, University of Vermont, 85 S. Prospect Street, Burlington, Vermont 05401, 1974-1975.

Objective: To develop and test techniques for involving citizens in problems of water and related resource planning and development, more effectively than at present.

Approach: Assemble citizens in two kinds of workshops, replicated within a selected river basin where State and Federal water resource planning is underway. One kind is the conventional information meeting. In the other kind, the citizens will be active participants in defining issues and goals and suggesting solutions. The format of the kind of workshop will be based on social-psychological theories, communication studies, attitude change research and small-group decision-making. (SSIE GUY-128)

W094 Wilson, Charles E., "First Steps Toward Community Control," in Annette T. Rubenstein (ed.), Schools Against Children. Monthly Review Press, New York, 1970. (Case study in New York)

W095 Wilson, C.Z., "Participation in Community Action Programs: Some Theoretical Insights," Sociological Inquiry, (Spring 1967), pp. 191-203.

W096 Wilson, James Q., Workshop on Citizen Participation, Michigan State University, 1957. National Federation of Settlement and Neighborhood Centers, New York, 1957.

W097 Wilson, James Q., "Planning and Politics: Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 29 (No. 4, November 1963), pp. 242-249. Reprinted in James Q. Wilson, (ed.), Urban Renewal: The Record and the Controversy, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1966.

W098 Wilson, James Q., "The Citizen in the Renewal Process," Journal of Housing, 20 (1963), pp. 622-627.

W099 Wilson, James Q. and Edward Banfield, "Public Regardingness as a Value Premise in Voting Behavior," American Political Science Review, 58 (December 1964), pp. 876-887.

W100 Wilson, James Q., (ed.), *Urban Renewal: The Record and the Controversy*. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, 1966.

W101 Wilson, James Q., (ed.), *City Politics and Public Policy*. John Wiley, New York, 1968.

W102 Wilson, James Q., "The Urban Unease: Community Versus City," *The Public Interest*, 12 (Summer 1968), pp. 25-39.

W103 Wilson, Raymond L., *Toward a Philosophy of Planning: Attitudes of Federal Water Planners*. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D. C., 1973.

This study examines the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of field level planners and their supervisors in three federal water resource agencies. The study helps to explain some of the reasons for current patterns of federal water management and identifies areas where policy changes and altered planning practices may be desirable. Seventy federal water planners were surveyed in a wide range of hydrologic regions. Attitudes toward planning objectives, personal roles, and socio-political structure, time and the environment were the subjects of the survey. Although some planners indicated limited willingness to involve the community in plan development, most held very low opinions of the public's ability to aid their plans; public involvement was desired primarily to expedite acceptance of the planner's ideas. (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976)

W104 Wilson, Robert N., *Community Structure and Health Action: A Report on Process Analysis.* A report of the Community Action Studies Project, National Commission on Community Health Service, Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 1968.

W105 Winecroff, Larry and Conrad Powell, *Focus: Seven Steps to Community Involvement in Educational Problem Solving*. 1975. May be obtained from ERIC (ED104022).

W106 Winter, W. and J. Adams, Citizen Participation in Denver. The Urban Observatory, Denver, 1972.

W107 Winter, William O. and James Adams, Citizen Power and Participation. Volume III of Citizen Participation in Denver. Denver Urban Observatory, Denver, Colorado, February 1972.

W108 Wise, Harold B., et al., "Community Development and Health Education: Community Organization as a Health Tactic," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, 46 (July 1968), pp. 329-339.

W109 Wise, Harold B., et al, "The Family Health Worker," American Journal of Public Health, 58 (October 1968), pp. 1828-1838. (Case study in New York)

W110 Witcover, Jules and Erwin Knoll, "Politics and the Poor: Shriver's Second Thoughts," The Reporter, 33 (December 30, 1965), pp. 23-25.

A review of the political problems that forced Shriver to deemphasize participation and power of the poor. Syracuse's difficulties, which led to curtailment of the community organization project under an Alinsky-trained worker, are briefly reviewed as an example. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

W111 Wofford, John G., "The Politics of Local Responsibility: Administration of the Community Action Program, 1964-1966," in James L. Sundquist (ed.), On Fighting Poverty: Perspectives from Experience. Basic Books, New York, 1969.

A former staff assistant in OEO remembers that the emphasis was on increasing the "capacity of individuals, groups and communities to deal with their problems." Planning itself was to be an important stage of action. The community action concept was better suited to northern urban situations than to rural southern ones. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

W112 Wofford, John G., "Public Participation in Balanced Transportation Planning," in Highway Research Board's Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning, Special Report 142, Washington, D. C., 1973.

W113 Wolf, Eleanor Paperno and Charles N. Lebeaux, Change and Renewal in an Urban Community. Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York, n.d.

W114 Wolfe, Samuel, "Consumerism and Health Care," Public Administration Review, (September-October 1971), pp. 528-555.

W115 Wolfe, R. R., "Individual Participation in Governmental Decisions," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 24 (No. 10, December 1968), p. 32.

W116 Wolfensberger, Wolf, "A Major Helping Form? Voluntary Citizen Advocacy in the Human Services," Canada's Mental Health, 20 (March-April, 1972).

W117 Wolfensberger, Wolf and H. Zauha (eds.), Citizen Advocacy. National Institute on Mental Retardation, Toronto, Canada, n.d.

W118 Wolff, Robert David, Involving the Public and the Hierarchy in Corps of Engineers' Survey Investigations. Program in Engineering-Economic Planning, Stanford University, Stanford, California, Report EEp-45, November 1971.

This study's purpose was to analyze public's and hierarchy's points of view about Corps conduct of survey investigations. This was done by interviewing people in Corp hierarchy and random sample questioning of public(s) involved in sample of actual survey investigations. The sample size was 28, and the district personnel in each of the 28 cases in the sample were also interviewed.

Corps problems with funding for public participation are discussed. The failure of District offices to implement the Chief of Engineers participation policies is noted, and the actual participation practices of Districts

(in survey investigations) are documented and analyzed. The public(s) judgements of District office participation practices are gleaned from questionnaire analysis, and rising public expectations are documented.

Varied methods of informing the public (hearings, meetings, pamphlets, etc.) were analyzed by questionnaire analysis to determine how adequate public(s) information needs met. Adequacy of different methods was somewhat dependent on characteristics of different publics.

One chapter entirely devoted to analyzing hierarchical review process. Then a detailed, flow-chart model developed (based on conclusions of public and hierarchy analyses) for integrating public involvement and hierarchical review in survey investigations. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

W119 Wood, Eugene C., "Indigenous Workers as Health Care Expediters," Hospital Progress, 49 (September 1969), pp. 64-68. (Case study in Pittsburgh)

W120 Wood, Robert C., "A Call for Return to Community," Public Management, 60 (1969).

W121 Wood, Robert C., "Science: The Urban Witch," Unpublished paper delivered at the Second Annual Symposium of the American Society of Cybernetics, October 1968, Washington, D. C.

W122 Wood, Robert C., "Citizen Participation in the Administrative Process," Address to the National Conference of the American Society of Public Administration, Boston, Massachusetts, March 28, 1968.

W123 Wright, Charles R. and Herbert Hyman, "Voluntary Association Memberships of American Adults: Evidence from National Sample Surveys," American Sociological Review, 23 (No. 3, June 1958), pp. 284-294.

W124 Wronski, W., "The Public Servant and Protest Groups," Canadian Public Administration, 14 (No. 1, 1971), pp. 65-72.

Citizens group called the Zoning Alert Service organizes to keep an eye on zoning decisions and plans in township of Etobicoke (about 150,000 population in metro Toronto area). This group evolved from a watchdog over government agency to a liaison between planners and ratepayers. While it lasted, this organization contributed immensely to government decision-making and improved government-citizen relations. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

W125 Wurster, Bauer, "The Dreary Deadlock of Public Housing," in WLC Wheaton, et al., (eds.), Urban Housing, Free Press, New York, 1966.

Y001 Yankelovich, Daniel, Inc., The Non-Professional in the CAProgram, 1966. PB 176-619 through 176-621. PB 176-606 through 176-613.

The use of non-professionals was studied in nine cities; New Haven, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Los Angeles, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis. The programs are operationally viable. Many previously unemployed or underemployed people are filling jobs satisfactorily, and are stimulated to develop their own resources and initiative more successfully than before. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

Y002 Yankelovich, Daniel, Inc., Effect of CAPrograms on Selected Low-Income Communities. New York, 1967. PB 176-416.

The large majority of the poor reached by CAA's report significant changes in their own and their children's lives as a result of their participation; there seems to be a good fit between what the participating families state they want and what the CAA is providing. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

Y003 Yankelovich, Daniel, Inc., Detailed Findings of Study to Determine Effects of CAP Programs on Selected Communities and Their Low Income Residents. Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., New York, 1967.

Y004 Yankelovich, Daniel, Inc., The ten evaluation reports listed below were all prepared by Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., of New York. The summaries are drawn from the OEO Catalog of Abstracts of Evaluation Studies listed on page 7.

Evaluation of the Arkansas River Valley Area Council CAP, PB 176-419. Arvac has made a major impact on some of the poor of the area, increased recognition of poverty problems among political and economic leaders, and successfully integrated staff and programs in an area where this had not been done before.

Evaluation of the Cincinnati, Ohio, CAP, PB 176-420. The NSC's of the Cincinnati CAP have touched 46,000 people. The poor have become involved and now bring their needs directly to the attention of the public authorities.

Evaluation of the Dade County (Miami), CAP. PB 176-421. Information secured from interviews with staff, community leaders, and nearby families shows that CAP is helping with day-to-day emergencies of the people of the target area. It has developed a large number of programs, and has helped prevent serious disturbances. It has used 500 nonprofessional employees effectively.

Evaluation of the Elk River Basin, Tennessee, CAP. PB 176-422. CAP is supplementing the meager social services in the area. It has become accepted, despite the strong conservatism of the area, but it cannot make much inroads on poverty without a sharp increase in economic development.

Evaluation of the Hartford, Connecticut, CAP. PB 176-423. CAP has eased racial tensions and increased the awareness of poverty in this wealthy community. Relatively few poor families are aware of CAP in comparison with other communities studied. Some established agencies feel that it competes with their services.

An Evaluation of the Linn County, (Iowa), CAP. PB 176-424. CAP has made the first efforts toward overall planning in social services which have been made in this area. It has redirected the United Community Services Organisation to more outreach and involvement of the poor. Separation of the CAP from city and county government has led to some mistrust and suspicion on the part of elected officials.

An Evaluation of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, CAP. PB 176-425. Forty percent of the target area population has been reached. City government strongly supports the CAProgram. It provides needed coordination and planning, and may be partially responsible for a drop in juvenile delinquency and crime in the city. It lacks programs in manpower and employment, and business has not been involved to any great extent.

An Evaluation of the Pueblo, Colorado, CAP. PB 176-426. CAP has drawn attention to Mexican-American problems in the city. It has gained support of a larger-than-usual proportion of the poverty population, and has established several successful programs.

An Evaluation of the Salt Lake City, Utah, CAP. PB 176-427. Participation of the poor in this CAProgram is lower than in other CAP's studied. Headstart, NSC's, and Legal Services Programs have been established.

An Evaluation of the Tulare County, (California), CAP. PB 176-428. The Tulare County CAP has developed programs involving the poor, including self-help community action groups. It has successfully utilized non-professional workers. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

Y005 Yarmolinsky, Adam, "The Beginnings of OEO," in James L. Sundquist, (ed.), *On Fighting Poverty: Perspectives From Experience.* Basic Books, New York, 1969.

The former Deputy Director of the President's Task Force on Poverty describes the discussions of that group as it formulated the legislation that was to become the EOA. The Budget Bureau premises called for a comprehensive coordinated neighborhood approach. Thinking was focused primarily on young people and on the South. The phrase "maximum feasible participation" was written in without much discussion of its meaning. Settling jurisdictional problems among various governmental agencies required a great deal of the group's time and energy. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

Y006 Yarmolinsky, Adam, "The Origin of Maximum Feasible Participation," *Social Sciences Forum*, (Fall/Winter 1966-67).

Y007 Yates, Douglas, *More Notes From the Small Area Studies: The Mayor's Urban Action Task Force.* Unpublished paper, New York City-Rand Institute, New York, 1970. (Case study in New York)

Y008 Yates, Douglas, *Neighborhood Democracy*. D. C. Heath, Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1973.

Y009 Yevish, Irving A., "Decentralization, Discipline, and the Disadvantaged Student," *Phi Delta Kappan*, 50 (No. 3, November 1968), pp. 137-138, 178-181.

Y010 Yin, Robert K., *Cable Television: Citizen Participation in Planning*. March 1973. May be obtained from ERIC (ED074781).

Y011 Yin, R., *Evaluation of Policy Research in Municipal Systems--Citizen Participation Categorized by Policy Strategy or Function*. Rand Corporation, 2100 M. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1973-1974.

One of the major themes of the last two decades has been the growing gap between city governments and the citizens they serve. The last five years have seen many efforts by city governments to bridge this gap, but the generalizations to be derived about this experience are not yet clear. The proposed study will evaluate six alternative municipal strategies for bridging the gap: 1) physical redeployment of facilities or personnel; 2) community relations programs; 3) political decentralization; 4) administrative decentralization; 5) new neighborhood institutions; and 6) new grievance procedures.

Each of the six strategies will be judged against four possible outcomes: 1) change in the flow of information between government and citizens; 3) change in actual service operations; and 4) change in the disposition of governmental officials and citizens toward each other.

The evaluation will review published and unpublished materials, and will determine which of these strategies, if any, work under what conditions. This information is needed for three policy-relevant reasons: first, municipal, and not federal initiatives, are likely to increase in importance in the next few years; second, the relationship between city government and middle-class citizens--previously ignored--will require the development of new strategies; third, new communications technology in the form of cable television will enable governments and citizen to interact in highly innovative ways. (SSIE GSQ-698)

Y012 Yin, Robert K., et al., *Citizen Organizations: Increasing Client Control Over Services*. Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, 1973. (R-1106-HEW)

The purpose of this study was to determine what policy options were open to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to citizen participation. It focuses upon several clearly defined objectives of citizen participation: to devolve power to citizens, to reduce alienation, and to improve program effectiveness. It concludes that objectives one and two can be achieved, but objective two may not be affected by citizen participation. The report was given to then Secretary of HEW, Elliott Richardson in January, 1973.

The methodology is to analyze existing research studies, and to do some additional research on particular issues. There are many detailed findings, and policy recommendations.

This study has a large bibliography and summaries of several selected works on citizen participation.

Y013 Yin, Robert K., et al., "Neighborhood Government in New York City," unpublished paper, The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1972.

Y014 Yin, Robert K. and Douglas Yates, Street-Level Governments: Assessing Decentralization and Urban Services. Lexington Books, D. C. Heath and Company, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1975. (Santa Monica, California: The Rand Corporation, Paper R1527-NSF, October 1974)

It is a comparative analysis of 215 case studies of different types of decentralization experiments. These were classified into different types and strengths of decentralization and were evaluated in terms of their alleged effects—increases in services, increases in client control, etc. The results are discussed first in terms of different service areas (public safety, health, multi-service programs, education, economic development) and in the summary in general terms. Citizen participation (increased client control) was one of the outcome measures discussed in each section as well as in the summary. The study has quite extensive bibliographic materials.

The only disadvantage is that the decentralization experiments are not compared with cities in which there was no decentralization.

The authors note early in the book that there are two dimensions to decentralization: (1) giving responsibility and power to those people affected by services and (2) geographic decentralization of service delivery.

Y015 Ylvisaker, Paul, "Some Criteria for a Proper Areal Division of Governmental Powers," in Arthur Maas (ed.), Area and Power: A Theory of Local Government. The Free Press, New York, 1959.

Y016 Young, Douglas, A Study of Northwestern District County Extension Agents, Perception of the Organization and Utilization of Advisory Boards. 1966. May be obtained from ERIC (ED011368).

Y017 Young, M. M., "Chattanooga's Experience with Reorganization for Delivery of Health Services," American Journal of Public Health, 60 (September 1970), pp. 1739-1748. (Case study)

Y018 Young, M. M. and Genevieve P. Hamlin, "People Workers: A Local Health Department's Experience with Health Education Aides," American Journal of Public Health, 59 (October 1969), pp. 1845-1850. (Case study in Chattanooga)

Y019 Young, Ruth C. and Claf C. Larson, "A New Approach to Community Structure," American Sociological Review, 30 (December 1965), pp. 926-934.

Our approach to community structure is to describe a community in terms of natural groupings that summarize the multiple relationships among members. The matrix method we have used is based on memberships in voluntary organizations; the clusters found by the overlap among memberships are used to classify individuals. Such clusters are sociologically meaningful because they are composed of real or functioning groups. Our method also provides for analysis of individual attitudes interaction among the clusters, and style of life and general outlook. The study was performed in a rural community. (CPL #581 by Gene F. Summers, et al.)

Y020 Young, Ruth C. and Olaf F. Larson, "The Social Ecology of a Rural Community," Rural Sociology, 35 (1970), pp. 337-353.

Understanding induction into social structure continues to have theoretical interest. A village-centered New York rural community provided a natural group to test hypotheses about the interworking of structural and interactional variables in shaping community identification and the participation of male household heads and homemakers. The findings give the social importance of neighborhood-like groups new meaning for efforts to relate rural and urban people to the larger society. The power of residence location as a structural factor and of neighborhood density as an interactional factor upon type of community identification, intensity of identification, and participation is demonstrated. Structural position strongly sets the individual's perception of his community and constrains his possibilities for interaction. Within these limits, the opportunities for interaction have an influence on his feeling part of the community and his participation in voluntary association. (Rural Sociology)

Y021 Young, Whitney, "Minorities and Public School Decentralization," Journal Of Negro Education, 38 (No. 3, Summer 1969), pp. 285-290.

Y022 Youngberg, Ivan Gerth, Federal Administration and Participatory Democracy: The ASCS Farmer Committee System. Unpublished dissertation, Urbana, Illinois, University of Illinois, 1971. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms (Order No. 72-12, 449).

Y023 Younis, El-Farouk Mohamed Zaki, Differential Citizen Participation in Rural Community Development, A Comparative Study. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1964.

Z001 Zald, Mayer N. and Roberta Ash, "Social Movement Organizations: Growth, Decay and Change," Social Forces, 44 (March 1966), pp. 327-341.

Z002 Zander, Alvin, "The Purposes of National Associations," Journal of Voluntary Action Research, 1 (No. 4, 1972), pp. 20-29.

Z003 Zeller, Frederick and Robert W. Miller, Problems of Community Action in Appalachia, Research Series 4, Office of Research and Development. Appalachian Center, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Analyzes the CAP in Appalachia. There should be more leadership training, more responsiveness on the part of the poor, and more cooperation of political leaders. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

Z004 Zelman, Susan and Marc Grainer, An Evaluation of Citizen Participation in an Urban School. 1974. May be obtained from ERIC (ED091806).

Z005 Zeluch, Stephen, "The UFT Strike: Will It Destroy the AFT?" Phi Delta Kappan, 50 (No. 5, January 1969), pp. 250-254.

Z006 Zimet, Melvin, Decentralization and School Effectiveness. Teachers College Press, New York, 1973. (Case study of New York)

Z007 Zimmer, B.G., "Farm Background and Urban Participation," American Journal of Sociology, 61 (March 1956), pp. 196-201.

Z008 Zimmer, Basil G., "Participation of Migrants in Urban Structures," American Sociological Review, 20 (April 1955), pp. 218-224.

Z009 Zimmer, B. G. and A. H. Hawley, "The Significance of Membership in Voluntary Associations," American Journal of Sociology, 65 (1959), pp. 196-201.

Z010 Zimmerman, Herbert M., "Community and the Schools: Who are the Decision-Makers?" Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, 53 (No. 337, May 1969), pp. 169-175.

Z011 Zimmerman, J. M., "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal," Planning and Civic Comment, (December 1963), pp. 13-14.

Z012 Zimmerman, J. M., "Neighborhoods and Citizen Involvement," Public Administration Review, 32 (May/June 1972), pp. 201-210.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the viability of neighborhood governments as a new element in democratic structure. The author notes two factors which explain recent rising demand for community control: increased political consciousness among blacks in inner cities and a reaction against "professionalized and specialized" bureaucracy. The public school system in New York City is used as an example of the conflict between advocates of centralization and those of community autonomy.

Arguments in favor of neighborhood government focus on increasing responsiveness of local governments to special needs. The author agrees that this is one potential benefit, but he rejects as unrealistic the next step that such a system will bring about an idealized "town meeting" democracy. Meeting criticisms that neighborhood government would increase parochialism and eventually tear a city apart Zimmerman asserts that proportional representation on city councils and school boards will solve most of these problems.

Z013 Zucker, Charles B., Results of an Initial Field Study of New Techniques for Citizen Participation in Educational Facilities Planning. January 1972. May be obtained from ERIC (ED065899)

Z014 Zukin, P., et al., "Evaluating a Primary Care Clinic in a Local Health Department," Health Services Reports, 88 (January 1973), pp. 65-76. (Case study in Los Angeles)

Z015 Zurcher, Louise, Walking the Tightrope--Some Role and Value Conflicts Experienced by a Poverty Program's Indigenous Leader. Papers and proceedings of the American Sociological Association Conference, August 28, 1966, held at Miami Beach, Florida.

Z016 Zurcher, Louis A., "The Leader and the Lost: A Case Study of Indigenous Leadership in a Poverty Program Community Action Committee," Genetic Psychology Monographs, 76 (August 1967), pp. 23-93.

Z017 Zurcher, Louis A., "Functional Marginality: The Dynamics of a Poverty Intervention Organization," Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, (December 1967), pp. 411-421.

Z018 Zurcher, Louis A., "Selection of Indigenous Leadership," in Hans B. C. Spiegel, (ed.), Citizen Participation in Urban Development, Vol. 1, NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Science, Washington, D. C., 1968, pp. 78-112.

Case study of the efforts of the Assistant Director of the Topeka OEO to get the Prairie Potawatomi Indians living in Topeka to form a Community Action Committee of their own. Valuable lessons in the article for agency officials who are trying to encourage citizen participation in agency programs. Especially enlightening on the influence of "cultural sets" and the need of the agency officials to operate within the "set" of those with whom he is trying to communicate. (Polchow, et al., 1975)

Z019 Zurcher, Louis A., "Poverty Program Indigenous Leaders: A Study of Marginality," Sociology and Social Research, (January 1969), pp. 531-532.

Z020 Zurcher Louis A. and Alvin E. Green, "From Dependency to Dignity: Some Individual and Social Consequences of a Neighborhood House," Community Mental Health Journal Monograph, Behavioral Publications, Inc., New York, 1969.

Z021 Zurcher, Louis A., Poverty Warriors: The Human Experience of Planned Social Intervention, University of Texas Press, Austin, 1970.

Describes the initiation and early operation of the CAA in Topeka. Takes a generally favorable view of its accomplishments, but points to some of the built-in problems. The Indian man who developed into a successful leader of a neighborhood committee found himself increasingly under attack by his own people, and finally resigned. "Those strategies which often convinced agency, business, or government officials to cooperate with the program seemed to be those which discouraged the poor from becoming involved."

During the first year, the Director was given responsibility for contacting community leaders, while the Assistant Director, a former union organizer, concentrated on developing participation of the poor. This division of labor was reasonably successful, but when both groups met together on the board, strains developed, and after these original staff members resigned, the problems multiplied.

Zurcher believes that intensive sessions for all board members would help relieve some of the strains. His study of individual board members showed a change in their social-psychological characteristics correlate with the quality and extent of their participation and their perceptions of their experience in the program. Active members increased in activism, achievement-orientation, and future orientation, and decreased in anomic, isolation, and alienation. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

Z022 Zurcher, Louis A. and William H. Key, "The Overlap Model: A Comparison of Strategies for Social Change," Sociological Quarterly 9 (Winter 1968), pp. 85-96.

The Alinsky model expects the poor to develop self-esteem through engaging in conflict. The Overlap Model, developed in Topeka, Kansas, calls for evolving participation. It emphasizes socialization and compromise within the system, is less prone to develop alienation of the poor than Alinky-style strategy. (CPL #277 by Ruth E. Brown)

Z023 Zuzak, C. A., et al., Beyond the Ballot: Organized Participation in Metropolitan Nashville. The University of Tennessee, Bureau of Public Administration, Knoxville, 1971.

Addenda

AD01 Alford, Robert R., and Harry M. Scoble, "Sources of Local Political Involvement," American Political Science Review, 62 (December, 1968), pp. 1192-1206.

AD02 Allee, David J. (ed.), The Role of Public Involvement in Water Resources Planning and Development, Technical Completion Report No. 79. Cornell University Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center, Ithaca, New York, 1974.

Results of an experimental educational program, aimed at encouraging wider and more informed public participation in water resources management in several river basins, are reported. An effort was made to encourage community participation in specified river basins between 1969 and 1971. The project presupposed the water management public to be composed of interest groups, some of which are latent and subject to stimulation. The leadership framework was presumed to vary from issue to issue; an intensive educational program, it was hypothesized, would develop "new leaders." The report includes guidelines for the role of public involvement in water resources planning, with particular emphasis on the role of the university in public education and public involvement (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD03 Ashton, Peter M., "Accountability of Public Water Resource Agencies: Legal Institutions for Public Interaction," Proceedings: Conference on Public Participation in Water Resources Planning and Management, James M. Stewart (ed.) Water Resources Research Institute, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1974, pp. 51-75.

Possible legal remedies (e.g., judicial intervention) for ensuring greater public involvement in agency decision-making activities are discussed. The author poses the question of whether increased public involvement, often based on illinformed or emotional responses, is, in fact, desirable. It is suggested that legal remedies, allowing public agencies to perform technical tasks without harrassment and yet ensuring a system of checks and balances for public protection, may be the ultimate solution (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD04 Bang, James Suhil, Social and Social Psychological Correlates for Community Action Potential. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin (Unpublished Ph. D. Dissertation), n.d.

Social and Social Psychological correlates for community action potential were studied in a small industrial community. Annual interviews were held to obtain data on variables leading toward community involvement. A major hypothesis that the nine items in the Franz Marshall scale of commitment to community action form a scale for the sample SS was confirmed by the Guttman Scalogram analysis, which yielded a coefficient of reproducibility. The external validity of the scale was tested and upheld by the scale's significant correlations with nine variables. Almost all of the 28 hypotheses proposed to test the degree of associations between the indexes of community involvement and positional, and community variables were supported. It is concluded that citizens actively involved in community organizations and activities tend to represent a small minority from middle and upper socioeconomic strata. Citizens who are latent participators or least involved tended to see more serious problems, to be more perceptive to changes, and to be more inclined to commit themselves to community action if provided with such opportunities. When communities undertake major action programs, the change agents and planners must accordingly seek the help of not only those citizens representing the dominant position, but also those who are least complacent, satisfied, or identified with the existing community situations. (Journal Abstract Modified) (NIMH 137921)

AD05 Baur, E. Jackson, Assessing the Social Effects of Public Works Projects. Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 1973.

This report attempts to clarify the problems involved with the assessment of the social effects of public works projects; it deals with the development of an inventory of social phenomena and a discussion of the problems involved in assessing the effects of public works on human society. Social effects are the results, in the form of altered human conduct, of interaction between an agency and the public. Analysis must include consideration of the kind and extent of public involvement in project planning and management and a developed list of social phenomena. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis may be needed. Moreover, the author suggests a continuing research program for determining actual social effects of completed projects (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD06 Bishop, A. Bruce, Public Participation in Water Resources Planning. Institute for Water Resources, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alexandria, Virginia, December, 1970, IWR Report 70-7.

This report is intended to serve as a guide for the development of plans for public participation in water resources planning. Models are developed that offer the planner a range of choices for structuring a planning study. A number of procedures and institutional arrangments are explored at critical points in the planning process. Strategies used by planners, which determine how, when, and to what extent the public participates in water planning, are particulerly important. Effective public participation can be achieved only after four objectives are met: legitimization of the planning process, community participation in planning, community definition of goals, and development of water resources plans that will augment other efforts to reach community goals. The focus of planning must shift from narrow end products to continuing attention to a broad range of societal goals (Pierce and Doerksen 1976).

AD07 Brandeis University, The Florence Heller School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Community Representation in Community Action Programs. Report No. 5, Final Report. Waltham, Massl. March, 1969.

AD08 Brown, Raymond H., et al., A Time for Accounting: The Housing and Community Development Act in the South. Southern Regional Council, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, 1976.

AD09 Burke, Roy, III, et al., "Water Resources and Social Choices," Water Resources Bulletin, 9 (1973), pp. 433-447.

The problem of water resource management requires some type of "collective decision" mechanism. The current water resource decision process does not give explicit consideration to the large social decision system, emphasizing instead technical and physical systems. This paper points out a need for blending technical planning activities with organized societal processes and then proposes a decision framework to satisfy this requirement. A bargaining arena, which links technical activities with the social process, is the key element in the new planning framework. It is emphasized that new planning processes integrating social and political factors into the technical planning process will make decision-making more difficult by opening up an array of possible alternatives and introducing subjective data. Nevertheless, the importance of considering social choices is stressed (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD10 Circle Associates, "The Role of Expanded Participation Organizations in Promoting Minority Business and Economic Development--Recommendations for Federal Action in the Urban and Rural Contexts." Boston, 1970.

Discusses urban and rural contexts of poverty, the concept of expanded participation in community development and recommendations for restructuring existing federal efforts: local development corporations and MESBICS of the SBA; Special Impact and Opportunity Funding Corporation of OEO. New Approaches include the Community Corporation Act of 1970, the creation of community economic development agencies and a rural economic development administration (CPL #293 by Florence Contant).

AD11 Copp, Howard D., More Responsive Water Planning is Possible. Washington State University College of Engineering Research Division Bulletin 330, Engineering Extension Service, Pullman, Washington, 1973.

A new type of water resource planning, involving public participation, is discussed, and recommendations for assured public participation in water resource planning in the State of Washington are presented. Washington water planning has been inadequate in the past, due to a lack of readily available information (informing the public of water policy alternatives) and inadequate opportunity for public influence on water plans and decisions. Public involvement should be encouraged through general information dissemination, identification of interested groups, organization of local "sponsoring groups," selection of "contact groups," and conducting public workshops. Planners with a heightened awareness of public preferences can then formulate meaningful plan alternatives based on these preferences (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD12 Creighton, James L., Synergy-Citizen Participation/Public Involvement Skills Workbook. Synergy, Inc., Los Gatos, California, 1973.

AD13 Curran, Terance P., "Water Resources Management in the Public Interest," Water Resources Bulletin, 7(1971), pp. 33-39.

Water resources planning objectives have broadened to include social (as well as economic) goals; thus, the public must be involved in the planning process. This paper examines the role of the water resource manager in involving the public in decision-making and in pursuing the "public interest." Citizen involvement should be encouraged through public information programs, public hearings and meetings, and public opinion polls. The water resources manager should evaluate the technical feasibility of an array of alternatives, leaving the final decision to the political process (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD14 Danaceau, Paul, Consumer Participation in Health Care: How It's Working. National Technical Information Service, HRP-0002559 (Prepared for the Dept. of HEW by Human Services Institute for Children and Families, Inc., 1911 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.), May, 1975.

AD15 Davis, Adam Clarke, "Information Response and Interaction-Dialogue Aspects of Public Participation," in James M. Steward (ed.), Proceedings: Conference on Public Participation in Water Resources Planning and Management. Water Resources Research Institute, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, 1974, pp. 19-49. (See item D025)

The growing concern for public participation in water resources decision-making has left two basic questions unanswered: "Who is the Public?" and "What is participation?" Concepts of the appropriate "public" range from "everybody" to interested "publics" to organized groups, while participation can mean anything from information dissemination to intensive public involvement in the planning process. A series of seven "decision-participation models," beginning with an information-generating or one-way model and culminating with a "plural planning model" (involving publics on a level equal to that of the planning agency), are presented and discussed (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD16 Davis, Adam Clarke, Public Participation in Water Pollution Control Policy and Decision-Making. Water Resources Research Institute, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1973.

In this research project, an attempt was made to ascertain the extent of public awareness and concern about stream pollution and public hearings held by the Quality Control Commission of the North Carolina Board of Water and Air Resources. The extent and type of public participation in these hearings was also examined. Random sample surveys of households in areas affected by public hearings were carried out immediately following each hearing. Results showed that although respondents demonstrated concern over stream pollution, they had little knowledge about agencies responsible for controlling stream pollution. Respondents also showed little knowledge of public hearings and demonstrated a very low level of participation at hearings (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD17 Denver Urban Observatory, Citizen Participation in the City and County of Denver, Colorado. National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, Va., June, 1971 (Prepared for the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development).

This monograph is volume one of four volumes concerning citizen participation in Denver. This volume is concerned with the analysis of resident participation in the Model Cities Program in Denver, Colorado, from 1968 to 1970. It is based to a large extent upon the experiences and observations of one of the authors during the twenty-eight month period he worked with the various organizations and individuals responsible for involving the poor in the planning and administration of Denver's Model Cities effort.

The author states that the problems of resident participation are not a static matter, but must be seen as events in which sequence is vital to the outcome. He arrives at a number of conclusions, including: measuring the success or failure of resident participation is dependent on the expectations one starts with; the assumed solidarity among the poor is a myth; and, despite the numerous struggles, there were some very real accomplishments produced by the resident component in Denver (Denver Urban Observatory).

AD18 Dodge, B.H., "Achieving Public Involvement in the Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Planning," Water Resources Bulletin 9 (No. 3, 1973), pp. 448-454.

Rising public interest in governmental planning has opened the question of the relative rights of the public versus the planner. Although the Army Corps of Engineers has for some time worked closely with "official representatives" of the public in its water resources planning activities, a new emphasis on public involvement has arisen since 1971. This paper describes the program of the Corps for obtaining direct public input to its water resource planning processes. The program centers around identification of publics that should be involved, and consideration of new approaches for communication. A program was developed and implemented for a corps study area, and the experience there is discussed. Some basic problems that must be solved in any public involvement program are mentioned (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD19 Dysart, Benjamin C., III, "Education of Planners and Managers for Effective Public Participation," in James M. Stewart, (ed.), Proceedings: Conference on Public Participation in Water Resources Planning and Management. Water Resources Research Institute, Universtiy of North Carolina, Raleigh, 1974, pp. 77-127. (see item DC90)

This author hypothesizes that the prevalence of engineers among key persons with water resources planning and management responsibilities may partially account for the traditional (and frequently unsuccessful) "frontal assault" approach to public participation. Misunderstanding and conflict have characterized Public participation in water resources planning. This research deals with factors related to the responsiveness of technical planners to the needs and desires of the public in the South Atlantic-Gulf-Tennessee Region . Research procedures included the following: identification of key planners and managers: determination of training, orientation, and capabilities of key planners and managers: determination of knowledge required by key planners and managers: determination of factors specific to the region; comparison of capabilities and needs; and preparation of a state-of-the-art review and recommendations for educational programs (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD20 Dysart, Benjamin, C., III, and Andy H. Barnett, "Determination of Public Environmental Preferences in Water Resources Planning and Development," paper prepared for presentation at the American Society of Civil Engineers' Annual and National Environmental Engineering Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, Oct. 18-22, 1971.

A technique was developed to measure the public's environmental preferences in matters relating to water resources development. In an expressed attempt to encourage the reflection of public desires in water resources planning, researchers developed "reliable, quick, and inexpensive" measurements of citizen preferences and willingness to pay for water quality improvement. A mail questionnaire was utilized to obtain data reflecting citizen attitudes on pollution in the Reedy River in Greenville County, South Carolina. The authors conclude that more acceptable and successful water resources planning can emerge from studies like this (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD21 Ertel, Marge Olson, The Participatory Role of Citizen Advisory Groups in New England Water Resources Planning: A Preliminary Study. Water Resources Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, 1972. (See item E054)

Two related trends in public participation in water resources planning are identified; they are the rise of public environmental concern and the refusal of the public to accept governmental resource decisions blindly. One response to this changing public mood has been the rise in "citizen advisory committees." The existing literature on the use of citizen advisory committees in federally funded agencies' water resources decision-making is surveyed with an emphasis on the use of such boards in New England. Three types of New England advisory groups are identified and discussed: elective, "self-generating," and appointive groups (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD22 Felton, Paul M., "Citizen Action in Water--Asset or Liability?" Proceedings of the Fourth American Water Resources Conference, American Water Resources Association, New York, November 18-22, 1968, pp. 304-309.

The author posits the question of whether citizen action in water development is a net asset or a liability. Several examples of the "helpfulness" of citizen associations in promoting water development and planning projects are cited. Yet citizen action groups are sometimes responsible for the termination of development programs "which our best agency planners endorse as necessary." (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD23 Field, Donald R., et al. (eds.), Water and Community Development. Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 1425, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106, 1974.

This book explores the changing nature of resource development, to indicate the social and economic consequences for community in a highly developed society. It anticipates a wide range of readership among those interested in environmental and community problems (Publishers announcement).

AD24 Finley, James R., and Anthony A. Hickey, A Study of Water Resource Public Decision-Making. Cornell University Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center, Ithaca, New York, 1971.

Through a series of open-ended interviews with leaders and key informants in the Eastern Susquehanna River Basin, the factors affecting public participation in water resource planning were identified and examined. Four subsystems (competing parties in the planning process) were identified: the reactive subsystem (threatened groups), the advocates, the interpreters (who provided "unbiased" information to the public), and the decision-making subsystem (high-level agency officials). Benefits and costs of public involvement for both agency and public are discussed. Individual participation, it is posited, will rest on rational assessment of utility. Negative and positive collective participation are both discussed and their effects analyzed. Conclusions include suggestions for structural change in water resource decision-making.(Pierce and Doerksen) 1976).

AD25 Frauenglass, Harvey, "Environmental Policy: Public Participation and the Open Information System," Natural Resources Journal, 11 (1971), pp. 489-496.

The interrelationships between sophisticated management information systems and public participation in environmental management are explored. The new search by management for information from below is not to be construed as evidence of a new willingness to share decision-making authority with the public. Rather various methods, such as the creation of citizen advisory boards, the office of ombudsman, and formal adversary processes, have been utilized to avoid a full exchange of information with the public. Management must begin to utilize communications techniques, sharing with regional and local citizen groups the information of programs. The establishment of open communications between resource managers and citizen groups will lead to the formulation of reasonable alternatives for environmental action.(Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD26 Hallman, Howard, Community Corporations and Neighborhood Control. Center for Governmental Studies, Washington, D.C., January, 1970.

AD27 Ingram, Helen, "The Changing Decision Rules in the Politics of Water Development," Water Resources Bulletin, (1972), pp. 1177-1188.

Traditionally a set of decision rules have governed the politics of water development, minimizing the costs of water policy decision-making. This author conducted 63 interviews with water development practitioners, for the purpose of identifying the decision rules and indicating how and why they are changing. Traditional decision rules assumed the viability of water development projects, but such assumptions are frequently proving invalid. Several factors are cited in explanation of the breakdown of the traditional rules. Public support for water development is no longer a given; moreover, communities are beginning to question the values of growth and development. The rising number of active environmental groups and rising demands for consideration of environmental as well as economic consequences of development projects have also contributed to greater uncertainty and conflict in water development decision-making.(Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD28 Ingram, Helen, "Patterns of Politics in Water Resources Development," Natural Resources Journal, 11 (1971), pp. 102-118.

A model is developed representing the pattern of politics in water resource development as a rational political action. The model includes the following components: the nature of the issues involved with water development; the activists who percieve the issues and the stakes; the political arena or locus of decision; consent-building relations among the people and groups with power; and the content of policy outcomes. Water development has typically been a local issue, supported by locally oriented activists who have excellent access to all levels of government. consent-building has traditionally been accomplished through "mutual noninterference" and magnification of needs and benefits. Water policy outcomes are, according to the model, rational ones given the localism of people's perceptions. Hence, effective alteration of water policy will be forthcoming only when water is viewed in other than local terms (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD29 Jonassen, Christen T., "Functions of Voluntary Associations in Developing Nations," Rural Sociology, 39 (No. 4, 1974), pp. 529-534.

AD30 Kasperson, Roger E., "Political Behavior and the Decision-making Process in the Allocation of Water Resources Between Recreational and Municipal Use," Natural Resources Journal, 9 (1969), pp. 176-211.

A case study undertaken in Brockton, Massachusetts, provides data on the attitudinal and behavioral characteristics of participants in a water resource dispute and identifies a number of larger issues in the public management of natural resources. A survey of resource users in a recreational lake area, interviews with community political leaders, and local newspaper accounts of the water controversy provided the data for the study. Findings included a widespread lack of awareness and knowledge and general confusion about available alternative solutions to water problems. The author develops a typology of political participants in natural resources disputes, including private actors, civic actors, and ideological actors, and suggests that a distincition among motivtions for participation may be useful for enlarging the role of the public. Group activity stimulates both knowledge and activity and thus may mobilize greater public involvement. Most crucial is the development of more adequate information systems for the improvement of the managerial process (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD31 Leifer, Nancy, Public Involvement from a Public Perspective. Report prepared for the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Feb., 1974.

A pilot study of public involvement in water resource planning was conducted in conjunction with a river basin planning program in Montana's Flathead River Basin, with the objective of formulating a meaningful public involvement program. The Project Consultant conducted interviews with 300 area "opinion leaders" and administered a questionnaire through newspaper circulation. Two basic problems of public involvement were identified: a deep-seated mistrust of government and an inability of government agencies to communicate with the public. The author (project consultant) suggests that heightened level of funding and expertise coupled with a "human interaction" approach to public involvement will facilitate meaningful public involvement. A procedural outline for encouraging public involvement, especially at the goal formation stage of planning, is included (Pierce and Doerksen, 1976).

AD32 Likert, Rensis, "Democracy in Agriculture: Why and How," in Farmers in a Changing World: Yearbook of Agriculture, 1940, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

In this chapter Likert presents the basic outlines of "democratic administration" as it was used in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

AD33 Luttbeg, N. R. (ed.), Public Opinion and Public Policy (Revised Edition), The Dorsey Press, Homewood, Illinois, 1974.

AD34 Minneapolis, City of Minneapolis Planning Commission, Neighborhood and Community Goals for Minneapolis Living Areas. Publication No. 120, Housing Series No. 3, July, 1960.

AD35 National Urban League, Toward Effective Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal, Urban Renewal Demonstration Project, 1973.

This is an account of the experience, findings and recommendations of an Urban Renewal Demonstration Project conducted by the National Urban League from June, 1971 to June, 1973. The project provided technical assistance to project area committees in five demonstration cities, helping the citizens' groups participate more effectively in urban renewal through decision making experience in land use planning and relocation practices. Discussed are characteristics of the project area committees, design of a system to deliver technical assistance through local urban league affiliates, field experience, and results of special research into land use and relocation. Appendices provide further data, methodologies and various project documents. The account was authored by Lewis Lubka, project director. Consultants were Bruce Petty, Robert Seaver, and Walter Thabit. (National Urban League, 1973)

AD36 Reilly, William K. (ed.), The Use of Land: A Citizens' Policy Guide to Urban Growth, A Task Force Report Sponsored by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1973.

This volume has a section on the role of the citizen (pp. 295-304).

AD37 United States, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Citizen Involvement: Challenge/Response, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., September, 1976.

This booklet is one in a series prepared as a part of the bicentennial "Citizen Involvement Network". It is prepared for popular use, and discusses some of the major issues involved in citizen participation in governmental decision-making in America. There is a brief bibliography of selected items. Other booklets in the series deal with economic development, communications, environment, etc.

AD38 Davis, Susan A., Community Resource Centers: The Notebook. The National Self-Help Resource Center, Community Resource Centers Program, 1800 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C. 20007.

AD39 Hapgood, David (ed.), The Role of Popular Participation in Development. MIT Press, 50 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass.

AD40 Highway Research Board, Environmental Considerations in Planning, Design, and Construction. Special Report No. 138, Washington, D. C., 1973.

AD41 Highway Research Board, Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning. Special Report No. 142, Washington, D. C., 1973. (A report of a conference held May 29-31, 1973 and a conference session on the Boston Transportation Planning Review held January 24, 1973, during the fifty-second Annual Meeting of the Highway Research Board.)

AD42 Luck, James I., "Who Shall Govern?" Voluntary Action Leadership, Fall, 1976, pp. 20-23.

AD43 Rosenbaum, Nelson, State Land Use Controls: An Evaluation of Citizen Involvement in Decision-Making. The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. (forthcoming)

AD44 Rosenbaum, Nelson, Land Use and the Legislatures: The Politics of State Innovation. The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C. 1976.

AD45 Rosenbaum, Nelson, "Involving the Public in Land Use Decision-Making," Paper presented to the 1975 National Conference on Public Administration, Chicago, Illinois.

AD46 Rosenbaum, Nelson and Michael Fix, "Enforcing State Land Use Controls: Models of Citizen Action," Working Paper 09-1226-05, The Urban Institute, Land Use Center, Washington, D.C., 1976.

AD47 Rosenbaum, Nelson, "Designing and Evaluating a Citizen Involvement Program: Technical Guide," Working Paper 09-1226-06, The Urban Institute, Land Use Center, Washington, D.C., 1976.

AD48 Shadid, Michael, Doctors of Today and Tomorrow. Cooperative League of America, New York, 1947.

AD49 Teele, James E., "An Appraisal of Research on Social Participation," The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 6 (Summer, 1965).

AD50 United States Department of Transportation, Effective Participation in Transportation Planning, Vol. I, Community Involvement Processes, and Vol. II, A Catalog of Techniques. Federal Highway Administrationtion, Washington, D.C., 20590 (Prepared by D. Jordan, S. Arnstein, J. Gray, E. Metcalf, W. Torrey, and F. Mills), Washington, D.C. (Report No. FHWA/SES-76/09), 1976.

This report is a guide for those actively engaged in organizing or monitoring citizen participation in transportation planning. It identifies and describes 37 major techniques for citizen participation and relates them to the appropriate steps in the transportation planning process, which is divided into 19 sequential steps beginning with the initial inventory and concluding with the evaluation of the completed facility. Among others, the techniques include: Advocacy Planning, Charrette, Citizen Advisory Committees, Hotlines; Surveys, and Workshops. The techniques are presented alphabetically in a standard format: description, positive features, negative features, potential for resolving issues, program utilization, costs and bibliography. Some techniques are from areas other than transportation planning, some have been used only experimentally, and some have been formulated only theoretically.

The techniques have been classified by function as Information Dissemination, Information Collection, Initiative Planning, Reactive Planning, Decision-making, and Participation Process Support. Eight case studies either illustrate use of combinations of techniques on the regional, corridor, and design level or focus on individual techniques. The research included a literature survey of 11 functional planning areas, such as model cities or water resources, and visits to each case study site (U. S. Department of Transportation, 1976).

Classification of Citizen Participation Materials

1. Bibliographies.

A068, B108, B109, B110, B115, B169, C052, C093, C145, D023, D031
D044, D085, E026 H006, H034, H048, H164, H177, K037, k044, k088,
L030, L069, M022, M038, M046, M054, M055, M089, M095, M096, M098,
M124, P025, P027, P051, P052, P062, R004, R086, S117, S138, S150,
S166, S194, T010, T027, U020, U040, U075, W069, W092.

2. General and Theoretical Materials on Citizen Participation.

A016, A019, A020, A044, A046, A047, A048, A055, A075, A088, A091,
A094, A095, A096, A101, A109, A111, A112, B004, B011, B014, B036,
B042, B056, B058, B107, B108, A109, B170, B194, B195, C002, C004,
C005, C006, C014, C025, C031, C056, C074, C078, C086, C098, C139,
C140, C141, C142, C144, C147, C148, C150, C174, C175, C176, C179,
C182, C183, C186, D003, D004, D005, D006, D007, D015, D026, D028,
D042, D046, D048, D049, D051, D053, D054, D056, D057, D072, D076,
D090, E025, E044, E045, E050, E055, E056, E058, E061, F005, F031,
F032, F033, F034, F049, F051 F057, F062, F071, F073, F074, G003,
G010, G014, G040, G041, G047, G048, G072, G074, G078, H013, H014,
H022, H030, H031, H032, H033, H037, H055, H056, H065, H074, H084,
H088, H091, H093, H099, H100, H101, H106, H107, H110, H114, H116,
H121, H125, H131, H153, H157, H164, H165, H167, H176, H177, H179,
I007, J014, J025, K001, K002, K016, K017, K019, K025, K028, K038,
K043, K047, K071, K072, L002, L010, L016, L027, L028, L038, L052,
L058, L079, L085, M020, M021, M022, M027, M038, M046, M059, M062,
M070, M077, M081, M084, M097, M100, M101, M109, M113, M119, M124
M132, M133, M134, M137, M138, M142, M145, M152, M154, M156, M164,
M165, M169, M175, N009, N017, N018, N019, N023, N024, N042, N043,
N051, N067, 0001, 0004, 0020, 0028, P001, P005, P022, P026, P028,
P029, P051, P052, P058, P062, P077, P078, P085, P088, P089, P091,
P092, P094, P095, Q002, R024, R035, R037, R043, R049, R063, R076,
R081, R089, R098, R099, R102, R103, R107, R108, R111, S019, S020,
S021, S037, S044, S047, S048, S051, S056, S060, S081, S082, S093,
S122, S131, S132, S133, S134, S137, S138, S148, S152, S157, S158,
S159, S166, S178, S185, S189, S195, S205, T014, T015, T037, U001,
U002, U003, U004, U005, U029, U030, U040, U048, U051, U059, U076,
U080, U083, U084, U088, U089, V007, V009, V012, V019, V023, V027,
V028, W005, W010, W022, W032, W033, W045, W049, W053, W060, W063,
W069, W076, W086, W092, W096, W101, W106, W107, W121, W122, Y011,
Y012, Y014, AD33, AD37, AD42.

3. Citizen Participation Techniques and Technology.

A089, C016, C017, C018, C089, C090, C102, C136, C143, C176, E012, E058, F035, G072, G073 H091, H148, M049, M059, M070, M109, N023, P032, P036, P058, P085, R050, R051, R052, R053, R054, R055, R056, R057, R058, R092, S014, S070, S124, S125, S152, S190, S205, U044, W041, W047, W093, Y010, AD12, AD38.

4. Psychology of Participation.

A050, A051, A092, B065, B155, B164, B165, B183, C066, C118, AD04.

5. Citizen Participation in Organizations and Small Groups.

A050, A051, A052, A092, B025, B111, B150, C118, D043, D050, E019, E039, G017, G018, G019, K085, L004, M014, M050, M164, M165, S060, S105, T027, T030, V015, W001, W020, W065, W067, W068, W072.

6. Participation by Population Categories, Determinants of Participation.

A077, A078, A084, A085, A086, B001, B002, B021, B065, B151, B155, B164, C009, C032, C065, C066, C187, D001, D045, E013, F032, F042, F045, F069, H004, H104, H112, K051, K088, L021, L047, M002, M022, M029, M037, M040, M051, M100, M140, N017, N030, N060, O013, O018, O023, O025, P060, R078, R106, S045, T002, T028, V008, W077, W089, Z007, Z008, Z009.

7. Social and Voluntary Participation and Participation in Voluntary Groups.

A005, A039, A074, A083, A084, A085, A086, A106, A114, B001, B002, B003, B010, B025, B026, B040, B043, B048, B066, B071, B088, B089, B111, B118, B140, B164, C025, C053, C063, C064, C065, C066, C108, C162, C187, C188, D001, D067, D068, E003, E013, E020, E024, E039, E060, E062, F061, F064, F065, G049, G054, G061, G079, G080, H049, H050, H053, H054, H055, H056, H063, H074, H079, H080, H081, H104, H112, H137, H168, J019, K018, K034, K035, K057, K059, L031, L059, L071, M002, M004, M006, M039, M050, M052, M094, M112, M152, M153, N031, N032, O009, O012, P026, P033, P060, Q003, R014, R015, R038, R067, R077, R078, R093, R106, S026, S038, S064, S085, S086, S098, S100, S101, S102, S103, S104, S105, S106, S107, S109, S115, S150, S162, S184, T006, T028, T032, T035, T039, T048, T053, V006, V023, V025, W016, W017, W018, W019, W020, W021, W022, W023, W024, W026, W075, W089, W116, W117, W123, Z001, Z002, Z009, AD29, AD49.

8. Citizen Participation in Community Development Corporations.

A102, A054, B159, C128, C145, D039, D080, F013, F014, F039, G021, H012, H013, H014, H015, H017, H018, H023, H025, H027, H029, H070, H071, H150, K004, K042, K063, K064, M106, N022, N038, O029, P024, P039, P040, P097, R088, S153, S154, S188, T050, U077, U085, U086, AD26.

9. Member Participation in Cooperatives.

C149, C151, F037, H128, H163, J021, K079, L009, M025, M147, S110, S111, U008, U009, U010, V026.

10. Member Participation in Farm Organizations.

D037, H056, J009, J021, M151, M152, M153, R071, R072, R110, S150, V008, W003, W023, W024, W025.

11. Ombudsman.

B190, G053, K037, T022.

12. Citizen Participation in Neighborhoods, Neighborhood Control, Community Organization, Community Development.

A002, A004, A009, A011, A035, A058, A100, B044, B046, B047, B048, B062, B076, B077, B089, B099, B127, B143, B167, B186, C015, C035, C040, C057, C058, C070, C105, C111, C134, C135, C141, C142, C144, C160, C180, C182, C183, D012, D024, D032, D041, D052, D055, D056, D057, D085, E002, E007, E016, E023, E032, E044, E050, E061, F026, F027, F031, F054, F056, F057, F068, G075, G076, H012, H013, H044, H101, H102, H110, H114, H116, H123, H124, H125, H133, H138, H171, I004, J010, K002, K016, K020, K044, K062, K063, K066, K070, K083, K085, L001, L018, L027, L038, L070, L072, L075, L077, M040, M041, M055, M077, M084, M085, M086, M090, M092, M095, M108, M111, M123, M126, M167, M171, N005, N014, N016, N017, N018, N019, N032, N037, N051, N052, O004, O020, P001, P027, P035, P053, P069, P071, P089, R008, R040, R048, R050, R051, R052, R053, R054, R055, R056, R057, R058, R088, R096, R098, R103, R107, R108, S001, S011, S012, S036, S044, S065, S084, S117, S126, S130, S136, S137, S160, S164, S178, S194, T007, T008, T021, T041, T048, T049, U004, U005, U022, U023, U078, V021, W027, W028, W030, W033, W053, W054, W063, W079, W081, W082, W120, Y008, Y023, Z012, Z020, AD26, AD34.

13. Political Participation.

A091, B021, B022, B023, B024, B027, B056, B058, B067, B192, C071, C147, C148, C174, D003, D004, D005, D006, D007, D053, E005, E024, E036, F058, F061, F073, F074, H084, H121, H131, H139, H152, I007, J002, J014, J023, K001, K025, K038, K061, K072, L011, L012, L016, L058, L060, L062, L063, L062, L085, M027, M039, M046, M061, M063, M067, M103, M142, M166, N048, N049, N050, N068, O026, O028, P023, P075, P076, P078, P084, Q002, R007, R035, R038, R073, R081, S019, S032, S060, S119, S162, S172, T047, U006, U076, U083, V007, V014, V015, V016, V017, V018, V019, V028, W025, W099, W115, Z023, AD01, AD02.

14. Community Power Structure and Community Decision-Making.

A002, A028, A029, A030, A031, A032, A041, A090, A114, B007, B008, B009, B104, B105, B111, B112, B113, B142, B157, B158, B184, B186, B192, C091, C092, C093, C112, C113, C114, C115, D002, D006, D033, D035, F006, F046, F048, F053, F063, F065, F066, F067, G008, H061, H077, H078, H125, J015, K003, K021, K022, K023, K024, K061, M069, M124, M126, M127, R018, S161, T003, T004, T005, T042, U084, V023, W009, W010, W087, Y019, Y020.

15. Leadership, Leadership Identification, Leadership Training.

A045, B031, B113, B140, B157, B158, C146, D013, D055, E009, E050, E051, F006, F042, F062, F067, G008, G014, H086, H092, J011, K022, K023, K024, M085, M086, N052, N053, N054, N055, P075, P076, R019, T004, U006, U081, V015, W081, Z018, Z019.

16. Citizen Participation in Administration.

A102, B073, D008, D050, H030, H106, L083, M083, S039, S127, S165, W122.

17. Citizen Participation in Local Government.

A001, A003, A007, A014, A017, A019, A020, A024, A026, A040, A058, A090, A101, A105, B004, B024, B062, B063, B064, B082, B099, B119, B188, B189, C046, C047, C049, C071, C081, C084, D012, D054, D063, E004, E014, F005, F012, G040, H064, I001, M001, M030, M123, M169, N025, N047, P091, Q002, R046, R099, S001 S013, S046, S117, S151, S172, S183, S186, T001, T015, U004, U005, U051, U052, U053, U080, W032, W047, W092, W101, W102, W106, W107, Z023, AD17.

18. Citizen Participation in State Government and in State Planning.

B082, F040, N057, N058, P093, R082, R083, R084, S040, S041, S042, S043, AD43, AD44, AD45, AD46, AD47.

19. Citizen Participation in Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations or Agencies.

B038, B045, B119, B188, C027, C094, C095, C096, G063, G077, H047, H169, L019, M068, N067, O003, P059, P079, P082, P004, R021, R022, R046, R079, S013, S163, S170, T015, U079, V022, W081, W082.

20. Citizen Participation in Revenue Sharing (General Revenue Sharing and Community Development Block Grants).

A018, A022, B092, B166, C045, C103, D071, G025, M078, N007, N008, N015, N034, P052, R080, R105, S120, T017, U058, U063, W004, AD08.

21. Urban Decentralization.

A007, A009, A011, A014, A017, A019, A020, A058, B028, B062, B189, C033, E004, E007, E010, E014, E033, E057, F010, H013, H014, H018, H030, H033, H064, H110, K025, K081, L026, L055, L063, L066, M016, M089, N037, N038, N047, N061, R113, S025, S065, S066, S075, S096, S097, S133, S137, S164, S199, U089, W034, W035, W102, Y007, Y008, Y011, Y012, Y014, Y015, Z012.

22. Citizen Participation in Land Use Planning.

C109, D069, D070, D074, F047, H132, J037, J038, J039, L005, L007, M056, M129, P093, T023, W043, AD36.

23. Citizen Participation in Planning.

A036, A043, A057, A059, A062, A067, A068, A069, A070, A071, A072, A098, A103, A112, B015, B016, B030, B035, B049, B057, B081, B083, B096, B100, B105, B110, B115, B116, B124, B136, B138, B152, B161, B167, B179, B187, B195, C054, C062, C073, C076, C079, C094, C095, C097, C112, C113, C114, C115, C117, C130, C134, C136, D010, D017, D018, D044, D061, D079, D082, D090, E048, F002, F043, F044, F045, F070, G002, G009, G011, G012, G020, G024, G041, G042, G051, G052, G064, G078, H006, H019, H021, H048, H102, H108, H127, H148, H160, H162, H169, H180, J020, J031, J036, K014, K026, K027, K032, K039,

23. Citizen Participation in Planning (continued).

K053, L025, L030, L037, M011, M054, M055, M060, M070, M091, M100,
M107, M123, M127, M137, M138, M170, M174, N001, N044, N046, N053,
N056, 0017, P008, P030, P035, P046, P058, P059, P070, P071, P085,
R007, R022, R026, R033, R039, R064, S008, S080, S089, S112, S113,
S114, S116, S123, S124, S125, S139, S173, S191, S204, T001, T010,
T012, T013, T015, U036, U045, U048, U052, U053, W002, W052, W058,
W059, W061, W103, W124, AD43, AD44, AD45, AD46, AD47.

24. Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning.

B084, B095, B133, B134, B154, B178, B198, C013, C050, C104, C134,
C178, D019, E010, H013, H014, H018, H172, L089, M173, N003, 0005,
0006, 0007, R002, R027, R029, R065, R113, S030, S072, S077, S129,
S156, T010, T025, T040, U022, U023, U028, W116, Y012, AD40, AD41,
AD50.

25. Citizen Participation in Social Welfare, in Social Service Delivery.

B084, B095, B133, B134, B154, B178, B198, C013, C050, C104, C134,
C178, D019, E010, H013, H014, H018, H172, L089, M173, N003, 0005,
0006, 0007, R002, R027, R029, R065, R113, S030, S072, S077, S129,
S156, T010, T025, T040, U022, U023, U028, W116, Y012.

26. Citizen Participation in Education.

A021, A023, A025, A027, A056, A076, A081, A104, B005, B039, B041,
B072, B130, B171, B172, B173, B177, B199, B200, C007, C024, C126,
C137, C163, C164, C165, C166, C167, C168, C169, C170, C171, C184,
D022, D023, D036, D038, D041, D058, D062, E008, E027, E028, E029,
E030, E034, E035, E037, E043, F007, F008, F009, F015, F016, F017,
F018, F050, F059, G026, G027, G028, G029, G030, G031, G032, G033,
G034, G035, G036, G039, G046, G056, G061, G062, G083, H002, H039,
H040, H060, H145, H157, J003, J029, K029, K041, K058, L006, L013,
L020, L029, L036, L039, L040, L056, L058, L078, L086, M004, M005,
M008, M013, M036, M048, M053, M064, M066, M072, M074, M075, M125,
M143, M168, N026, N038, N036, N045, N065, N072, 0010, 0014, 0022,
P006, P072, P087, P096, R008, R010, R012, R045, R047, R066, R069,
S002, S006, S007, S008, S016, S029, S054, S083, S108, S145, S161,
S174, S193, S200, S202, S203, T016, T026, T038, T043, T047, U016,
U087, W013, W040, W091, W094, W105, W108, Y009, Y021, Z004, Z005,
Z006, Z010, Z013.

27. Citizen Participation in Health Care and Health Care Delivery.

A006, A033, A061, A063, A064, A065, A066, A079, A080, B013, B020, B032, B037, B050, B051, B052, B074, B120, B133, B137, B139, B144, B145, B147, B168, B180, B197, C001, C012, C039, C042, C055, C059, C060, C061, C069, C072, C080, C127, C131, C132, C133, C153, C159, C185, D009, D010, D027, D034, D065, D081, D082, D083, D084, D087, E017, E018, E021, E026, E042, F003, F004. F019, F030, F052, G004, G005, G015, G065, G066, G082, H046, H073, H085, H098, H105, H111, H126, H129, H130, H140, H142, H143, H144, H151, H158, I005, J011, J022, J028, K033, K048, K060, K061, K082, K086, K087, L017, L033, L045, L049, L053, L064, L072, L087, M012, M018, M043, M057, M079, M087, M088, M104, M105, M110, M120, M122, M144, M157, N010, N011, N012, N013, N035, N039, N040, N059, N062, N068, P004, P007, P010, P011, P012, P013, P014, P015, P016, P017, P018, P019, P034, P043, P053, P063, P064, P065, P066, P067, R006, R060, R061, R086, R087, R109, S003, S004, S005, S027, S033, S034, S035, S049, S058, S088, S091, S092, S128, S167, S168, S171, S179, T025, T031, T033, U012, U018, U019, U020, U021, W046, W056, W057, W073, W075, W085, W090, W104, W109, W114, W119, Y017, Y018, Z014, AD14, AD48.

28. Citizen Participation in Mental Health Services.

A082, A113, B006, B061, B070, B093, B102, B146, B160, C067, C068, C101, C119, C127, C138, D040, D047, D086, F036, F060, G057, G067, H007, H008, H035, H036, H089, H090, H113, H146, H174, I008, K015, L045, M003, M071, M098, M099, M139, M173, O019, P020, P049, R074, R075, R090, S022, S073, T046, U015.

29. Citizen Participation in Law Enforcement.

B087, B091, B094, B098, B128, B141, B201, C029, C161, E001, E040, E052, F029, F077, G001, G050, H161, H166, J004, K031, K056, K078, L073, M031, M032, M033, M034, M065, M076, M095, M130, M176, N063, O011, O027, P047, P073, R030, R070, S028, S071 S094, S118, U060, U061, U075, W039, W074.

30. Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal and Housing Programs.

A015, A043, A068, B029, B054, B055, B060, B075, B078, B079, B080,
B090, B103, B149, B174, B175, B176, B182, B193, B194, C048, C051,
C052, C077, C082, C083, C099, C116, C117, C120, C121, C122, C123,
C124, C125, C180, D016, D024, D031, D032, D052, D059, D064, D073,
E012, E025, F072, F075, G007, G013, G016, G043, G044, G055, G071,
H019, H021, H034, H068, H095, H109, H149, H154, H155, H156, H167,
J030, J932, J933, J035, K005, K006, K039, K053, K065, L022, L046,
L054, L061, L065, L067, L068, L069, L079, L081, M017, M042, M058
M080, M082, M096, M100, M141, M148, M149, N002, N008, N020, N021,
N027, N032, N056, N070, N071, O016, P002, P021, P025, P031, P048,
P061, P098, R011, R091, R097, R104, R111, S050, S055, S069, S087,
S090, S113, S121, S135, S146, T011, T029, T052, U002, U024, U026,
U028, U029, U030, U031, U038, U039, U043, U077, V010, W014, W042,
W044, W050, W066, W071, W097, W098, W100, W113, W125, AD35, AD36.

31. Citizen Participation in the Poverty Program, Citizen Participation of the Poor.

A037, A042, A049, A095, A096 A107, A108, A109, A110, A111, B007,
B008, B009, B033, B044, B068, B069, B101, B114, B117, B131, B135,
B147, B153, B156, B168, B196, C002, C003, C004, C005, C006, C030,
C036, C041, C043, C044, C087, C100, C106, C107, C112, C113, C114,
C115, C154, C156, C173, C177, C181, C182, C188, D014, D020, D021,
D029, D051, D060, D066, D078, E006, E011, E022, F011, F020, F024,
F025, G022, G023, G024, G037, G059, G068, G069, G070, H001, H005,
H009, H010, H011, H013, H014, H015, H016, H017, H018, H022, H023,
H025, H026, H027, H028, H029, H051, H057, H058, H059, H082, H087,
H115, H117, H175, I002, I003, J005, J006, J007, J008, J018, J024,
K007, K036, K045, K046, K049, K054, K055, K067, K068, K069, K073,
K074, K075, K076, K077, K088, L003, L008, L010, L023, L024, L034,
L041, L042, L043, L044, L074, L076, L090, M006, M015, M016, M019,
M021, M023, M024, M026, M045, M108, M114, M115, M116, M117, M131,
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P068, P090, R001, R002, R023, R024, R025, R031, R032, R041, R042,
R044, R095, R101, S018, S024, S030, S032, S037, S052, S053, S057,
S059, S076, S077, S078, S128, S134, S140, S147, S175, S180, S181,
S182, S187, S192, S196, S197, S198, S199, U013, U014, U017, U029,
U064, U065, U066, U067, U068, U069, U070, U071, U072, U073, U074,
U078, V001, V002, V003, V004, V005, V006, V011, V012, W007, W029,
W033, W062, W070, W095, W110, W111, Y001, Y002, Y003, Y004, Y005,
Y006, Z003, Z015, Z016, Z017, Z019, Z020, Z021, Z022, AD07.

32. Citizen Participation in Model Cities.

A008, A009, A010, A011, A037, A095, A096, A097, A099, B012, B019, B121, B122, B123, B129, B191, C041, C079, C129, C143, E041, F076, G058, G084, H020, H024, H038, H052, H170, I006, J027, J034, K007, K008, K009, K010, K011, K012, K013, K040, K050, K052, L051, L084, M009, M010, M047, M118, M128, M133, M136, M137, M138, P074, P080, P090, P095, R036, R037, R085, S080, S134, S175, S177, T009, U025, U027, U029, U031, U032, U033, U034, U037, U041, U042, U047, U049, U050, U054, U055, U056, U057, W031, W036, W037, W038, W083, Z011.

33. Citizen Participation in Community Resource Development, Rural Development.

A060, B018, C157, C158, D054, J017, L075, P081, R016, R017, R068, S009, S010, S031, W063, W064.

34. Citizen Participation in Cooperative Extension.

A038, B132, B150, B162, B163, C011, C026, C088, C152, C157, C158, C172, D089, E036, E038, E046, G081, H003, H041, H072, H100, H122, H141, J013, J016, K030, K043, K084, L048, L050, M044, M155, M168, N029, N041, O002, P003, P086, Q001, R004, R009, R062, S068, T007, T008, T053, U006, U007, U081, V013, W008, W049, W065, W084, Y016.

35. Citizen Participation in USDA Agencies.

B181, C034, C037, C038, D070, D074, F023, G060, J026, U001, Y022, AD32.

36. Citizen Participation in Environmental Issues.

A034, A115, B034, B106, B148, B181, B185, B202, C008, C155, D075, D077, E015, E031, E047, E049, F055, H069, H094, J012, K080, L042, M056, M093, M150, O023, R013, R059, S015, S079, S099, S141, S142, S169, V020, W012, AD25.

37. Citizen Participation in Public Lands Issues.
(Includes Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service.)

C019 C020, C021, C022, C023, C089, C090, C102, D030, F038, F041, H096, H097, H098, H173, H178, L007, L014, M101, P062, R005, R028, R100, S143, S144, T020, T044, T051, U011, W001.

38. Citizen Participation in Water Resources Issues.

A013, A087, A093, B017, B059, B085, B086, B125, B126, C028, C075, C085, D015, D025, D030, D088, E053, E054, F001, F021, F022, G038, H042, H043, H075, H076, H134, H135, H136, H159, J001, L032, L088, M028, M073, M146, O021, O024, P041, P042, P050, R003, R094, S017, S023, S061, S062, S063, S067, S074, S149, T018, T019, T024, T045, V024, W006, W015, W059, W078, W080, W093, W103, W118, AD02, AD03, AD05, AD06, AD09, AD11, AD13, AD15, AD16, AD18, AD19, AD20, AD21, AD22, AD23, AD24, AD25, AD27, AD28, AD30, AD31.

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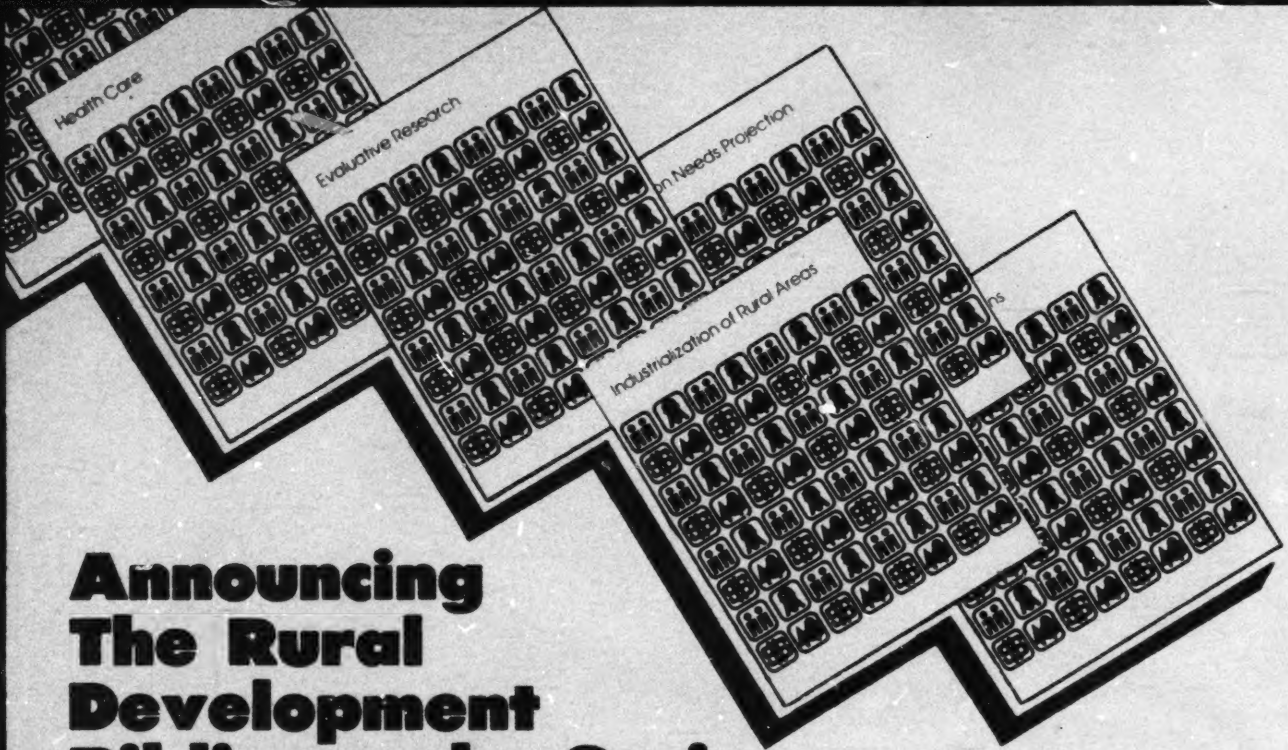

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